

T H E
M O D E R N
Universal Gazetteer;

O R, A
General VIEW of the several NATIONS
O F T H E

W O R L D.

Absolutely Necessary for rendering the PUBLIC
NEWS, and other HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES,
intelligible and entertaining.

C O N T A I N I N G,

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| I. An Introduction to Geography, with directions for the use of the Terrestrial Globes. | III. The produce, manufactures, trade, constitution, forces, revenues, and religion of the several countries. |
| II. The situation and extent of all the empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, and chief towns in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Also a description of the most considerable seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains, all ranged in alphabetical order. | IV. The genealogies and families of the emperors, kings, and princes now reigning. |
| | V. A chronological table of all the remarkable events and inventions, from the creation to this date. |

By Mr. S A L M O N.

With large ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, brought down to the present time.

Embellished with a new set of M A P S.

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To the PUBLIC.

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THE countenance, which, for many years, the Public have given to SALMON'S GAZETTEER, and the utility which must necessarily result from its being complete and correct, have prompted several persons, of taste and abilities, to make such alterations and amendments as were judged necessary at the different periods, in which it has been reprinted. Thus, in order, if possible, to serve the public with a correct Gazetteer, different Editors have supplied deficiencies, corrected inaccuracies, retrenched superfluities, and made so many valuable improvements upon it, that (most of the book being altered) it was thought proper to change the title to that of THE MODERN UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

To persons possessed of even a small share of sagacity or penetration, the mutability of all human affairs, will be admitted as a sufficient apology, for this conduct: For, tho' the situation of places be the same as they were when Mr. Salmon wrote his Gazetteer, many of them are now much better known to us, and the circumstances, relating to others, are so much altered, as to render a variation of their description, indispensibly necessary.

With regard to the science of Geography, it may in general be observed, That all who have either interest or curiosity in knowing any thing of the transactions of the world; or who wish to read with understanding, the public news, and other historical occurrences, should be, in some measure, acquainted with it. And to all such, this work will

be both useful and entertaining, as the descriptions are accurate, and the situations, both in the book and maps, correctly marked.

In order to render this work still more compleat, there is added an account of the Emperors, Kings and Princes now reigning. And, to bring it into as narrow bounds as possible, the places of which no description is given, but only their latitude and longitude marked, are subjoined, in a distinct alphabet by themselves. To the whole there is subjoined, A copious CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, and inventions; comprehending the *Æra*, country, and writings of learned men, and forming a short abstract of universal history, from the creation to the present time.

This edition, besides containing all the former improvements, points out the changes made by the transmission of property in America, and several other places, during the last war; and the powers to which the different places were ceded at the peace in 1783. In short, neither pains nor expence have been spared upon it: And it is hoped that this will now be found the most compleat Gazetteer hitherto extant.

A SHORT
INTRODUCTION
TO
COSMOGRAPHY;

OR,

A GENERAL VIEW of the SYSTEM of
NATURE ; particularly of the TERRA-
QUEOUS GLOBE.

IT is usual for those who write on Geographical subjects, to begin with giving a particular account of the celestial bodies, as far as the discoveries of the best astronomers have reached. On this, however, our short limits will not allow us to expatiate, though a study of the subject is essentially necessary, for every one who wishes to attain a thorough knowledge of Geography. From the earliest ages of antiquity, mankind have applied themselves to the observation of the celestial bodies; concerning some of which they could make certain conclusions; and, concerning the rest, they have at all times formed abundance of conjectures.

As early as the days of Pythagoras, it is said, that the true system of nature was discovered; and the earth was supposed to be a planet revolving about the sun, in common with some others. In after ages, however, this system was entirely forgot; many absurdities being introduced, which need not be mentioned here, as being long since exploded. In the 16th century, Copernicus, a native of Poland, revived the true system; which hath since been universally followed, and more fully explained by Galileo, Huygens, Sir Isaac Newton, and the succeeding astronomers.

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According to this system, the earth is a large globe, which revolves round the sun along with five others, all of which have the general name of *planets*. The names of the other five are Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn; of which mathematicians have calculated the respective distances, and times of revolution round the sun. Only one of these bodies, however, answers any useful purpose in geography; and that is the planet Jupiter. By means of the telescope, it hath been discovered, that this body is surrounded with four moons, which circulate very quickly round him. Of consequence, they often eclipse one another, as well as Jupiter himself. Astronomers, from observing the times in which these moons revolve, have calculated tables of their eclipses; which answer for finding the longitude of places on the earth, as shall afterwards be shown.

Without the orbit of Jupiter, at an immense distance, revolves the planet Saturn, who is attended by no fewer than five moons; but these are too distant, and difficult of observation, to answer the same purposes with the moons of Jupiter; nor have the astronomers communicated many particulars concerning them. This planet is also surrounded by a kind of ring, which is an object of admiration to all who behold it; but, concerning its use, scarce even a conjecture can be formed.

All the planets above-mentioned, with their satellites, make but a very small portion of the universe. The fixed stars, each of which is, by the astronomers, supposed to be a sun attended by planets, are placed beyond the orbit of Saturn, at distances to which the whole diameter of that orbit bears but a very small proportion. Indeed the distances of the celestial bodies from one another, and the magnitudes assigned them by astronomers, are quite beyond our comprehension. The earth appears to us to be a vast body; but, in the great scale of nature, it is less than the least visible point, compared with the whole extent of our horizon, even supposing us placed on the top of a high mountain. Of all the celestial bodies with which we are acquainted, the Earth is the least, except three, *viz.* Mercury, Mars, and our Moon. The Sun is supposed to be an immense globe of fire, no

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less than 890,000 miles in diameter. The least of the planets is Mercury, being little more than 3000 miles in diameter, and revolves at the distance of more than 33 millions of miles from the sun; a distance by far too large for us to have any distinct conception of. Venus, the second planet, is considerably larger than the earth, though much nearer the sun; revolving at the distance of 59 millions of miles. The Earth is a globe whose diameter is calculated at 7970 miles, and revolves at the distance of 95 millions of miles from the sun. The time of one revolution makes the exact length of our year, which is 365 days, five hours, and 44 minutes. The earth, as well as all the rest of the planets, revolve not in perfect circles, but in ovals, or ellipses, having the sun in one of their foci; whence our winter-season is somewhat shorter than the summer. Mars, the next planet, is about 6000 miles in diameter, but revolves at the distance of 145 millions of miles from the sun, and takes about two years to complete his revolution. Jupiter is said to be 494 millions of miles from the sun, and completes his revolution in nearly twelve years. He is the largest of all the planets, being 1000 times bigger than this earth. Saturn is near twice as far removed from the sun as Jupiter, revolving at the distance of more than 900 millions of miles, and not completing his revolution in less than 29 years and a half. We are not, however, to imagine, that such prodigious distances are ascertained beyond doubt. The best astronomers acknowledge their difficulties and embarrassments; and, with regard to the fixed stars, their calculations fail them almost entirely. Some eminent astronomers have exerted themselves to the utmost, to determine this matter, but with very little success. According to their conjectures, one of the largest of these stars, and which, of course, may reasonably be supposed to be one of the nearest, is not less than 400,000 times farther from us, than we are from the sun; and if this calculation, together with that of the solar distance, be true, it then follows, that though a cannon-ball had been shot from the earth as soon as it was created, and had continued to fly till now, with the same velocity which it had when

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it first leaves the mouth of the cannon, that is of about a mile in three seconds, it would not yet have reached the thousandth part of the distance of that fixed star.

The Earth which we inhabit, is a globe about 7970 miles in diameter, as hath been already observed; but it is only by means of the celestial bodies that we are able to measure it, or to lay down exact maps of it. The sun apparently circulates round it once in 24 hours, but he is by no means at an equal apparent distance every day of the year. In summer, every one knows that he seems to be considerably farther north, and nearer to us than in winter; and in winter, after having gone considerably southward, there is a certain point, beyond which he never passes, but gradually returns towards the north; and then again, after having come pretty far northward, there is a certain point in the heavens which seems to limit his northern journey, and beyond which he never passes. Every day the sun seems to us to make a circle in the heavens, and he does so on those days when farthest north and south, as well as on others. These imaginary circles, therefore, are called *tropics*, from a Greek word which signifies *to turn*; because then the sun turns back, and renews his course. When he is just in the middle of his course, at an equal distance between the north and south tropics, the imaginary circle which he then describes, is called the *equator*, or *equinoctial line* or *circle*, because the days and nights are then exactly of an equal length throughout the whole world.

This seeming motion of the sun is not at all real, but proceeds from the motion of the earth itself, and is accounted for in the following manner. The earth, besides its motion round the sun once a-year, has another motion called its *diurnal* one; and by this it turns round on its axis, as it is called, once in 24 hours, which makes the natural day. This axis is an imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth, and its extremities are called the north and south poles of the world. The axis never shifts its situation: and as it is not perpendicular to the plane of the earth's annual motion, but considerably inclined to it, it thence follows, that dur-

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ing one part of its course, the north pole of the earth is turned towards the sun, and during another part of its course, the south pole is turned towards it in the same proportion. This makes a very considerable difference, with regard to those places which lie near the poles; for, when the north pole is turned towards the sun, the days are long in those parts which lie towards that pole, and the nights short; the sun seems to move northward in the heavens, and we say it is *summer*. But as the earth proceeds in its annual course, the same pole is gradually withdrawn from the sun, the days begin to shorten, the sun removes southward, and *winter* comes on. In the same proportion that the north pole of the earth is turned from the sun, the south pole is turned towards him; the nights become short, and the days long, to such as inhabit the southern regions of the globe; and thus, it is summer with them, when it is winter with us.

Hence the divisions of the earth, by geographers, into *zones*, will be easily understood. We see, that the sun, in summer, is apparently much more over our head than in winter. If, therefore, we were at that time to take a voyage considerably to the southward, it is natural to suppose, that the sun would at last become perpendicular to us; and, if this happened at the time when he was farthest north, we would then be directly under the northern tropic formerly mentioned, and to which astronomers and geographers have given the name of *the tropic of Cancer*. By means of the diurnal revolution of the earth, certain places on its surface would come directly under the sun, every hour of that day in which he was the farthest north; and if these places were joined by a line, that line would form a circle round the whole globe; and this also is called *the tropic of Cancer*. In like manner, in the southern regions of the globe, a circle might be marked out by which the sun's course, on that day in which he is farthest south, would be shewn; and this is called *the tropic of Capricorn*. All the space betwixt these tropics, forms a zone, or belt, on the earth's surface; which is called *the torrid zone*, on account of the violent heats to which it is

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subject. Again, by reason of the globular figure of the earth, and the apparent motion of the sun northwards and southwards, it is evident, that when he is in the southern tropic, there must be a certain place, in the northern hemisphere of the earth, to which he will be but just visible; and this will be just as far south from the pole, as the tropic of Capricorn is south from the equator; and, of consequence, a circle drawn round that part of the globe, will mark out all those places where the sun is just visible to the inhabitants on the shortest day of winter. This is called *the polar circle*, and lies at the distance of 23 degrees and an half from either pole. Between the polar circles and the tropics, lie the north and south temperate zones; so called, because they are not subject to such violent excesses of heat as the torrid zone, nor to such excesses of cold as the frigid zones. The frigid zones lie between the polar circles and the poles themselves, and are not inhabited, except for a very little way.

Geographers have attempted to give a general view of the heat and cold, to which the several parts of the earth are subject, by dividing its surface into what they call *climates*. But this division, respecting only the position of places with regard to the equator, must be excessively inaccurate. Those places which lie under the equator itself, are by no means the hottest on the whole earth; and the reason of this is, that though the rays of the sun fall perpendicularly on the earth twice a-year, that is, at the equinoxes, yet the days, at that time, exceed not 12 hours in length. Of consequence, tho' the heat during the day would be excessive, if the sun continued as long above the horizon as he does with us, or if the nights were as short as ours, yet, by reason of the great length of the night, the heats are in some measure qualified, and the earth has time to cool. Hence, in those places which lie under the tropics, especially the tropic of Cancer, the heats are often much greater than at the equator; because the sun, though he is only once a-year perpendicular to the inhabitants, yet, at that time, the days are considerably longer than the nights. The ground is therefore not only heated very

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violently through the day, but it hath not time to cool during the night. This holds also with regard to some places in the temperate zones, even a good way removed from the torrid zone; and it is probable, that in the countries of Zaara and Biledulgerid in Africa, and South Carolina and Georgia in America, the heats are as violent as any where on earth.

Another circumstance which greatly contributes to the increase or diminution of heat is the presence or absence of a large tract of land. It is evident, that a solid substance is much more easily heated than a fluid one; and therefore land is sooner, and more violently, heated than water. In islands, therefore, where the quantity of land is but small, the surrounding ocean moderates the summer-heats; but where there is an immense track of land, every part of it is violently heated, and contributes to heat the neighbouring parts. The hottest country in the world, therefore, is Ethiopia, and some of the inland parts of Africa: for that continent is not only very large in itself, but has Asia on the east, and Europe on the north; so that the heats are increased almost beyond measure. In some parts of Persia, and Arabia too, the heats are excessive; insomuch, that sealing wax will be melted by the sun's rays.

The same circumstances which increase or diminish the heat of summer, do the same with the cold in winter. Islands, as they are not subject to great heats in summer, are not liable to very severe colds in winter; for the ocean, until it is actually frozen, will diminish the cold of the atmosphere; and thus the summers and winters of our island, are much more moderate than those of Holland or Germany, though these countries are not farther from the equator than we. In the northern parts of Tartary, and in Siberia, where the continent is very large, and no sea is near, the cold is so intense in the winter-time, as even to freeze quicksilver. The ground is frozen to an immense depth; and though it is thawed for a few feet deep in summer, yet all underneath continues frozen; and it has been found to be so, when pierced to the depth of 90 feet; neither is it known how far the frost reaches. On the other hand,

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all the continent of America is more temperate than the eastern one, because it is smaller, and almost surrounded by the ocean. In the northern parts indeed, the winters are very severe, but much inferior to what we have mentioned of Siberia; nor are the heats in summer, even in the hottest places, equal to those of Africa.

For the same reasons, all the southern parts of the globe are less warm in summer, and less cold in winter, than the northern parts, as hath been experienced by the late voyagers; but by this means, the seasons come at last to be confounded; so that a perpetual winter, tho' not very severe, takes place, and vegetation cannot be carried on, nor can animals subsist near so far south, as they can do in the north; the southern part of America, which lies in the same latitude south that England is north, being almost entirely uninhabitable.

On the artificial Globe are described the following circles: 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The first Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. 3. The Zodiac, including the Ecliptic. 4. The Horizon. 5. The two Tropics. 6. The Polar circles. And a line is supposed to pass thro' the centre of the globe, called its Axis, round which it moves every 24 hours; the end or extremities of which axis are called the Poles of the earth.

The Equator divides the globe into two equal parts, or Hemispheres, the one north, and the other south; on which circle are marked the degrees of longitude from the first Meridian, either east or west.

The Parallel Lines are so called, by their running parallel to the Equator; of which there are nine in number (inclusive) between the Equator and either Pole, at 10 degrees distant from each other; every degree of latitude being 60 geographical miles, which is about $69\frac{1}{2}$ English.

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The first Meridian is represented by the brazen Circle; in which the Globe moves, crossing the Horizon at right angles, and *First Meridian.* dividing the Globe into the eastern and western Hemispheres. Upon this circle are marked the degrees of latitude; which begin at the equator, and are counted northward to the north or arctic pole, which is 90 degrees from the equator. And, in like manner, the degrees of southern latitude are counted from the equator to the antarctic, or south pole.

The meridional lines are lines described on the globe, at different distances from the first meridian, but *Meridional lines.* at equal distance from each other. From the first meridian to the right- *Longitude.* hand we reckon eastern longitude, and from the first meridian to the left hand we reckon western longitude; and from the equator to either pole, we count the latitude: if towards the north or upper end of a map, we call it north *Latitude.* latitude; and if towards the south, or lower end of the map we call it south latitude.

The zodiac is that circle which cuts the equator obliquely, and is divided into 12 signs, through which the sun is supposed to pass within the space of 12 months, or 365 days 6 hours; (but in reality, it is the earth that moves round the sun); and in the Zodiac are the constellations which give name to the signs. The ecliptic is a line passing through the middle of the Zodiac, and shews the sun's, or rather *Zodiac.* *Annual Motion of the sun.* the earth's orbit, or circle in which it moves round the sun. *Ecliptic.*

The horizon is of two sorts, and divides the concave sphere of the heavens into the upper and lower hemispheres, terminating our views every way, and forming *Horizon.*

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the upper and lower hemisphere; the one visible, and the other hidden from us. The first sort is called the plane of the sensible horizon, which seems to touch the surface of the earth; the other is called the rational horizon, supposed parallel to the former, and to be extended to the heavens, round the middle of the earth.

The place where any one stands, is the centre of his horizon and hemisphere; and the poles of his horizon are the same as two imaginary points in the heavens, called the Zenith and Nadir; the Zenith being the vertical point directly over his head, and the Nadir that point of the heavens under his feet, diametrically opposite to the Zenith.

Tropics. The tropics describe the utmost limits of the sun's course; the tropic of Cancer encompassing the globe $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the equator, and the tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the equator.

The polar circles are drawn $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distance from each pole. That which is next the north pole is called the arctic circle, and that which is next the south pole, is called the antarctic circle.

Zones. The globe also is divided, in imitation of the earth itself, into five zones; viz. one torrid zone, two frigid zones, and two temperate zones.

The elevation of the pole, is the height of the pole above the rational horizon, and is always equal to the latitude of the place. For example: if the south of England lies in 50 degrees of north latitude, the north pole is, of course, elevated 50 degrees above the horizon there; for which reason, the latitude of a place, and the elevation of the pole are used promiscuously to express the same thing.

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The terms used in Geography, to express the different situation of any people, in respect to the place where we are, are these three, *viz.* 1. The Periceci. 2. The Antœci. 3. The Antipodes. *Geographical Terms.*

1. The Periceci are situate under the same parallel, but opposite meridians. It is midnight with them when it is noon with us; but the length of days, and the seasons are the same. These are found, by turning the horary index 12 hours, or turning the globe half round.

2. The Antœci are situate under the same meridian, but opposite parallels. These have the seasons opposite to ours; it is the middle of winter with them, when it is midsummer with us; but they have the same noon-day. These are found, by numbering as many degrees on the opposite side of the equator, as we are on this. Their longest day is our shortest, and so *vice versa*.

3. The Antipodes lie under opposite meridians, and opposite parallels. These have different seasons, and different days and nights. When it is summer with us, it is winter with them; and when it is noon with us, it is midnight with them; and their longest days are our shortest. These are found, by turning the horary index 12 hours from the given place, or turning the globe half round, and then counting as many degrees on the opposite side of the equator, as the given place is on this.

The inhabitants of the earth also have different denominations, from their shadows falling different ways at noon-day; and are called Amphisicii, Ascii, Heteroscii, or Periscii.

1. The Amphisicii inhabit the torrid zone, between the two tropics. These have their shadows both north and south at noon-day. When the sun is south of them, their shadows are north; and when the sun is north of them at noon-day, their shadows are south. These are also called Ascii, because twice every year the sun is vertical at noon, and then they have no shadow.

2. The Heteroscii are those who inhabit either of the temperate zones, and have their shadows always one way at noon-day. Those in the northern temperate zone have their shadows always north, and those in the south-

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ern temperate zone have their shadows always south, at noon-day.

3. The Periscii are those who inhabit that part of the globe within the polar circles. These have their shadows every way, while the sun is above their horizon all the 24 hours; as it is several months every year, when the sun is on that side of the equator next them.

The circumference of the globe is
Circumference of the Globe. 360 degrees, or 21,600 geographical miles round, and the diameter 6875;
Diameter. but if we compute by English miles, it is about 25,020 miles round, and the diameter about 8000. And when there are 24 meridional lines upon the globe, these

15 degrees of lines are 1 hour, or 15 degrees, a-
longitude 1 hour, sunder. Those who reside 15 degrees
1 deg. 4 min. of east of us, have the sun one hour be-
time. fore us; those who reside 15 degrees
west of us, have the sun an hour after

us. The meridional lines, as they approach either pole, incline nearer to each other; insomuch, that a degree of longitude, that makes 60 geographical miles when measured on the equator, makes but 37 miles when measured in 52 degrees of latitude. However, every degree of longitude is always 4 minutes of time; and 15 degrees of longitude are, consequently, 60 minutes of time, or one hour, whether the distance of miles between the meridional lines are more or less: and there are tables, which shew how many miles a degree of longitude makes in every latitude; which may be found also, by measuring the distance between the meridional lines. There are tables also, which shew the different climates, and the length of days in each; but these may be shewn also upon the globe, as will appear in the following geographical problems:

To find the sun's place in the ecliptic.

Observe the day of the month in the calendar on the horizon, and opposite to it you will find the sign and degree in which the sun is.

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The hour being given in any place, to find what hour it is in any other part of the world.

Rectify the globe for the given place, and bring it to the meridian; then fix the index at the given hour, and turn the globe, and bring the places successively to the meridian; and the index will shew the hour at the place required.

Thus, when it will be 4 o'clock at London, it will be 5 at Naples, 6 at Constantinople and Petersburg, 10 at Bengal, 11 at Batavia, and near 12 at night at Pekin, 12 at noon at Barbadoes, and 11 in the morning at Port-Royal in Jamaica.

The day of the month being given, to find the places on the globe where the same is in the zenith that day.

Observe the sun's place in the ecliptic, and bring it to the meridian; then mark the degree over it, and turning the globe round, all the places which pass under that degree will have the sun in the zenith that day.

The hour being given at one place, to find at what place the sun is in the zenith at that hour.

The sun's place in the ecliptic being brought to the meridian, and the degree over it marked, bring the given place to the meridian, and setting the index to the given hour, turn the globe till the index comes to the upper 12; and the place of the earth which stands under the observed degree in the meridian, has the sun at that moment in the zenith.

The day and hour being given, to find the places where the sun is then rising, setting, or in the meridian.

Find the place where the sun is vertical at the given hour; rectify the globe for the latitude of that place, and bring it to the meridian; then all those places, that are in the west semicircle of the horizon, have the sun rising, and those in the east semicircle, have the sun setting; and at all the places under the meridian it is noon-day.

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To find the length of the day in any place.

Elevate the pole according to the latitude of the given place; find the sun's place in the ecliptic, which being brought to the east side of the horizon, set the index at noon, and turning the globe about, till the said place in the ecliptic touch the west side of the horizon; and where-ever the index points, reckon the number of hours between the same, and the upper figure of 12, and that is the length of the day.

The earth is usually divided into the *Eastern and Western Hemispheres.* eastern and western continents; the eastern, which we inhabit, comprehends Europe, Asia, and Africa; the western continent contains only America.

The water also is thrown into three grand divisions:
Seas. 1. The Atlantic ocean, which divides Europe and Africa from America; this is generally about 3000 miles wide. 2. The Pacific ocean, or South sea, which divides America from Asia; this is, generally, about 10,000 miles over. 3. The Indian ocean, which separates the East Indies from Africa; and this is, generally, 3000 miles over. In all these seas, at a distance from land, the winds always sit easterly between the tropics, and something beyond, except under the equator, or near it, where they are variable; as they are also, in above 30 degrees of north or south latitude.

Europe, the least division of the eastern continent, is situate between 36 and 72 degrees of north latitude, and between 10 degrees west, and 65 degrees of eastern longitude; being about 3000 miles long from north to south, and 2500 miles broad from east to west; bounded by the Frozen ocean, (part of the Atlantic), on the north, and by Asia on the east; by the Mediterranean sea, which separates it from Asia and Africa, on the south, and by another part of the Atlantic ocean on the west.

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Europe is thrown into three grand divisions, viz.

I. The north, or upper division, consisting of, 1. Russia, or Moscovy. 2. Sweden. 3. Denmark, and Norway. And, 4. The islands of Britain, Ireland, Iceland, and those of the Baltic. *Grand divisions. North.*

II. The middle division, which consists of, 1. Poland. 2. Germany, and the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria contiguous to it. 3. The Low Countries, or Netherlands. 4. France, with its late conquests and acquisitions on the Rhine. *Middle.*

III. The southern division, which comprehends, 1. Turkey in Europe, (the ancient Greece chiefly), the tributary provinces of Moldavia, Walachia, the Crim, and Lesser Tartary. 2. Switzerland, with the Grisons, and the rest of their allies and subjects. 3. Italy, Spain, and Portugal. And, 4. The islands of the Mediterranean, consisting of those in the Archipelago, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica. *South.*

Asia is situate between 25 and 148 degrees of eastern longitude, and between the equator, and 72 degrees of north latitude; bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north, by the Pacific ocean on the east, by the Indian ocean on the south, and separated from Africa by the Red sea on the south-west, and by the Archipelago, the Luxine sea, &c. which communicates with the Mediterranean, and separates them from Europe, on the north-west. *Asia's situation.*

This quarter also is thrown into three divisions, viz. *Grand division.*

I. The empire of China, Chinese Tartary, and the Oriental Islands on the east. *Eastern division.*

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

Middle

II. India, Usbec Tartary, Calmuc, Tartary, and Siberia in the middle.

West.

III. Persia, Arabia, Astracan, and Circassian Tartary, and Turkey in Asia, on the west.

The whole being 4800 miles in length from east to west, and 4300 in breadth from north to south.

*Africa's
Situation.*

Africa is a peninsula, joined by the narrow isthmus of Suez to Asia; and situate between 37 north, and 35 degrees south latitude, and between 18 west, and 51 east longitude; being 4320 miles in length from north to south, and 4200 miles in breadth from east to west.

Africa is bounded by the Mediterranean sea, which separates it from Europe on the north; by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Eastern ocean, which divides it from Asia, on the east: by the southern ocean on the south; and by the Atlantic, or Western ocean, which separates it from America, on the west.

Grand divisions. Africa is thrown into 10 grand divisions. I. Egypt. II. Abyssinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, and Nubia. III. The coast of Anian and Zanguebar. IV. Monoemugi, Monomotopa, and Caffraria, sometimes called the Lower Ethiopia. V. Congo, Angola, and Guinea. VI. Negritia, or Negroland. VII. Zaara, or the Desert. VIII. Biledulgerid, the ancient Numidia. IX. The empire of Morocco. And, X. The coast of Barbary on the Mediterranean; comprehending the countries of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

America.

America is situate between 80 north and 58 south latitude, and between 145 degrees of west longitude; bounded by the lands about the Pole on the north; by the Atlantic ocean, which separates it from Europe and Asia.

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on the east; by another vast ocean on the south; and by the Pacific ocean, usually called the South sea, which divides it from Asia, on the west, being 7250 miles long from north to south, and scarce 3000 miles broad in any place, and in some not 100 miles broad.

The best part of America was lately under the dominion of four European princes, *viz* The Kings of Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, *Grand division.* and France, but, by the peace in 1783, by which 13 of the Provinces belonging to Great Britain were declared free and Independent States, it may be now said to make five grand divisions, *viz.*

I. The Spanish dominions comprehending, 1. Florida, 2. Old Mexico. 3. New Mexico. 4. *Terra Firma.* 5. Peru. 6. Chili. 7. *Spanish dominions.* or the Terra Megellanies. 8. Paragua, and La Plata. 9. The Amazons country. And, 10. The Spanish islands; of which the most considerable are Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto-Rico, and Trinidad.

II. The second grand division of America, is that subject to Portugal; containing that large maritime country of Brazil; extending *Portuguese territories.* from the river Amazon, under the equator, to the river La Plata, which lies in 35 degrees of south latitude; being upwards of 1000 miles in length from north to south, but scarce 100 miles wide.

III The third grand division of America is subject to Great Britain, consisting of, 1. New-*British dominions.* Britain or Labrador 2. Hudson's bay, 3. Canada, 4. Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, and 5. Newfoundland; with the islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Christophers, and several more of the Caribbee islands.

IV. The French dominions which formerly were very

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French dominions.

extensive, consist only now of the islands of Caen, and some countries on the adjacent continent of S. America, which lie near the equinoctial; as also the islands of Hispaniola, Martinico, Guadaloupe, and several more of the Caribbee islands.

V. The Independent States of America, consisting, 1. Of New-Hampshire. 2. Massachusetts-Bay. 3. Rhode-Island. 4. Connecticut. 5. New-York. 6. New Jersey. 7. Pennsylvania. 8. Delaware. 9. Maryland. 10. Virginia. 11. North Carolina. 12. South Carolina. 13. Georgia.

Dutch.

The Dutch are possessed of Surinam, on the coasts of Guinana or Caribbiana in South America, of some of the Caribbee Islands, and others on the north coast of Terra Firma; of which those of Curassow, Aruba, and Bonaire, are the chief; and from hence they carry on a clandestine trade with the coasts of Spanish America.

Danes.

Denmark is also possessed of the island of St. Thomas, one of the Caribbees.

ENGLAND,

The south division, and the most fertile part of Great-Britain. It is of a triangular form, surrounded by the German and Atlantic oceans on the east, south, and west; is parted on the north from Scotland, the northern division of Great Britain, by the Tweed, two other rivers, and some mountains. The German ocean separates it from Germany, and also from both the Netherlands, on the north-east; and is divided on the south from France by the English channel, the narrowest part of which lies between Dover and Calais; and on the west it is separated from Ireland, by St. George's channel. It lies betwixt lat. 49 deg. 55 min. and 55 deg. 45 min. N. and between lon. 2 deg. E. and 6 deg. W.; being above 360 miles from north to south, and 300

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from east to west in the southern parts, but hardly so in those of the northern. It derives its name from the Angles, the ancient inhabitants of a small tract of country, of the same name, in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark; who, in the fifth century, came into Britain, under the conduct of their neighbours on both sides of them, viz. the Saxons and Jutes, upon the invitation of the Britons and ancient inhabitants of the country, to assist them against the Picts, and other northern invaders. But they, getting a small settlement in the island of Shippey, as a reward for their services, liked the country so well, that, on different pretences, they quarrelled with their inviters, drove them into that mountainous part of England called Wales, and at length made themselves masters of the whole country, giving it the name of their former residence.

England, on account of its situation, has indeed a temperate, though a pretty moist and thick air; consequently, very changeable and moist weather. The country is, in general, level and fruitful. Husbandry is held here in great esteem. It has plenty of garden-vegetables, and fruits of trees, of a very fine kind. Here are also saffron, medicinal herbs, &c. but little or no flax or hemp. They have little or no timber for building, or faggots; but, in several places, they have fine coal-pits; such as, Newcastle on Tyne, Whitehaven, Sunderland, &c. Their pastures are excellent for breeding of cattle. Their horses and sheep are very good. The English wool, next to that of Spain and Portugal, is the best we know, and yields a considerable revenue to the crown. They have some iron-works in Suffex, Cumberland, and Sommerfetshire; but of no great consequence. The tin and lead-works in Cornwall are very considerable. The sea-coasts abound with fish. The principal rivers are the Thames, Severn, Cam, Tyne, Medway, Ouse, Humber, Tees, Tweed, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Ribble, Mersey, Dee, &c.

The inhabitants of England are computed to be five millions and a half. Scotland, as at present connected with England, is supposed, (perhaps near the calculation), to contain two millions and an half. These are

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what are now properly called *Britons*. Ireland, annexed to the above sovereignty, by conquest and otherwise, according to the number of its inhabitants, are reckoned to be about 2,500,000. The number of Jews in England are reckoned 10,000; Scotland and Ireland having few of them. The chief hills in England, exclusive of Wales, are the Mendip of Somersetshire, the Malvern in Worcestershire, the Chiltern hills in Buckinghamshire, the Cotswold in Gloucestershire, the Peak in Derbyshire, the Wolds in Yorkshire, the Pendle, Penikent, and Ingleborough in Lancashire, and the Wrekin in Shropshire. The northern parts of England are much more hilly than the southern. The English language, either for copiousness, or elegance of expression, exceeds every modern one; the French not excepted.

The body of the people of England consists partly of the lower class and tradesmen; partly of yeomen, or free-holders, and copy-holders, or vassals, who hold lands by copy from the lord's court-leet; and partly of the gentry, as gentleman, esquire, or squire, baronet, or knight-banneret, and simple knight. The nobility in England, are properly reckoned those who in other countries are styled the high nobles; as baron, viscount, earl, marquis, and duke. These five classes of nobility constitute the house of Lords, or Peers, or the UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, in England. The bishop of England, who are styled *lords spiritual*, as all the others are *lords temporal*, in the UPPER HOUSE, are barons of the kingdom. The representatives of the counties, cities, and boroughs, constitute the LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, or HOUSE OF COMMONS. The church of England is called the *Episcopate*, or *high church*. Those among them who have adopted the Calvinist model, or the doctrine and discipline of Geneva, call themselves, in general, *Puritans*, or *Nonconformists*, now by law established. These quarrelling among themselves, the party of *Independents* started up; who maintain, that Christian congregations ought not to be subject, either to bishops, or any church assembly, though, in other respects, they entirely agree with the *Puritans* in the Calvinistic doctrines. So that the church

INTRODUCTION.

parties in religion, are the *Episcopalians* and *Presbyterians*; the former being the established church in ENGLAND and IRELAND, while the latter are so in SCOTLAND. The most numerous of the other parties are *Anabaptists*, or *Baptists*; besides several other sects.

The church of England has two archbishops, namely, Canterbury and York; with twenty-six bishops, including the PRELATE of *Sodor* and *Man*. Next to the bishops, follow the deans of chapters, and canons in cathedrals, out of which the bishops are commonly chosen; then archdeacons, of which there are sixty in England. After these are rural deans, priests, and deacons; which last are the lowest order in the church. England has produced several men of great learning; and the sciences are highly valued and promoted, with the Greek and Latin literature, though the oriental be not so general. The mathematics, and modern philosophy, are also very much prosecuted. Here are two famous universities, Oxford and Cambridge.—There are also in England, a number of Quakers—England lies very commodiously for trade, having several good harbours and roads, both for ships to get into, and for ship-building; able sailors, the best in the world, and in the greatest number: and they have also many home commodities for exportation; so that the English trade, accordingly, throughout all parts of the world. A particular enumeration of their commerce, with the several articles exported and imported, would carry us too far.

The English have gold and silver from Portugal, Spain, the South seas, Jamaica, America, and Africa; and they export some of these to Holland and the East Indies: 3ds or 6-9ths of the foreign trade of England, is carried on in the port of London; 1-9th may be reckoned for the south coast of the island, which lies opposite to the north part of France; 1-9th for the east side, toward the German ocean; and 1-9th, or something more, for the west side. In England there are forty counties, which send eighty knights to parliament; and twenty-five cities, which send fifty citizens, of which London sends one, and London four: and one hundred and thirty-seven boroughs, which send two burgeses each;

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besides five boroughs, which send only one each, *viz.* Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdly, Higham, Ferrers, and Monmouth : the two universities send four : the Cinqueports, Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hithe, and their three dependents, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford, send two each, stiled Barons ; in all sixteen. Wales sends twelve knights, for the twelve counties ; and twelve burgessees, for twelve boroughs, whereof Pembroke sends two, and Merioneth one. In Scotland, they send thirty knights for the shires, and fifteen burgessees for the boroughs ; which make in all, five hundred and fifty-eight members of the House of Commons.

British manufactures and trades are now upon such a footing, that no other in the world can vie with them. Our woollen manufacture far exceeds those of all other countries ; and for silks we now equal France. Our dyers, and printers of linens and cottons, have brought their art to great perfection ; both for the beauty, and durableness of their colours. Our letter-founders now exceed the Dutch in the neatness of their types ; and our paper-mills produce very good paper, both for writing, printing, and other uses. In short, all arts and sciences, and all mechanical trades, are nearly in as great perfection here as in any other country. Scotland here included.

The administration of justice, is the business of the courts of Westminster-hall ; in which are the courts of chancery, king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer. Besides, all the judges, except the chancellor, go their circuits twice a-year throughout England, to try criminals, and to determine such causes as are brought before them between man and man. In the court of chancery, the witnesses are examined by interrogatories, and their depositions are taken in writing ; on which the chancellor founds his decrees. But, in the other courts, the witnesses are examined, and cross-examined, *viva voce* ; and the facts are determined by a jury of twelve substantial men, which, in the country, must be freeholders ; but, in London and Middlesex, reputable housekeepers and tradesmen are not only admitted to the petty jury, but the grand jury. When they have given their verdict,

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viz. the judges have no power to alter or reverse it. The ecclesiastical government is in archbishops and bishops, who administer justice in their respective courts, in matters relating to ecclesiastical affairs, by their chancellors and officials. The archdeacons have a court of their own.

Every parliament is summoned by the King's writs, fifty days before they assemble; one of which is directed to every lord, spiritual and temporal, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place, to treat and advise of certain weighty affairs. Other writs are sent to the sheriff of every county, to summon those who have a right to vote for members of the House of Commons, to elect two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and one or two burgesses for each corporation, according to ancient custom. No one ought to be a candidate for a county, who is not possessed of an estate of six hundred a-year; nor for a city, or corporation, without three hundred pounds *per annum*. The lord chancellor, or keeper for the time being, is Speaker of the House of Lords; but the Commons elect their own speaker, who must be approved of by the King. All members must take the oath of allegiance before they vote; and no Roman Catholic can sit in the House. The twelve judges, and the masters in chancery, sit in the House of Peers, but have no vote. However, the judges give their opinions in points of law, when it is required; and the masters in chancery are usually employed in messages to the commons, and in carrying down money-bills. The commons send up all their messages and bills by some of their own members. The lords have the liberty of voting by proxy, which the commons have not. But the commons, as observed above, have the power alone of introducing money-bills; in which they will not suffer the lords to make any alteration, though they have the power of throwing them out. The commons can impeach any peer of the realm, as well as inferior persons; but they must be tried by lords. Likewise, all capital offences, supposed to have been committed by a peer, are brought before that house, and must be judged by it. Such a trial may be brought before them when the parliament is not sitting.

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Any member of the House of Commons may move to bring in a bill; which, if allowed, must be prepared by him and some others, and then be presented to the House: and after it has been read a first time, the speaker repeats an abstract of the bill; and puts the question, If it shall have a second reading? And, upon the second reading, it is usually committed to a committee, or thrown out. When the committee has gone through the bill, the chairman makes his report at the side of the bar, reading all the alterations made by the committee; which are either agreed to, or rejected by the house, as the question is put on every one of them. Then the question is put, Whether the bill so amended shall be engrossed, and read a third time, on some future day? which, if agreed to, the speaker puts the question on that day, If the bill shall pass? which, carried in the affirmative, the bill is carried to the House of Lords. But if the bill be rejected, it cannot be brought in again the same sessions.

Forty members are sufficient to constitute a house, and eight a committee, but not less. The members direct their speeches to the speaker; and if any one answers any particular speech, he who made it is not suffered to reply the same day; and if debates arise about any bill, no one is permitted to speak twice the same day, unless the house be turned into a committee; and then every one may speak as often as he pleases, if the chairman will allow it. The commons give their votes by *ayes* and *noes*; and if it be uncertain which is the greatest number, the house divides. If the question be about bringing in a bill, or petition, the *ayes* go out; but if it relates to any thing already admitted into the house, the *noes* go out. If it be a committee, the *ayes* take the right side of the chair, and the *noes* the left.

The people of England are divided into laity and clergy; and the first are subdivided into the nobility, gentry, and commonalty. By nobility, is meant the temporal peers, who are lords of parliament, of whom there are five degrees; namely, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons. A duke's coronet has leaves without pearls, and his eldest son is called by the second

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title; the younger are called by their Christian names, with the addition of lord, as lord William, lord Thomas, &c. and all his daughters have the title of ladies: but this is by the courtesy of England. All the children of a marquis have the title of lords and ladies on the same account; and the eldest son has the title of Viscount. A marquis's coronet has a pearl and a strawberry leaf all round, of equal height; an earl's coronet differs from it, in having the pearls raised upon points. An earl's eldest son has the title of viscount, and his daughters are called ladies; but the younger sons are only esquires. A viscount's coronet has an unlimited circle of pearls, but a baron's has only six. None of the children of either of these have the title of lord or lady.

With regard to rank or precedence, they observe the following order: 1. Dukes; 2. Marquisses; 3. The eldest sons of dukes; 4. Earls; 5. Eldest sons of marquisses; 6. Younger sons of dukes; 7. Viscounts; 8. Eldest sons of earls; 9. Younger sons of marquisses; 10. Barons; 11. Eldest sons of viscounts; 12. Younger sons of earls; 13. Eldest sons of barons. All peers, of the same degree, keep rank according to the dates of their patents. Their ladies, and the ladies of their sons, have precedence in the same manner as their husbands. However, some of the officers of the state have precedence of all dukes who are not of the royal blood; as the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, the lord high treasurer, the lord precedent of the privy council, and lord privy seal. Others take place only of those of the same degree; as lord chamberlain of England, lord chamberlain of the household, and lord high admiral.

There are two orders of knighthood in England, *viz.* that of the Garter, and Bath.

THE MODERN Universal Gazetteer;

O R, A Short VIEW of the W O R L D.

A B

A A, a river of the French Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, runs N. E. crosses Artois, and passing by St. Omer's, continues its course N. to Gravelin in Flanders, below which it falls into the English channel.

AA, a river of Germany, which rising in the S. of Westphalia, runs N. by Munster, and falls into the river Embs.

AACH, E. lon. 9. lat. 47. 45. a town in Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Constance; sub. to the house of Austria.

AARHUYS, a city and country of Jutland. See **ARHUSEN**.

AAR, a river of Switzerland, which rising in the Alps, runs N. by the city of Bern, and afterwards by Soloturn, and then turning N. falls into the river Rhine, against Waldschut, a forest town of Suabia.

AARAW, a town of Switzerland, E. long. 8. lat. 47. 20. sit. on the river Aar, 30 m. N. E. of Bern; sub. to the canton of Bern.

AALBURG. See **ALBOURG**.

ABACK, E. long. 12. lat. 48. 42. a town in Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, sit. on the river Danube, 7 m. S. W. of Ratisbon.

ABANO, E. long. 10. lat. 45. 30. a village of Italy in the ter. of Padua; sit. 5 m. S. W. of the city of Padua; sub. to Venice.

ABBEYBOYLE, W. lon. 8. 32. lat. 53. 56. a town of Ireland, in

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the co. of Roscommon, and pr. of Connaught, sit. 23 m. N. of Roscommon.

ABBEVILLE, E. long. 2. lat. 50. 7. a large town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. 90. m. N. of Paris, and 15 E. of the British channel, considerable for its woolen manufacture, which is said to equal that of any town in England.

ABENSBURG, E. long. 11. 38. lat. 48. 42. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Abense, near the Danube, 15 m. S. W. of Ratisbon.

ABERDEEN, W. long. 1. 42. lat. 57. 14. a city of Scotland, in the co. of Mar, or Aberdeen, divided into the new and old town; the old town sit. at the mouth of the river Don, and the new town at the mouth of the river Dee, upon the German ocean, with a good harbour. It was the see of a bilh. and is still an univ. It stands 121 m. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 70. N. E. of St. Andrews.

ABERCONWAY. See **CONWAY** in Wales.

ABERBROTHICK, or Ardbrothock, W. long. 2. 29. lat. 56. 36. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Angus, sit. on the river Tay, 58 m. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 26 N. E. of St. Andrews.

ABERGAVENNY, a town of Monmouthshire, sit. 16 m. W. of Monmouth; gives the title of Baron.

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ron to the family of Nevil, premier baron of England.

ABERYSWITH, a market town of Cardiganshire, sit. at the mouth of the river Ystwith, on the Irish sea, 199 m. N. W. of London, and 86 N. W. of Worcester.

ABEX, a country of Africa, S. of Egypt, lying along the W. coast of the Red sea; sub. to the Turks.

ABIAGRASSO, E. long. 9. 24. lat. 45. 29. a small town in the duchy of Milan.

ABINGDON, a borough town of Berkshire, situate on the river Thames, 56 m. W. of London, on the Gloucester road, and 6 m. S. of Oxford; sends one member to parliament, and from hence the noble family of Bertie take the title of Earl.

ABO, E. long. 21. 28. lat. 60. 50. a city of Sweden, capital of the pr. of Finland, sit. at the mouth of the river Aurejoki, on the Bothnia gulph, 240 m. N. E. of Stockholm.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, in Italy, bounded by the ter. of the Pope on the N. and W. by the gulph of Venice on the E. and by the Terra di Lavoro, and Molise, on the S.

ABYDOS, E. long. 27. 30. lat. 40. 16. a town and castle of the Lesser Asia, sit. on the S. entrance of the Hellespont, now the southern castle of the Dardanelles. Here the strait, which divides Asia from Europe, is 2 miles over.

ABYSSINIA. See ETHIOPIA.

ACADIA, or New Scotland, one of the British colonies in N. America, sit. between 63 and 70 degrees of W. long. and between 43 and 46 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the river of St Lawrence on the N. by the bay of St Lawrence and the Atlantic ocean on the E. by the bay of Fundi and the seas of Acadia on the S. and by Canada and N. England on the W.; the chief town Annapolis.

ACAPULCO, W. long. 102. 29. lat. 17. 2. a port-town of N. America, sit. in the pr. of Mexico, on a fine bay of the South sea, from

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whence a rich ship sails annually to Manilla, one of the Philippine islands, near the coast of China, in Asia, and another returns annually from thence to Acapulco, laden with all the treasures of the East Indies. It was one of these ships laden with silver, and bound from Acapulco to Manilla, that Commodore Anson took near the Philippine islands.

ACERNO, E. long. 15. 46. lat. 40. 50. a town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and Hither Principate, sit. 15 m. E. of Salerno, and 30 S. E. of Naples.

ACERRA, E. long. 15. lat. 41. 5. a town of Naples, in the pr. of Lavoro, sit. on the river Agno, 8 m. N. of Naples; the see of a bishop.

ACHAIA, now Livadia, a province of European Turkey, anciently a province of Greece, of which Athens, now Setines, was the capital. It was bounded by Thessaly, now Janna, on the N. by the Archipelago, on the E. by the Morea, from which it is divided by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia on the S. and by Albania on the W.

ACHAM, a country in the East Indies, in Asia, bounded by the ter. of Boutan on the N. by China on the E. by the kingd. of Ava on the S. and by the pr. of Patan and Jesuat, in Bengal, on the W. the chief town Chambdara.

ACHEN, E. long. 94. 10. lat. 53. 30. a considerable port-town, the capital of the kingd. of Achen, and of the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in Asia, sit. on the N. part of the island, 1000 m. S. E. of Fort St George, in India, and 450 m. N. W. of the city of Malacca.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia, in N. America, being a peninsula, bounded by Maryland on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and by the bay of Chesapeake on the W. Cape Charles, at the entrance of the bay, being the most southern promontory of this county.

ACQUAPADENTE, E. long. 14. 17. lat. 42. 43. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Orvieto.

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etto, sit. 56 m. N. of Rome, and 10 m. W. of Orvietto city; the see of a Bishop.

ACQUI, E. long. 26. 5. lat. 44. 40. a town in Italy, in the duchy of Monferrat, sit. on the river Bormio, 60 miles S. W. of Milan, and 40 N. W. of Genoa; sub. to the house of Austria.

ACRA, W. long. 0. 2. min. lat. 5. 0. a town of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, where there is a British fort and factory.

ACRE, or Acra, the ancient Ptolemais, E. long. 36. lat. 33. 35. a port town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. in Palestine, on the Levant sea, S. of Tyre, now a small village, which stands upon the ruins of the ancient city.

ADDA, a river of Italy, which rises in the pr. of Bornio, and passing along through the Valteline, runs through the Lake de Como, and the Milanese, falling into the Po near Cremona.

ADEA, a province of Annian, on the east coast of Africa.

ADEL, E. long. 44. lat. 8. a town of Africa, capital of the ter. of Adea, in the country of Annian, sit. 300 m. S. of Moco, and of the Straits of Babelmandel.

ADEN, E. long. 46. lat. 12. a port town of Arabia Felix, in Asia, sit. a little to the eastward of the Straits of Babelmandel, 600 m. S. of Mecca, and 60 m. E. of Moco; sub. to an Arabian prince.

ADIGE, a great river of Italy, which rising in Tyrol, runs S. by Trent, then E. by Verona, in the territory of Venice, falls into the gulph of Venice, N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADIRBEITSAN, a pr. of Persia, in Asia, part of the ancient Media, bounded by the pr. of Chirvan on the N. by the pr. of Gilan and the Caspian sea on the E. by the pr. of Eyrac-agem and Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, on the S. and by Turcomania on the W.

ADOUR, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running N. by Tarbes through Gaf-

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cony, then runs E. and passing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay, below Bayonne.

ADRIA, E. long. 12. 50. lat. 45. an ancient town of Italy, in the Polesin de Rovigo, in the ter. of Venice, 27 m. S. of the city of Venice.

ADRIANOPLE, E. long. 26. 27. lat. 42. a great and populous city of European Turkey, the second in that empire, sit. in a fine plain on the river Mariza, in the pr. of Romania, 150 m. N. W. of Constantinople, and 300 S. E. of Belgrade; it is 8 m. in circumference, and frequently honoured with the Grand Signior's presence.

ÆOLIS, part of the west coast of Lesser Asia, anciently so called.

AERSCHOT, E. long. 5. lat. 51. 5. a town in the Dutch Netherlands, in the d. of Brabant, sit. on the river Demer, 10 m. E. of Mechlin, and 8 N. of Louvain.

AETH, or Ath, E. long. 3. 40. lat. 50. 37. a strong little town in the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. on the river Dender, 12 m. N. W. of Mons, and 23 S. W. of Brussels.

AFRICA, E. long. 8. lat. 36. a port town of Tunis, sit. on the coast of Barbary, 70 m. S. of Tunis.

AFRICA. See the Introduction.

AGATTON, E. long. 5. lat. 8. a town of Africa, situate near the mouth of the river Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 m. S. of Benin.

ADGE, E. long. 50. 20. lat. 43. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. near the mouth of the river Erant, 30 m. S. W. of Montpellier, and 28 N. E. of Narbonne; the see of a bishop.

AGEN, E. long. 30 min. lat. 42. 12. a city of France in the pr. of Guienne, sit. on the river Garonne, 26 m. N. E. of Condom, and 75 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux; the see of a bishop.

AGGA, or Agonna, under the meridian of London, lat. 6. a British settlement on the gold coast of Guinea in Africa, sit. in a country of the same name.

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AGGERHUYS, E. long. 11. lat. 19. 30. a city of Norway, capital of the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. 30. m. N. W. of Frederickshall; sub. to Denmark.

AGHRIM, W. long. 8. 17. lat. 52. 45. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, and pr. of Leinster, sit. 13. m. S. W. of Wicklow.

AGINCOURT, E. long. 2. 10. lat. 50. 35. a village of the French Netherlands, in the co. of Artois, sit. 7 m. N. of Hesdin, where Henry V. King of England, obtained a victory over the French, *anno* 1415.

AGMONDESHAM. See **AMERSHAM**.

AGNABAT, E. long. 24. 10. lat. 46. 40. a town of Transilvania, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Hermanstadt; sub. to the house of Austria.

AGRA, E. long. 79. lat. 26. a city of the Hither India, in Asia, capital of the k. of Agra, or Indostan, sit. on the river Jemma, 300 m. N. E. of Surat: a large, beautiful, and populous town, where the Mogul frequently resides, *20 m.* in circumference.

AGRIA, E. lon. 20. lat. 48. a fortified town in Upper Hungary, sit. on the river Agria, 45 m. N. E. of Buda: the see of a bish. sub. to the house of Austria.

AGUEPERSE, E. long. 3. 20. lat. 45. 55. a town of France, in the province of Lyonnois, and ter. of the Lower Auverne, 15 m. N. of Clermont.

AGUILAR, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 42. 50. a town of Spain, in the k. of Navarre, 24 m. W. of Estella.

AHUYS, E. lon. 14. lat. 56. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of Schonen, 15 m. S. of Christianstadt.

AJAZZO, E. long. 9. lat. 41. 40. a port town in the Island of Corfica, in the Mediterranean, sit. 160 m. S. of Genoa; the see of a bish. sub. to France.

AJAZZO, E. lon. 37. lat. 37. a port town of the Lesser Asia, in the pr. of Caramania, anciently Cilicia, sit. on the coast of the Medi-

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terranean, 30 m. N. of Antioch, and 50 m. W. of Aleppo, where the city of Issus anciently stood, near which Alexander fought the second battle with Darius.

AICHSTAT, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Altmul, 14 m. N. E. of Ingolstat, and 12 m. N. of Newburg; sub. to its bishops.

AIGUILLON, or Eguillon, E. lon. 12 min. lat. 44. 25. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Lot, 12 m. N. W. of Agen, and 50 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux.

AILESBURY, the co. town of Bucks, 41 m. N. E. of London, on the Buckingham road; sends two members to parliament. The noble family of Bruce took the title of Earl from hence; but the title is extinct.

AIR, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 55. 30. a port town in Scotland, in the shire of Air, or Kyle, sit. at the mouth of the river Air, near the Frith, or sea of Clyde, 70 m. S. W. of Edinburgh.

AIRE, W. lon. 20. min. lat. 43. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. on the river Adour, 55 m. S. of Bourdeaux, and 35 m. E. of Dax; the see of a bish.

AIRE, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 50. 40. a fortified town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, sit. on the river Lis, 15 m. W. of Lille, and 30 m. S. E. of Calais.

AISNE, or Aise, a river of France, which rises on the frontiers of Lorraine, near Clermont, runs W. by Soissons, in the isle of France, and falls into the river Oyse, a little below that city.

AIX, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 43. 30. a great city of France, capital of Provence, sit. 16 m. N. of Marseilles, and 360 S. E. of Paris.

AIX, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 45. 40. a town of Savoy, sit. on the lake Bourget, 8 m. N. of Chambery; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

AIX, a small island in the bay

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of Biscay, five miles in circumference. The castle, and fortifications of it, were demolished by the grand secret expedition sent out against Rochfort, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, in 1757.

ALX-LA-CHAPELLE, or Aken, E. lon. 5. 52. lat. 50. 47. a city of Germany, in the d. of Juliers, sit. in a bottom, encompassed with hills, 22 m. N. E. of the city of Liege, and 30 m. W. of Cologn, an imperial city, or sovereign state, large and populous, much resorted to by foreigners, as well as Germans, on account of its hot baths. The Emperor Charlemain intended to have made it the capital of his empire, and was buried here.

ALADULIA, a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, being the most easterly division of the Lesser Asia, comprehending the ancient Cappadocia and Armenia Minor.

ALAIS, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 44. 8. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Gardon of the foot of the Cevennes, 30 m. N. of Montpellier, and 49 N. W. of Avignon.

ALAND, an island of Sweden, sit. between 18 and 20 degrees of E. lon. and between 59 and 61 degrees of N. lat. in the Baltic sea, at the entrance of the Bothnia gulph; the chief town Tiketo.

ALATAMAHA, a large river of N. America, which rising in the Apalachian mountains, runs S. E. through the pr. of Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, below the new town of Frederica.

ALAUTA, a river of Transylvania, which rising in the N. E. of that pr. runs S. and forms part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey, and continuing its course farther S. through Wallachia, discharges itself into the river Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALAVA, a ter. of Spain, being the S. E. division of the province of Biscay.

ALEA, E. lon. 8. lat. 44. 50. a

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town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, and d. of Monferrat, sit. on the river Tanaro, 22 m. E. of Turin; the see of a bish. sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ALBA JULIA, or Stulwerfienburg, E. lon. 18. 25. lat. 47. 25. a city of Lower Hungary, sit. near the Platen sea, 35 m. S. W. of Buda, and 120 S. E. of Vienna; the burying place of the ancient kings of Hungary; sub. to the house of Austria.

ALBANIA, or Braidalbain, a co. of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, sit. on the N. W. part of the Grampian mountains. The title of Duke of Albania, or Albany, was first conferred upon Lord Darnly, who married Mary Queen of Scots.

ALBANIA, or Arnaut, a pr. of Turkey, sit. on the E. side of the gulph of Venice, bounded by Dalmatia and Servia on the N. and by Epirus on the S.

ALBANO, E. lon. 13. 10. lat. 41. 33. a town of Italy, in St. Peter's patrimony, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Rome; sub. to the Pope; famous for its excellent wine, and beautiful prospects.

ALBANS St. a borough-town of Hertfordshire, sit. 21 m. N. W. of London, on the Chester road; the largest town in the co. sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Duke to the family of Beauclerc.

ALBANY, a British fortress, sit. on the S. W. of Hudson's bay, in 83 deg. of W. lon. and 53 deg. N. lat.

ALBANY, a town of N. America, in the pr. of New-York, sit. on Hudson's river, 150 m. N. of the city of New-York, W. lon. 44. lat. 43. At this place the Sachems, or Kings of the Five Nations of Iroquois used to meet the governors of the British plantations, when they entered into any new treaties with them for their mutual defence.

ALBARAZIN, E. lon. 2. lat. 40. 40. a town of Spain, in the k. of Arragon, sit. on the river Gua-

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dalavir, 70 m. S. of Saragossa, and 110 E. of Madrid.

ALBEMARLE, or Aumarle, E. lon. 2. 21. lat. 49. 49. a town of France, sit. in the pr. of Normandy, near the confines of Picardy, 35 m. N. E. of Rouen, and 20 S. of Abbeville, from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of Earl.

ALBEMARLE, the most northern pr. of N. Carolina, in America, sub. to the United States of America.

ALBENGUA, E. lon. 8. 13. lat. 44. 4. a port town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. 15 m. N. E. of Oneglia, and as many S. W. of Final; the see of a bish. sub. to the republic of Genoa.

ALBOURG, or Aalborg, E. lon. 29. 16. lat. 57. a good port of Denmark, capital of the ter. of Albourg, and the second city in the k. sit. on the gulph of Limburg, in the pr. of Jutland, 30 m. N. of Wybourg.

ALBRIT, or Labrit, W. lon. 50 min. lat. 44. 15. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. 35 m. W. of Bourdeaux, and 40 m. N. E. of Dax.

ALBUQUERQUE, W. lon. 7. lat. 39. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the frontiers of Portugal, 17 m. N. of Badajoz.

ALBY, E. lon. 40 min. lat. 43. 50. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Tarne, 300 m. S. of Paris, and 40 N. E. of Toulouse; capital of the ter. of Albigeois, the seat of the Albigenes, some of the first Christians in Europe who disputed the Pope's authority: it is the see of a bish.

ALCACER DE SAL, or Alcares, W. lon. 9. lat. 38. 30. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Cadoan, 30 m. S. E. of St. Ubes, and 45 S. E. of Lisbon.

ALCALA DE HENARES, W. lon. 4. lat. 40. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, sit. on the river Henares, 16 m. E.

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of Madrid, and 11 S. W. of Guadalaxara.

ALCALA DEL GUADIARA, W. lon. 6. lat. 37. 10. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 6 m. S. of Seville.

ALCALA DE REAL, W. lon. 4. lat. 37. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. near the confines of Granada, 35 m. S. E. of Cordoua, and 15 m. N. W. of the city of Granada.

ALCANTARA, W. lon. 7. 10. lat. 39. 10. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Tagus, near the frontiers of Portugal, 45 m. N. of Badajox.

ALCAZAR DE SAL, W. lon. 9. 10. lat. 38. 18. sit. on the river Cadoan, in the pr. of Estremadura, in Portugal, 35 m. S. E. of Lisbon.

ALCAZER, W. lon. 2. 10. lat. 38. 18. N. a town of New Castile in Spain, sit. on the river Gaudarema, 100 m. N. W. of Carthagena.

ALCMEAR, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 52. 40. a town of the United Provinces, sit. in N. Holland, 20 m. N. of Amsterdam; taken notice of for its rich pastures, and the great quantities of butter and cheese made there.

ALDBOROUGH, a port town of Suffolk, sit. 92 m. N. E. of London, and 17 m. N. E. of Woodbridge; sends two members to parliament.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, sit. 1 m. E. of Boroughbridge, 18 m. N. W. of York, and 20 m. N. of London.

ALDEA, W. lon. 8. 10. lat. 40. a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, on the S. side of the river Tagus, opposite to Lisbon, and distant from that capital 10 m. S. E.

ALDERNEY, or Aurigni, W. lon. 2. 17. lat. 49. 50. an island in the British channel, separated from Cape la Hogue, in Normandy, (a pr. of France) by a strait

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called the Race of Alderney, a very dangerous passage, on account of the hidden rocks in it.

ALEGRETTE, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 39. 6. N. a town of the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, sit. on the river Caya, 7 m. S. E. of Portalegra.

ALENEUR, W. lon. 9. 20. lat. 39. 12. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the N. side of the river Tagus, 27 m. N. E. of Lisbon.

ALENTEJO, a pr. of Portugal, S. of the river Tagus.

ALENZON, under the meridian of London, lat. 48. 32. a large town of Lower Normandy, in France, sit. on the river Sarthe, 115 m. W. of Paris, and 20 N. of Mans; the capital of the duchy of Alenzon.

ALEPPO, E. lon. 37. lat. 36. 30. is the capital of the government, or Beglerbelic, of Aleppo, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 78 m. E. of the Levant sea, and port of Scandaroon, and about 100 m. W. of the river Euphrates. It stands on four hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference, the castle being on the highest hill in the middle of the city; the buildings of the town are better than in most cities of Turkey, and they have a great many stately mosques and caravanseras: It is well furnished with mountains and reservoirs of water, and their gardens or vineyards well planted with grapes, oranges, apples, cherries, and other excellent fruit. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs. There is a very considerable trade here for silks, camblets, and Turkish leather. Every European nation almost has its factors here: the English factors are about forty in number, and live in a quadrangle, resembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel, where they perform their devotions regularly, as in Christendom; and in their leisure hours they hunt

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and use other sports, with all imaginable freedom. About 12 m. S. E. of Aleppo, is a salt lake, 7 or 8 m. over, having a dry crust of salt on the surface, which sounds like frozen snow when horses trample on it; and magazines of this salt are laid up in the neighbourhood of Aleppo. The beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant sea and the Euphrates; but the castle has a governor independent of him.

ALESSANO, E. lon. 19. 30. lat. 40. 6. a town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and pr. of Otranto, sit. in the S. E. part of the pr. near the sea, 12 m. S. of Otranto city.

ALESSIA, or Liffus, E. lon. 20. lat. 42. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. at the mouth of the river Drino, near the gulph of Venice, 50 m. S. W. of Ragusa.

ALET, E. lon. 2. lat. 53. 10. a town of the lower Languedoc, in France, sit. on the river Ande, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 32 m. S. W. of Narbonne, and 15 m. S. of Carcassonne; a bish. under the archb. of Narbonne.

ALEXANDRETTA. See SCANDEROON.

ALEXANDRIA, E. lon. 8. 42. lat. 44. 45. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Alexandria, in the duchy of Milan, sit. on the river Tenaro, 45 m. S. W. of Milan, and 45 m. N. W. of Genoa; a bish. under the archb. of Milan; sub. to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was yielded by the house of Austria, in consideration of his services against France, and confirmed to him by the peace of Utrecht, anno 1713.

ALEXANDRIA, E. lon. 31. lat. 30. a great city and port town of the Lower Egypt, in Africa, sit. 14 m. W. of the most westerly branch of the river Nile, and 125 m. N. W. of the city of Grand Cairo. The old town was about 7 m. in circumference; built by Alexander the Great, and still called Scanderia by the Turks; but,

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except one long street which faces the harbour, it is only a heap of ruins at this day; there is little left standing but part of the walls, which have great square towers, at 200 paces distant, and a little tower between them; every one of the great towers would contain 200 soldiers, and had a cistern to which the waters of the Nile was conveyed; and the cisterns still serve to receive the rain-water, and what is brought them from the Nile; for Alexandria stands in a barren desert country, where there are neither springs nor rivers, though it was once the capital of Egypt, and had the greatest trade of any town in the world, when the spices and treasures of the East Indies were brought hither, and from thence distributed all over Europe; which was, in a great measure lost, when the Portuguese found the way to the East Indies, round Africa, about the year 1400; however it has still a good foreign trade. The lands on which the town stands is so low, that the seamen can hardly discern it till they are very near, which was the occasion of erecting the celebrated Pharos, or high watch tower here, so often mentioned in history. The gates of the town are still composed of Thebaick and Granite marble; but the finest piece of antiquity left, is Pompey's pillar, being one entire piece of Granite marble, seventy feet high, and twenty five in circumference. Alexandria, and the rest of Egypt, is sub. to the Grand Signior, who seems, however, to have a limited authority, being often obliged to submit the administration of the government to the humours of the petty princes of Europe.

ALEXANDRIA, a new, flourishing town, sit. near the falls of the river Potomack in Virginia. Here the troops under general Braddock landed.

ALFELD, E. lon. 9. 56. lat. 52. N. a town of Germany, in the bish. of Hildesheim, and cir.

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of Lower Saxony, 10 m. S. of Hildesheim.

ALGARVY, the most S. W. pr. of Portugal.

ALGER, or Algeri, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 41. 30. a city on the N. W. coast of the island of Sardinia, 16 m. S. of Sassari, a bish. under the archb. of Sassari; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ALGIERS, kingdom, is sit. between 30 and 37 degrees of N. lat. and between 1 degree W. and 9 degrees of E. lon. bounded by the Mediterranean on the N. the k. of Tunis on the E. by Mount Atlas on the S. and by the river Mulvia, which separates from the empire of Morocco, on the W. extending 600 miles from E. to W. along the coast of Barbary, for the most part mountainous. The whole country is divided into the following provinces, viz. 1. That of the Tlemstan on the W. 2. Titterie on the S. 3. Constantina on the E. of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government of this k. in their hands, do not consist of 7000 men; the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people from either; and these the Turks suffer to be governed by their own laws and magistrates, but interpose when they see fit. The Dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elective; his son never inherits by descent; the right of election is in the Turkish soldiers only, and he is frequently deposed and put to death by them, if they apprehend he does not consult the interest of his electors; or if he wants success it is fatal to him. They have murdered four of their Deys, and deposed two, within the space of twenty years. They are not at all subject to the Grand Signior, though they pay some regard to him as the head of their religion. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs; a detachment of the army being sent into each province annually to

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collect it; and the prizes they take at sea, sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The Dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and every one of his beys, or viceroys, in the provinces, has an army of them under his command.

ALGIERS, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 36. 30. the cap. of the k. of Algiers, and a good port, sit. near the mouth of the river Safran, on the Mediterranean sea, opposite to the island of Majorca: it stands on the side of a hill, rising gradually from the shore, 300 m. W. of Tunis, and upwards of 400 m. E. of Gibraltar: it is defended by a pier, or mole, 500 paces in length, extended from the continent to a small island, where they have a castle, and large batteries of guns; which have not been able, however, to protect them from bombardments by the Christian powers, whose subjects they have plundered and carried into slavery; for these people subsist chiefly by the prizes they make of Christian ships, that are not at peace with them. The houses of the town are contiguous, and computed to contain one hundred thousand Mahometans, fifteen thousand Jews, and two thousand Christian slaves.—The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, where the many fountains and rivulets are no small addition to the pleasure of the inhabitants, who resort thither in the hot seasons.

ALHAMA, W. lon. 1. 10. lat. 37. a small city of the k. of Granada in Spain, surrounded with hills, and sit. 25 m. S. W. of Granada.

ALICANT, W. lon. 36. min. lat. 28. 24. a small sea port town in the k. of Valencia in Spain, the castle on a high rock, and almost impregnable; it is sit. 75 m. S. of Valencia, and about as many N. of Carthage; it has a great foreign trade in wine and fruit. The

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castle was taken by the English in the year 1706, and held out a siege of two years almost against the French and Spaniards, and surrendered, at last, upon honourable terms, after part of the rock, on which the castle stood, was blown up, and the governor killed.

ALGANAY mountains. See **APALACHIAN**.

ALLENDORF, E. lon. 10. lat. 51. 30. a little town in the landgr. of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, sit. on the river Weser, 15 m. E. of the city of Cassel.

ALLER river, rises in the d. of Magdeburg, and runs N. W. through the d. of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony; and passing by the city of Zell, continues its course N. W. till it falls into the river Weser, a little below Verden.

ALL SAINTS bay, or Baihi de todos Santos, a spacious harbour, near St. Salvador in Brazil, in S. America, on the Atlantic ocean; W. lon. 40. S. lat. 12.

ALMACARRON, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 37. 40. N. a port town of Spain, sit. in the pr. of Murcia, at the mouth of the river Gaudalatin, near the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. W. of Carthage.

ALMANZA, W. lon. 8. 19. lat. 39. a little town in the pr. of New-Castile in Spain, 50 m. N. W. of Alicant, and 47 S. W. of Valencia; where the confederate army, commanded by E. Galway, was defeated by the French and Spaniards, commanded by the D. of Berwick, anno 1707; most of the English being killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge.

ALMARSA. See **MARSAL-QUIVIR**.

ALMEDA, W. lon. 9. 30. lat. 38. 40. a town of the pr. of Estremadura, in Portugal, 10 m. S. of Lisbon, and on the opposite side of the river Tagus.

ALMEDIA, W. lon. 7. lat. 40. 40. a frontier town in the pr. of

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Tralos Montes, in Portugal, 16 m. N. W. of the city of Ciudad Rodrigo.

ALMUNECAR, W. lon. 3. 45. lat. 36. 40. a port-town of the k. of Granada in Spain, sit. on the Mediterranean, 50 m. E. of Malaga.

ALLOWAY, W. lon. 3. 54. lat. 56. 10. a port town of Monteith, in Scotland, sit. on the river Forth, 5 m. E. of Stirling; remarkable for its fine castle, the seat of the Earl of Mar, and for the coal mines near it.

ALOST, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 5. a town in Austrian Flanders, sit. on the river Dender, 15 m. N. W. of Brussels, and as much S. E. of Ghent.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, which separate Italy from France and Germany, there being but few passes, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont, the King of Sardinia's country, against France; the Swiss also possess great part of these mountains, which secure them against the attacks, both of the Germans and the French. Hannibal, attempting the passes of the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, lost most of his elephants here; and here the late king of Sardinia resisted the united forces of France and Spain, near Coni, in the year 1744, and compelled them to abandon Piedmont, and retire into France.

ALSATIA, a pr. of Germany, sit. between the river Rhine on the E. and Lorraine on the W. Switzerland on the S. and the pal. of the Rhine on the N. now subject to France. See STRASBURGH, the capital.

ALSEN island, E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 12. sit. in the Lesser Belt. at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, between Sleswick and Funen, 100 m. W. of Copenhagen; subject to Denmark.

ALSFIELD, or Asfield, E. lon. 9. lat. 50. 40. a town of the land-

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gr. of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, sit. 10 m. N. W. of Marburg, and 35 S. of the city of Hesse-Cassel.

ALTEA, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 46. 34. a port town of the pr. of Valencia, in Spain, sit. on the Mediterranean, 45 m. S. of Valencia. Here the confederate fleet, during the war with Spain in the reign of Queen Anne, frequently furnished themselves with fresh water and provisions.

ALTEMBURG, E. lon. 23. lat. 46. 25. a town of the pr. of Transylvania, sit. 20 m. S. of Weissenburg; sub. to the house of Austria.

ALTENA, E. lon. 10. lat. 53. 51. a port town of the d. of Holstein, in Germany, sit. on the river Elbe, 2 m. N. W. of Hamburg. sub. to the K. of Denmark. It is a modern town, built by the Danes to rival Hamburg in her trade; it was burnt down by the Swedes, during their wars with Denmark, but is beautifully rebuilt, and made the mart for the sale of the merchandise brought from the Indies by the Dutch East India Company.

ALTENBURGH, E. lon. 15. lat. 50. 59. a town of Misnia in Upper Saxony in Germany, sit. on the river Pleisse, 20 m. S. of Leipzig; sub. to the D. of Saxe-Altenburg.

ALTENBURGH OVAR, E. lon. 17. 56. lat. 44. 0. a fortified town of Lower Hungary, sit. on the river Danube, 15 m. S. of Presburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna; sub. to the house of Austria.

ALT KIRK, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 47. 40. a town of Alsatia in Germany, sit. on the river Ill, 12 m. N. W. of Basil, and 45 S. of Strasbourg.

ALTMORE, W. lon. 6. lat. 54. 34. a town of Ireland in the co. of Tyrone, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 17 m. N. W. of Dungannon.

ALTMUL, a river which rises in Franconia, and runs S. E. to the city of Anspach; and, continuing its course E. by Papenheim

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and Aichstet, falls into the Danube at Kelheim, 12 m. above Ratibon.

ALTORE, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 49. 46. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Constance; sub. to Austria.

ALTORF, E. lon. 9. 55. lat. 49. 25. a town of the cir. of Franconia in Germany, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Noremberg.

ALTORF, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 46. 50. the capital of the can. of Uri in Switzerland, sit. on the lake Lucern, near the mouth of the river Rufs, 20 m. S. E. of the city of Lucern.

ALTZHEIM, or **Altzey**, E. lon. 7. 52. lat. 49. 45. a town of the pal. of the Rhine in Germany, sit. 42 m. N. W. of Heidelberg; sub. to the El. Palantine.

ALVA DE TORMES, W. lon. 6. lat. 41. a city of the pr. of Leon in Spain, sit. on the river Tormes, 12 m. S. E. of Salamanca.

ALZIRA, W. lon. 20. min. lat. 39. 10. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. on the river Xucar, 18 m. S. of the city of Valencia.

AMADABAT, E. lon. 72. lat. 13. 0. the capital city of the pr. of Guzurat, or Cambay, in the East Indies, a large populous trading town, sit. 120 m. N. of Surat, and 10 m. N. E. of the city and gulph of Cambaya: here the English and other Europeans have their respective factors, and purchase the chints, calicoes, and other Indian merchandise.

AMADAN, or **Hamadan**, E. lon. 47. lat. 35. a town of Persia, in the pr. of Eyrac Agem, sit. 150 m. N. W. of Ispahan, and 170 N. of Bagdat.

AMADANAGER, E. lon. 74. 3. lat. 18. 100 m. E. of Dabul, and 120 m. S. E. of Bombay, sit. in the pr. of Decan, in the Hither peninsula of India.

AMADIA, E. lon. 43. lat. 37. a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Curdistan, sit. on a high mountain, 100 m. N. of Mousul, and Nineveh.

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AMAK, or **Amaka**, E. lon. 13. 10. lat. 55. 20. an island of Denmark, sit. on the Sound, on the E. coast of Zealand, separated by a very narrow channel from Copenhagen.

AMALFI, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 40. 50. a city of Italy in the k. of Naples, and pr. of the Hither Principate, sit. on the bay of Salerno, 10 m. W. of the city of Salerno, and is the see of an archb. Here Flavius Blendus, who invented the seaman's compass, was born.

AMANCE, E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 48. 48. a town of Lorrain, 7 m. N. E. of Nanci; sub. to Francee.

AMAND St. E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 46. 32. a town of the d. of Bourbon in Lyonnois in France, sit. near the river Cher, 20 m. S. of Bourges.

AMAND St. E. lon. 32. 35. lat. 50. 27. a town of Flanders, sit. on the Scarpe, 7 m. N. W. of Valenciennes, and 13 m. N. E. of Douay; sub. to France.

AMANTEA, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 39. 15. a port town of Naples, sit. near the bay of Eusemia, in the pr. of Calabria, 20 m. S. W. of Cosenza.

AMAPALLA, W. lon. 63. lat. 12. 30. a city and port town of S. America, in the pr. of Guatimala, sit. on the gulph of Amapalla, in the Pacific ocean, 220 m. S. E. of the city of Guatimala.

AMASIA, E. lon. 36. lat. 42. a city of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. near the river Iris, 36 m. N. W. of Tocat, and 70 m. S. of the Euxine sea. It gives its name to the pr. of Amasia, and is sometimes the residence of the Turkish Beglerbeg, or Viceroy, and was anciently the seat of the kings of Cappadocia.

AMASIA, the N. division of the Lesser Asia, lying on the S. shore of the Euxine sea.

AMAZONS, their country is supposed to have been situated in that part of the Lesser Asia, now

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called Amasia, on the banks of the Euxine sea.

AMAZON, a river which rises in Peru, in S. America, near the Equator, and, running eastward a course of 3000 miles and upwards, within 4 degrees of the Equator, falls into the Atlantic ocean, by several channels, giving the country thro' which it passes the name of Amazonia, or the country of the Amazons. This river overflows annually, like others between the Tropics, and is then 150 miles broad at the mouth. Orellana failed the whole breadth of South America, from W. to E. on this river; and arriving at the Atlantic ocean, returned to Spain; from whose account of it, confirmed by later voyagers, it appears to be the greatest river in the world, if we consider the length of its course, or the depth of its water.

AMBAMARJAM, or Ambara, E. long. 35. lat. 13. the capital of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia superior, is sit. on the E. side of a lake, out of which the river Nile rises.

AMBER, a river which rises in the S. W. part of Bavaria, runs to the N. E. by Landsperg and Dachau, and falls into the Isar, a little below Landshut.

AMBERG, E. lon. 12. 4. lat. 49. 25. the capital of the Upper or Bavarian pal. in Germany, sit. on the river Ills, 30 m. N. of Ratisbon; a fortified town; sub. to Bavaria.

AMBLETEUSE, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 49. 40. a little port town of France, sit. 5 m. N. of Boulogne, in Picardy.

AMBOS, or **AMBOYSE**, E. lon. 1. lat. 47. 25. a town of Orleans, in France, sit. on the river Loire, 12 m. E. of Tours, and 30 m. S. W. of Blois.

AMBOYNA island, E. long. 126. S. lat. 3. 40. sit. 300 m. S. W. of Ternate, the chief of the Molucca islands, and 100 m. N. W. of the Banda islands, being about 70 m. in circumference: here the Dutch have a strong castle, garrisoned by 7 or 800 men. This

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island being conveniently situated between the Molucca islands, which produce cloves, and the Banda islands, where only mace and nutmegs grow, the English and Dutch had each of them their factories here, the beginning of the 17th century, in the reign of King James I.; but the Dutch forcibly expelled the English factors, in time of peace; tortured and put to death several of them, invaded and usurped the dominion of the Spice islands, which had submitted to the English, and have kept the possession of them ever since, monopolizing the fine spices, and excluding all the rest of the world from them.

AMBRESEBERRY, or Ambsbury, a market town in Wiltshire, 6 m. N. of Salisbury, and 80 m. W. of London, in the road to Bridgewater.

AMBURN. See **EMBRUN**.

AMRY, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 50. 56. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Limburg, sit. on the E. side of the river Meuse, opposite to the city of Maastricht.

AMELBURG. See **OMMENBURG**.

AMELIA, E. lon. 31. 20. lat. 42. 40. a city in the Pope's ter. in Italy, sit. on a mountain, 50 m. N. E. of Rome, and 25 m. S. W. of Spoleto.

AMERICA. See the **INTRODUCTION**.

AMERSFORT, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 52. 14. a town of the pr. of Utrecht, in the United Netherlands, sit. on the river Ems, 25 m. S. E. of Amsterdam, and 14 m. N. E. of Utrecht.

AMERSHAM, a market town in Bucks, 29 m. N. W. from London, in the Buckingham road; sends two members to parliament.

AMIENS, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 49. 34. the capital of the pr. of Picardy, in France, sit. on the river Somme, 65 m. S. of Calais, and 80 N. of Paris. It is a large beautiful town; and a bishopric under the archbishop of Rheims, and has

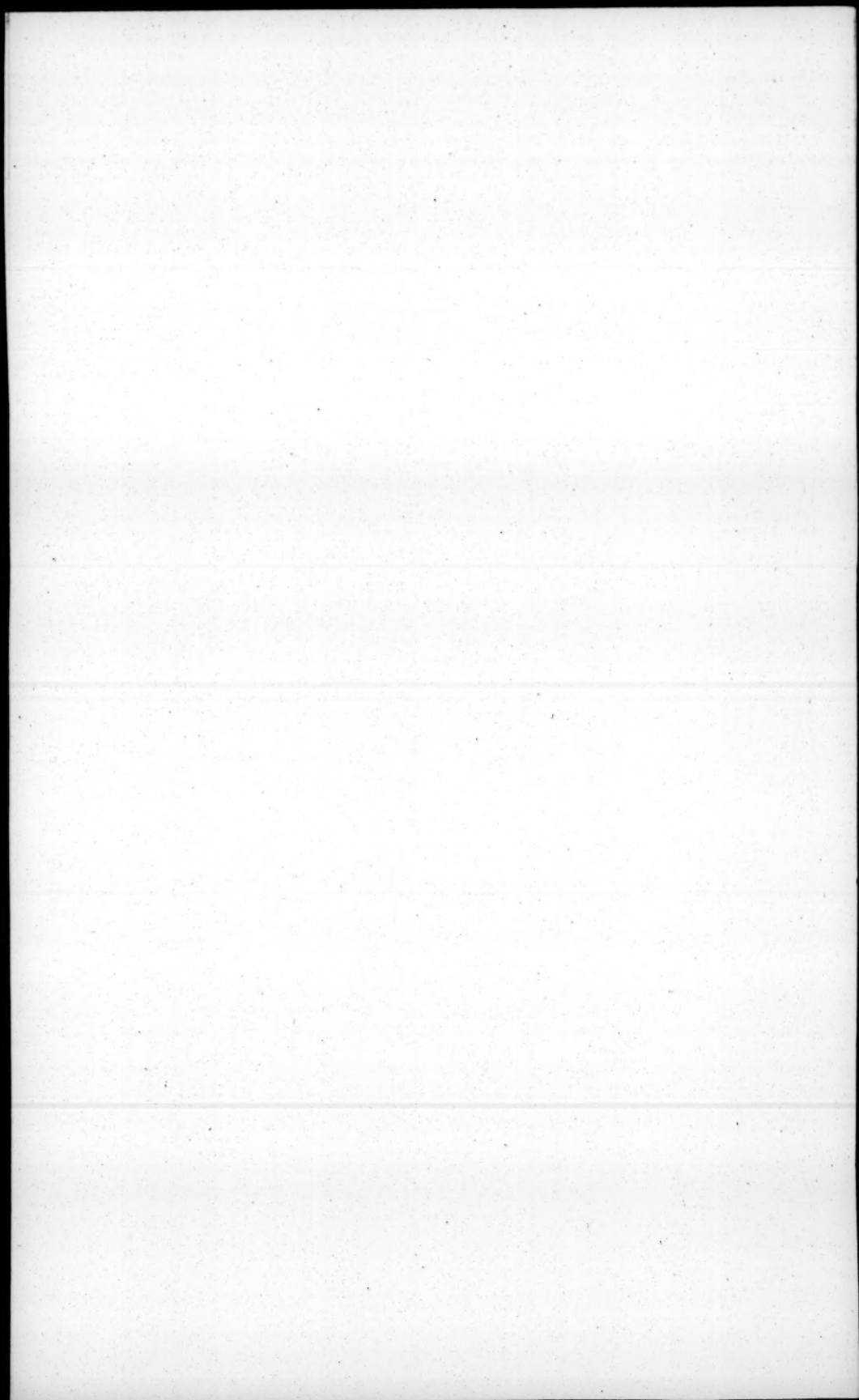
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some manufactories of woollen and linen, but not equal to those of Abbeville.

AMORGO, E. lon. 26. 15. lat. 37. an island in the Archipelago, 90 m. N. of Candia.

AMOUR river, the source whereof in Siberia, in about 120 degrees of E. lon. and 54 degrees of N. lat. runs E. through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea, in the Pacific ocean, in about 150 degrees of E. lon.

AMOY, E. lon. 118. lat. 25. an island of the pr. of Fokien, on the S. W. coast of China, where the English had lately a factory, but have abandoned it, finding themselves much more imposed upon here, by the Chinese, than at Canton.

AMPHIPOLIS, or Stymon, E. lon. 40. 5. lat. 41. 30. a town of European Turkey, once the capital of Macedonia, sit. on the river Stymon, 70 m. N. E. of Salonichi.

AMPURIAS, E. lon. 3. 6. lat. 42. 5. the capital of the dis. of Ampouzdani in Catalonia, in Spain, sit. near the sea coast, at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 m. N. E. of Barcelona.

AMSTERDAM, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 52. 25. the capital of the pr. of Holland, and of the United Netherlands, sit. on the river Amstel, and an arm of the sea, called the IJ, a little to the eastward of the Zuyder sea, 200 m. and upwards of London, 240 N. E. of Paris, and upwards of 500 m. W. of Vienna, 12 m. E. of Haerlem, and 10 N. E. of Rotterdam. This city is almost in the form of a crescent; it is the greatest port of the known world; no where are such numbers of merchant ships seen, and yet of the most difficult access, it being scarce possible for a loaded ship, or an army of war, to enter the harbour; and indeed, the whole Zuyder sea is so shallow and full of sands, that scarce any but their own flat bottomed vessels can cross it; but then this is their great security against foreign enemies, whose men of war

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scarce ever venture to pursue them beyond the Texel, and other entrances into this sea. The foundations of this town are laid upon vast piles of timber, drove into the morasses, on which it stands, at a prodigious expence; the Stadthouse alone has upwards of 13,000 piles of wood, it is said, to bear up the foundation. The first mention of this town in history, is about the year 1300, when it was a poor fisher town. In 1585, it appears to have been the chief town of trade, in these provinces when they began to fortify it; and great additions were made to the fortifications in the year 1672, when Lewis XIV. invaded the country. The houses are built with brick or stone, the streets spacious and well paved, and through most of them run canals planted with trees; the town is computed to be half as big as London, including the fortifications; in it are people of almost every nation, and every religion in Europe, who are all tolerated in their respective persuasions, but none admitted to any share in the government, but the Calvinists, or Presbyterians; all of them, however, apply themselves with the utmost diligence to heap up wealth, tormenting both body and soul (in the words of a late writer) to get an estate, not to enjoy it, but to have the pleasure of dying rich; money, the idol of the world, is adored most in this country, where it supplies the place of birth, wit, and merit.

ANAGNI, E. lon. 15. 55. lat. 42. a town of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, sit. 32 m. E. of Rome; the see of a bishop. sub. to the Pope.

ANATOLIA. See Asia the Lesser.

ANCASTER, a town of Lincolnshire, 115 m. N. of London, and 19 E. of Lincoln. Gives title of Duke to the family of Bertie.

ANCENIS, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 47. 22. a town of France, in the pr. of Britany, 15 m. N. E. of Nantz.

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ANCLAM, E. lon. 14. lat. 54. a town of W. Pomerania, sit. on the river Pene, 45 m. N. W. of Stetin; 12 m. S. of Wolgast; sub. to Prussia.

ANCOBER, or Rio Cobre, a river on the coast of Guinea, in Africa.

ANCONA, a port town of Italy, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 43. 36. the capital of the mar. of Ancona, in the Pope's ter. sit. on the gulph of Venice, 116 m. N. E. of Rome, and 15 m. N. of Loreto.

ANDALUSIA, the most S. W. pr. of Spain, having Estremadura and New Castile on the N. and Granada, the Atlantic Ocean, and the straits of Gibraltar on the S.

ANDALUSIA New, a pr. of Terra Firma, in S. America, lying on the coast of the Atlantic ocean, opposite to the Leeward Islands; having the river Oroonoko on the West.

ANDAMAN Islands, sit. in 92 degrees of E. lon. and between 10 and 15 degrees of N. lat. on the E. side of the entrance of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants of these islands are a harmless inoffensive people, living chiefly on rice, fruits, roots, and herbs, with which they furnish the shipping that come that way, seldom eating any flesh; tho' some of our voyage-writers have represented them as cannibals.

ANDELLE, a river of France, in the gov. of Normandy, rising in the parish of Forge, and falling into the Seine. Large rafts of timber cut in the woods of Lyons and Pietre, are floated down this river to Paris.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress 2 m. N. of Brussels in Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands.

ANDERNACH, E. lon. 7. 4. lat. 50. 27. a town of Cologne on the Lower Rhine in Germany, sit. on the Rhine, 8 m. N. W. of Goblentz, and 30 S. of Cologne.

ANDERO St. W. lon. 4. 30. lat. 43. 20. a port-town in the pr. of Biscay, in Spain, 60 m. W. of Bilbao, and 80 m. N. of Burgos.

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Here the Spaniards build, and lay up some of their men of war.

ANDES mountains, which run almost the whole length of S. America, thro' the countries of Peru and Chili, parallel to, and but a little distance from, the Pacific Ocean, esteemed the highest land in the world, being covered with snow in the warmest climate, and from thence called the Sierras Nevadas, or the snowy mountains.

ANDEUSE, E. lon. 3. 44. lat. 43. 45. a city of Languedoc, in France, sit. 25 m. N. of Montpellier.

ANDOVER, a market town in Hampshire, sit. 66 m. S. W. of London, on the Salisbury road; sends two memb. to parl. gives title of Viscount to the family of Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berks.

ANDRARUM, E. lon. 14. 42. lat. 56. 27. a town of S. Gothland in Sweden, 3 m. S. of Christianstadt. It has the largest allum work in that kingdom.

ANDREW St. E. lon. 15. lat. 47. a town of Carinthia, in Germany, sit. 100 m. S. of Vienna, and 40 E. of Clagenfort.

ANDREW St. W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 56. 18. a city in the co. of Fife, in Scotland, sit. on the German ocean, 38 m. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 14 m. S. E. of Dundee.

ANDRIA, E. lon. 17. lat. 41. 16. a town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and ter. of Bari. The see of a bish. sit. 26 m. W. of Bari.

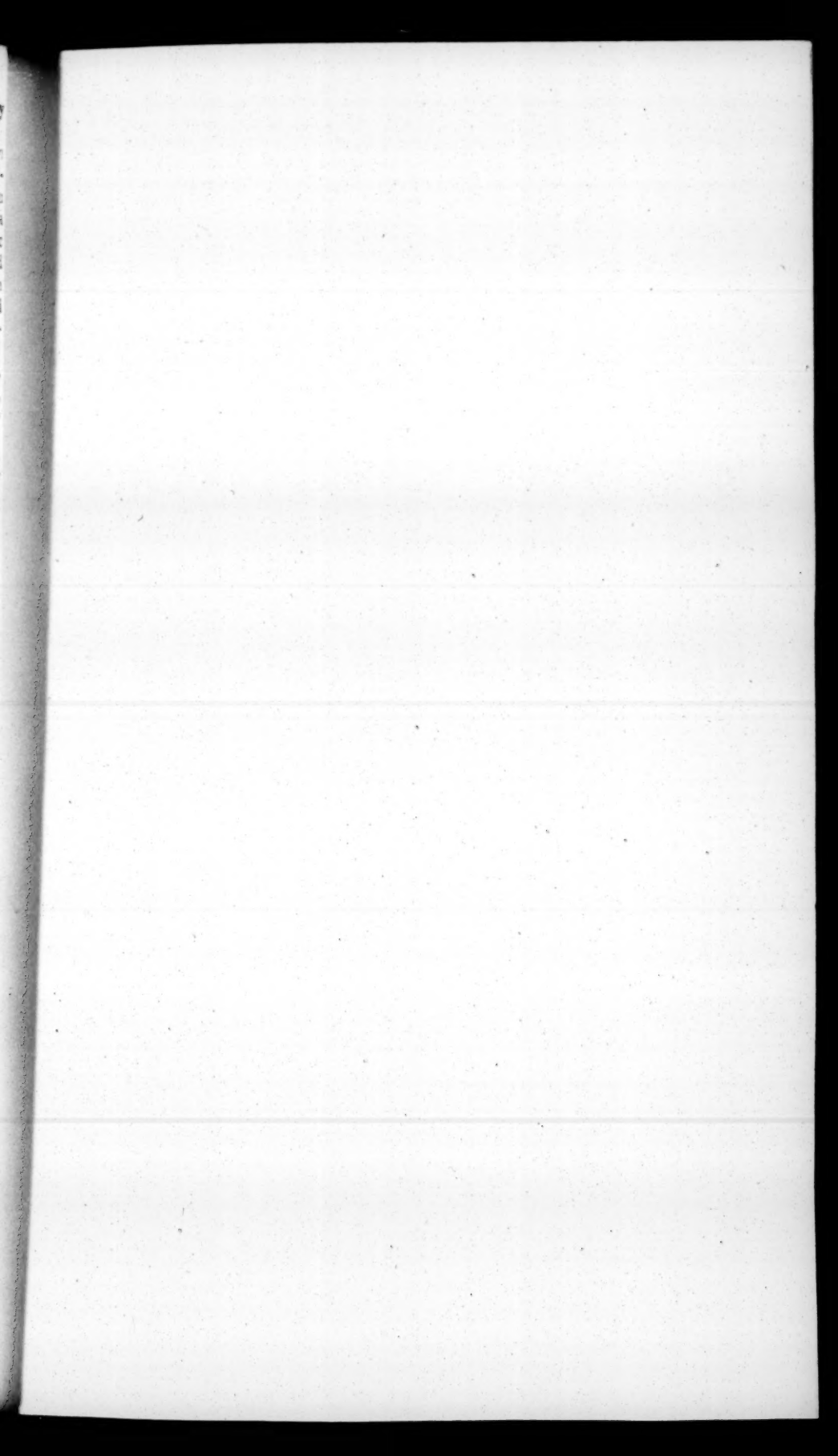
ANDROS, an island of the Archipelago, near the S. end of Negropont.

ANDUXAR, W. lon. 4. lat. 35. 50. a town of the pr. of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. on the river Guadalquivir, 25 m. E. of Corduba.

ANDUZE, E. lon. 3. 42. lat. 43. 49. a town of Languedoc, in France, sit. on the river Gardon, 25 m. N. of Montpellier.

ANEGADA, W. lon. 63. 5. lat. 18. one of the Caribbee islands in America.

ANGELO St. E. lon. 16. lat. 41. 20. a port town of Apulia





AZORES OR WESTERN ISLANDS

CANARY ISLANDS

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

ATLANTIC

OCEAN

AFRICA



S. Michael

S. Mattheu

S. Helena

Ascension

Annabon

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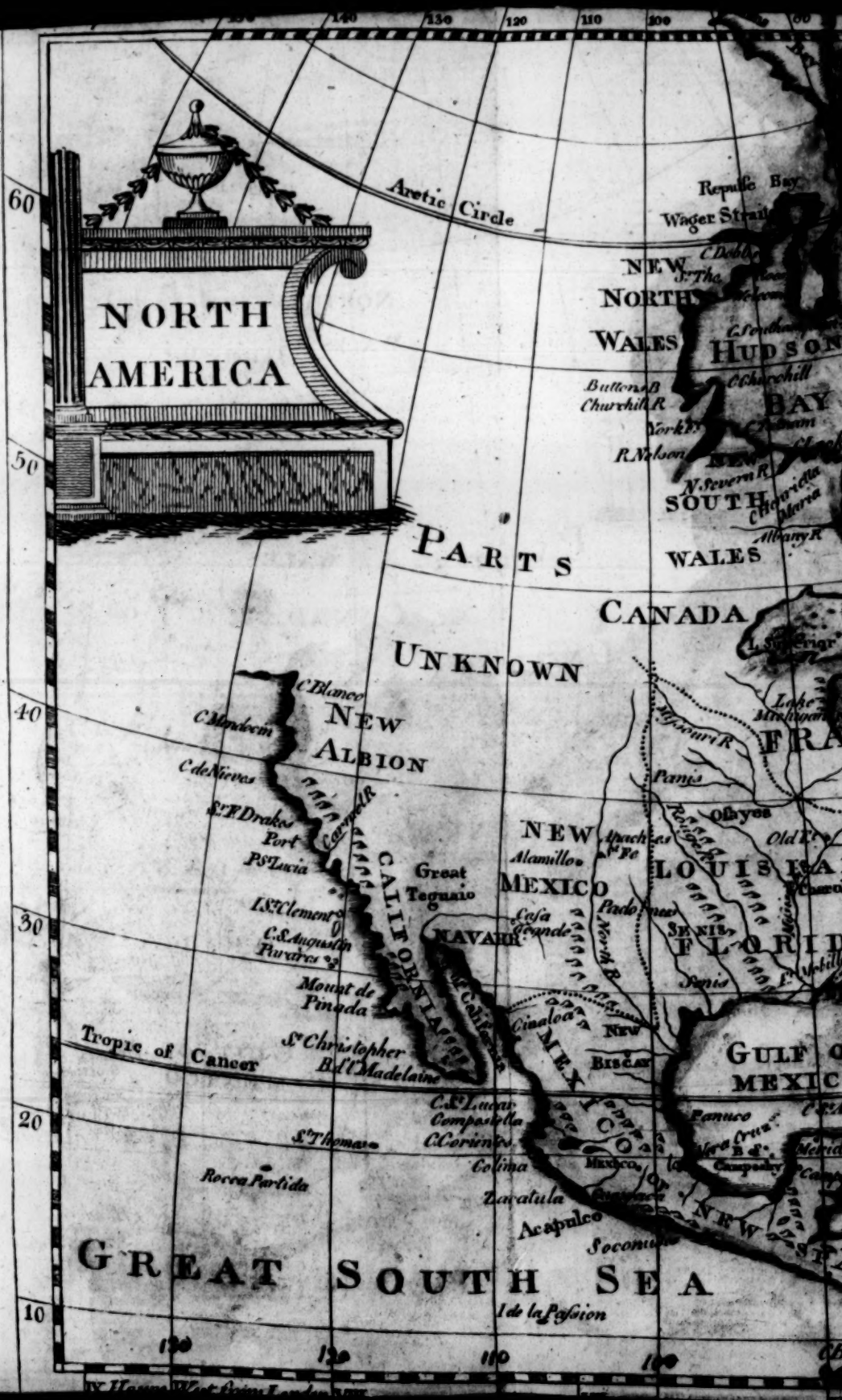
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La Roca Partida

Mexico

GULF OF MEXICO

Acapulco

Capt. Clippertons I

Bay of Amoy

Bay of Honduras

JAMAICA

Cameroon

Gratia Dias

Bel-lalacha

Cardiagen

La Tabella

Maroc

S. Y. Pa

Pa

QUIT

Loza

Carama

Callao

Arica

Hiacos

M^s George

I^s Ambrose

I^s Philip

Copacapo

Guasco

Cogulumbo

I^s Juan Bernandis

P^v Valpariso

la Concepcion

Imperial

Bulidina

Chiloe I^s

Chonos I^s

Narborough I^s

Kings Bay

Yorks Island

C^v Victory

Streath

P^s E. Drake

C^v Horn

GREAT SOUTH

Equinoctial Line

GALLIPAGO

ISLANDS

Quaynapul

C^v Blanc

Payta

Truxilla

Mendane Island

SOLOMONS

I^s of Gavella

I^s de Jesus

I^s de Malaita

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I^s de Christopher

I^s de James I

ISLANDS

SEA

OR

PACIFIC

OCEAN

Davis's Land

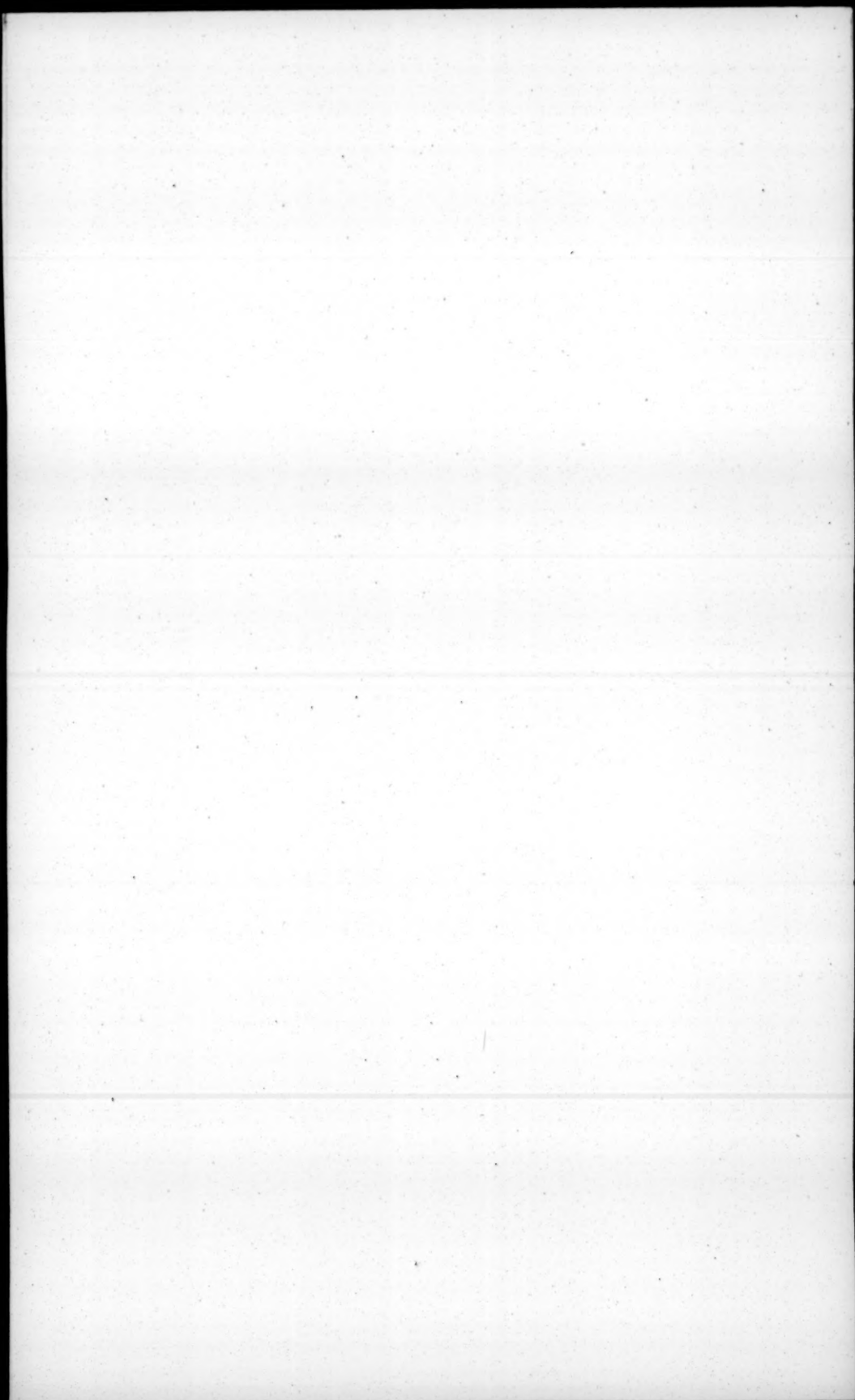


Hours West from London

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in Naples, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 90 m. E. of Naples city, and 5 m. N. of Manfredonia.

There are also two other small towns of this name in Italy, one in Naples, and the other in the pr. of Urbino. The strong castle of Rome, whither the Pope retires on any apprehension of danger, also is called St. Angelo.

ANGELOS, W. lon. 103. 12. lat. 19. 30. a fine town of Mexico, in N. America, sit. 75 m. S. E. of the city of Mexico, and 100 m. N. E. of La Vera Cruz; a bish. under the archb. of Mexico, sub. to Spain.

ANGERMANIA, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by the pr. of Umea Lapmark on the north, the Bothnia gulph on the East, the pr. of Tempterland on the South, and Norway on the West.

ANGERMUND, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 10. a town of the d. of Berg, in Germany, sit. on the E. side of the Rhine, 19 m. N. of Duffeldorp; sub. to the Elector Palatine.

ANGERS, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 47. 28. capital of the d. of Anjou, in France, sit. at the confluence of the Little Loire and the Sarte, 160 m. S. W. of Paris, and 42 m. E. of Nantz; part of the town stands pleasantly on the side of a hill, and the rest in the plain through which the river Maine runs. It contains about 9000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants; and besides the cathedral, which is an elegant structure, there are 16 parish churches, 8 collegiate churches, and a great number of convents, being the see of a bish. under the archb. of Towers, an univ. for the study of Law, chiefly; and Lewis XIV. erected an academy here on the same footing with the royal academy at Paris. The town is surrounded with a wall and antique fortifications, and commanded by a castle, sit. on a steep rock; the situation is in all respects so agreeable, that several English gentlemen made choice of it for their

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residence during their exile, after their defeat at Preston.

ANGHIERA, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 45. 42. a town of the d. of Milan, sit. on the E. side of the lake Maggiore, 30 m. W. of Milan.

ANGLESEY island, the most N. W. county of N. Wales, 240 m. from London, and 60 m. W. of Chester; gives the title of Earl to the family of Annesley; sends one member to parl.

ANGOL, W. lon. 78. lat. 38. a town of Chili, in S. America, 125 m. N. of Baldivia.

ANGOLA, lies between 10 and 15 degrees of E. lon. and between 5 and 16 degrees of S. lat. It is a country on the S.W. side of Africa, inhabited chiefly by Negroes, and hither most European nations resort to purchase slaves for their plantations in America; but it is generally agreed, that these Angola Negroes are the laziest and most untractable of any of the slaves they purchase on the coast of Guinea, for which several reasons are assigned; as that they are brought from far out of the inland parts of Africa, and have had little commerce or conversation with the rest of the world; that they have plenty of all manner of provisions in their country, and are not used to labour and hardships, as the Negroes who live upon the gold coast, in a very barren country, are. This country is divided amongst abundance of petty princes, and states; and the Portuguese have several colonies and considerable settlements on the coast, pretending to a dominion over the Negro princes in their neighbourhood; but the English and Dutch, and other European nations, however, traffic with the Negroes on this coast without restraint.

ANGOULESME, E. lon. 10. min. lat. 45. 40. the capital of the pr. of Angoumois, in France, sit. on the top of a mountain, surrounded with rocks, at the foot whereof runs the river Charente, 64 m. S. E. of Rochelle, and 250 m. S. W.

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of Paris. The city is a bish. see, and contains about 8000 souls.

ANGOUMOIS, is bounded by the pr. of Poitou on the N. by Limousin on the E. by Perigord on the S. and by Santoigne on the W.

ANGOURA, or Angora, E. lon. 32. 5. lat. 39. 30. a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Natolia, and ter. of Amasia, sit. on the river Melus, 212 miles E. of Constantinople. It is a large populous city, containing 40,000 Mahometans, 4000 Armenians, and 1000 Greeks. Near this city Pompey obtained a signal victory over Mithridates; and here Tamerlane was victorious over Bajazet, the emperor of the Turks.

ANGRA, W. lon. 28. 5. lat. 39. 10. the capital of the island of Tercera, one of the Azores or Western islands, in the Atlantic ocean, between Europe and America; sub. to Portugal.

ANGROGNA, E. lon. 7. 2. lat. 48. 42. a town of Piedmont, sit. 7 m. W. of Pignerol, and 8 m. N. W. of Lucerna; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ANGUILLA, one of the Caribbee islands in America, sit. on the Atlantic ocean, 150 m. E. of the island of Porto Rico, and 100 m. N. of St. Christophers; sub. to Great Britain, W. lon. 63. lat. 18. 15.

ANGUS, or Forfar, a shire of Scotland, having the shire of Merns on the N. the German ocean on the E. the Frith of Tay, which divides it from the shire of Fife, on the S. and the shire of Perth on the W.

ANHALT, a pr. of the cir. of Upper Saxony, in Germany, having the d. of Magdeburg and Halberstadt on the N. and the co. of Mansfield and Stolberg, on the S.

ANIAN, a strait supposed to lie between the N. E. of Asia, and N. W. of America.

ANIAN, a country on the eastern coast of Africa, lying between 40 and 50 degrees of E. lon. and between the Equator and 12 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the Red-sea, and the straits of Babel-mandel, on the N. by the Indian

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ocean on the E. by Zanguebar on the S. and Abyssinia on the W. a desert country; sub. to several African princes, of whom we have little knowledge.

ANGENGO, E. lon. 76. 1. lat. 70. a small town and factory on the Malabar coast, on the Hither Peninsula of India, belonging to the English E. India company; their merchandise consisting chiefly in pepper and callico.

ANJOU earldom, of which Angiers is the capital, is bounded by the pr. of Maine on the N. by Tourain on the E. by Poitou on the S. and by Britany on the W. the river Loire dividing it almost into two equal parts. Henry II. K. of England, enjoyed this earldom by inheritance, being the son of Jeffery the third earl, and of Maud, the empress. The kings of England also enjoyed Normandy, Britany, Guienne, Gascony, and many other large provinces of France, at the same time; but John, K. of England, lost most of them, except Guienne and Gascony, (about the year 1202) and Anjou afterwards became an appendage (or estate) of some of the blood royal of France, and lately gave a title to the Dauphin's second son, Philip, late K. of Spain.

ANNA, E. lon. 41. 35. lat. 33. 34. a city of Arabia Petrea in Asia, sit. on the western shore of the river Euphrates, 160 m. W. of Bagdad; sub. to Turkey.

ANNAMABOE, an English factory on the gold coast in Guinea, in Africa.

ANNAN, W. lon. 3. 2. lat. 54. 56. the capital of the shire of Annandale, in Scotland; a parliament town, sit. on the river Annan, 94 m. S. of Edinburgh, and a little N. of Solway Frith.

ANNAPOLIS, W. lon. 78. 10. lat. 39. 25. the capital of Maryland, in N. America, 100 m. N. of James' town; sub. to the United States of America, of which the late Lord Baltimore was proprietor; chief produce tobacco.

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ANNAPOLIS, W. lon. 64. 5. lat. 45. 10. the cap. of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, a fortified town belonging to Great Britain.

ANNECY, E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 45. 53. capital of the d. of Geneva, sit. in a lake of the same name, 70 m. S. of the city of Geneva, and 22 m. N. E. of Chamberry; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ANNONE, E. lon. 28. 14. lat. 44. 28. a strong fort of Montferrat, in Italy, sit. on the Tanaro, 9 m. E. of Asti; sub. to the D. of Savoy.

ANSLO, E. lon. 20. 14. lat. 59. 24, a port town of Norway, sit. on a bay of the sea, in the pr. of Aggerhuys, 100 m. N. of Gottenburgh; sub. to Denmark.

ANSPACH, or Ohnspach, E. lon. 10. 42. lat. 49. 14. a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, cap. of the mar. of Anspach, sit. 27 m. S. W. of Nuremberg; sub. to its Marquis, of which family was the late Queen Caroline.

ANSTRUTHER, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 56. 16. a parliament town of Scotland, sit. on the S. E. coast of the shire of Fife, 35 m. N. E. of Edinburgh, and 6 S. of St Andrews.

ANTEGO ille, W. lon. 62. 5. lat. 17. 30. one of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 60 m. E. of St. Christophers, 40 m. N. of Guadaloupe, being 20 m. long and about as many broad; the chief produce sugar; their greatest want is water, of which they have none but what they save in cisterns and reservoirs, in the time of the rains, or fetch from other islands. Here the English governor of the Caribbee islands usually resides. There have been some springs lately discovered at Antego.

ANTEQUIERA, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 36. 51. a town of Spain, sit. on a mountain of the pr. of Granada, 30 m. N. of Malaga, and 46 m. S. of Cordona.

ANTIBES, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 43. 35. a port town of Provence in France, sit. on the Mediterranean,

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15 m. S. of Nice, and 60 m. N. E. of Toulon.

ANTICOSTE, W. lon. 64. lat. between 49. and 52. an island lying before the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, in America, now sub. to England, but a barren country.

ANTILLES. See **CARIBBEE** islands.

ANTIO, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 41. 30. a promontory in the middle division of Italy; it has its name from the ancient city of Antium, which stood near it.

ANTIOCH, E. lon. 37. 5. lat. 36. 20. a town of Syria, once the capital, sit. on the river Orontes, near the Levant sea, 30 m. S. of Scanderoon, and 60 m. S. W. of Aleppo, sub. to Turkey, now in a ruinous condition.

ANTIVARI, a port town of Albania, sit. on a rock, near the gulph of Venice, 10 miles W. of Dulcigno, and sub. to the Turks, E. lon. 29. 15. lat. 43. 0.

ANTIVENTRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, in South America, S. of Carthagena.

ANTONIO, E. lon. 26. 15. lat. 18. one of the Cape de Verd islands, in Africa, sub. to Portugal.

ANTRIM, The most N. E. county of Ulster, in the k. of Ireland; it gives the title of Earl to the family of Macdonnel.

ANTRIM, W. lon. 6. 26. lat. 54. 45. cap. of the co. of Antrim, and pr. of Ulster in Ireland, sit. at the N. end of the lake of Lough-Neagh, 13 m. W. of Carrickfergus; it sends two memb. to parliament.

ANTWERP, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 51. 15. capital of the mar. of Antwerp, a pr. of the Austrian Netherlands, surrounded by the pr. of Brabant. This city stands on the eastern shore of the river Scheld, 22 m. N. of Brussels, and as many N. E. of Ghent. It is built in form of a crescent on the river, which is here 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide, so that vessels of great burden come up to their quay, and canals are cut through the town from the

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river, which bring up the lesser vessels to their doors. It was, 200 years ago, the greatest port and place of traffic in Europe: but the trade is now removed to Amsterdam, and other towns in Holland; the Dutch having built forts at the mouth of the Scheld, and ruined the trade of the city; which is, however, still a large and beautiful town, commanded by a citadel, esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the Low Countries, and is the see of a bish. under the archb. of Mechlin, and sub. to the house of Austria, to whom it surrendered after the battle of Ramilies, 1706, without waiting to be besieged.

AOUSTA, E. lon. 7. 14. lat. 45. 49. the capital of the d. of Aousta, in Piedmont, in Italy, sit. on the river Doria, 50 m. N. of Turin, and 65 m. S. E. of Geneva; a bish. see, under the archb. of Monstiers; and sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

APALACHIAN, or Apalache mountains, the ridges of mountains on the back of the United Provinces in N. America, extending S. W. from the country of the Six Nations, almost to the bay of Mexico, are called by different names in the languages of different Indian nations; the name Allegeney, or Allegheney, is given only by the Delaware Indians, to that part of them which they cross in going to the river Allegheney, which is their name for the Ohio, signifying the fine river. These mountains have been more generally called by geographers the Apalachian mountains, especially the more southern parts of them. See **ALLEGANEY**.

APAMEA, or Hama, E. lon. 38. 30. lat. 34. a town of Syria, on the river Orontes, 120 m. S. of Aleppo, and 80 N. of Damascus.

APENRADE, E. lon. 9. 28. lat. 55. 34. a town of Sleswic, or S. Jutland, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 25 m. N. of Sleswic; sub. to Denmark.

APENZEL, E. lon. 91. lat. 47. 31. capital of the canton of Apenzel, in Switzerland, situate on the

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river Chur, 25 miles S. of Constance.

APPLEBY, the capital of the county of Westmoreland, sit. on the river Eden, 280 m. N. of London, and 30 S. E. of Carlyle; sends two members to parliament.

APTE, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 43. 50. a small town of Provence, in France, 20 m. N. of Aix, and 22 m. E. of Avignon.

APULIA, the E. side of the k. of Naples, which lies along the gulph of Venice, went by this name anciently, now known by the names of Capitanata, Terra de Bari, and Otranto.

AQUAPULCO. See **ACAPULCO**.

AQUELEIA, E. lon. 14. 8. lat. 46. 20. a patriarchal city in Friuli, near the N. end of the gulph of Venice, 22 m. W. of Treiste, and 57 N. E. of Venice. It has been a city of great eminence, but now very much decayed; sub. to the house of Austria, though the patriarch is one of the patriarchs of Venice.

AQUILA, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 42. 43. a large city, the capital of the Abruzzo, in the k. of Naples, sit. 90 m. E. of Rome, and 35 m. W. of the gulph of Venice; great part of the city was demolished by an earthquake in 1703.

AQUINO, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 52. a ruinous city of the territory of Lavoro, in Naples, 35 m. N. W. of Capua; a bishop's see under the archb. of Capua. Here, it is said, Juvenal and Thomas Aquinas were born.

AQUITAIN, the ancient name for the pr. of Guienne and Gascony, in the S. of France.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, having Turkey on the N. Persia and the gulph of Persia on the E. the Indian ocean on the S. and the Red sea and Isthmus of the Seuz on the W. a country of a very great extent, divided amongst many Arabian princes and states, most of them living in tents, and wandering from place to place to find pasture and

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water for their cattle, most of the country being a barren desert, without water or vegetables, in many places. The impostor Mahomet was a native of this country, and made the Arabs his first proselytes; who, within 40 years after his death, subdued great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and established their religion where ever they came. Arabia is sit. between 35 and 60 degrees of E. lon. and between 11 and 30 deg. of N. lat. the three grand divisions whereof are, 1. Arabia Felix; 2. Arabia Deserta; and, 3. Arabia Petrea.

ARACAN, E. lon. 93. lat. 20. 30. the capital city of a small k. sit. on the N. E. part of the bay of Bengal, in India, beyond Ganges, having the k. of Ava on the S. E. and the pr. of Bengal on the N. E.

ARAFAT, a mountain near Mecca, in Arabia, where the Mahometans have a tradition, that Abraham offered to sacrifice Ishmael.

ARRAGON, a pr. of Spain, having Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains on the N. Catalonia on the E. Valencia on the S. and the two Castiles on the W.

ARANJEUES, a palace of the k. of Spain, in New Castile, near the town of Acala de Henarez.

ARARAT, the ancient name for part of mount Caucasus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, where Noah's ark rested.

ARAUCO, W. lon. 78. S. lat. 27. a city, capital of one of the finest valleys and territory of Chili, in S. America, sit. on a river of the same name. The natives are the bravest people in that part of the world, and drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire arms.

ARAXES, a river of Persia. See ARAS.

ARBE, E. lon. 16. 10. lat. 45. an island in the gulph of Venice, sit. near the coast of Morlaccia, between the islands of Vegia and Pago; sub. to Venice.

ARBELA, or Irbil, E. lon. 44. 5. lat. 35. 15. a town sit. on the ri-

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ver Lycus, in a fine plain in the pr. of Assyria, now Curdistan, where Alexander fought the third and last decisive battle with Darius. It lies about 60 m. S. E. of Moufel, the ancient Nineveh.

ARBOIS, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 46. 55. a town of Franche Compté, in France, 18 m. S. E. of Dole, and 25 m. S. of Besancon.

ARBON, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 47. 38. a town of Suabia in Germany, 12 m. S. E. of Constance, and 8 m. N. of St. Gall.

ARCADIA, E. lon. 12. 0. lat. 37. 24. a port town of European Turkey sit. on the W. coast of the Morea, in the Mediterranean sea, opposite almost to the island of Zante, 64 m. S. W. of Corinth.

ARCHANGEL, E. lon. 40. 12. lat. 64. 30. a port town of the pr. of Dwina, in Russia, sit. on the river Dwina, 4 m. from the White sea, 400 m. N. E. of Petersburg, the only port town of Russia, for many years, and first resorted to by the English in the year 1553. It still continues a town of good trade; and here the Russians build some of their men of war.

ARCHDUCHY of Austria. See AUSTRIA.

ARCO, E. lon. 9. 55. lat. 46. a town of the bishopric of Trent, in Italy; subject to that bishop, under the protection of the house of Austria, sit. on the river Sarca, near the N. end of the Lake de Garda, 15 m. S. W. of the city of Trent.

ARDENBURGH, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 51. 16. a fortified town of Dutch Flanders, 12 m. N. E. of Bruges, and 18 miles N. W. of Ghent.

ARDENNE, a forest of the Netherlands, which, in Caesar's time, extended far into Germany; but what remains of it, at present, lies between Thionville, in Luxembourg, and the city of Liege.

ARDEVIL, or Ardebil, E. lon. 47. lat. 36. sit. 30. m. E. of Tauris, the burying place of some of the ancient kings of Persia.

ARDFORT, a borough in the

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co. of Kilkenny, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

ARDMACH. See **ARMAGH.**

ARDRA, or **Ardres**, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 7. 8. the capital of a country on the slave coast of Guinea, in Africa, near the river Lagos.

ARDRES, E. lon. 2. 0. lat. 50. 35. a town of the pr. of Picardy, in France, 10 m. S. of Calais.

AREBON, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 5. 0. a town on the slave coast at the mouth of the river Formosa, in Guinea, in Africa.

AREMBERG, E. lon. 7. 3. lat. 50. 27. capital of the co. of Arensberg, in Germany, 22 m. S. of Cologne, and 35 m. E. of Leige.

AREQUIPPA, W. lon. 73. 3. S. lat. 16. 40. a town of Peru, in S. America, 290 m. S. E. of Lima; a bish. under the archb. of Lima; sub. to Spain.

AREZZO, E. lon. 12. 2. lat. 43. 27. a city of Tuscany, in Italy, 15 m. W. of Cittadella, Castadeila, and 42 m. E. of Florence; sub. to the D. of Lorrain.

ARGENTIERA, E. lon. 23. 10. lat. 36. 50. a small island in the Archipelago, sit. 60 miles E. of the Morea.

ARGENTON, a town of France, E. lon. 1. 35. lat. 46. 40. 135 m. S. of Paris, and 45 m. S. W. of Bourges.

ARGOS, E. lon. 13. 5. lat. 37. 30. a port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of the Morea, sit. on the bay of Napoli de Romania, 25 m. S. of Corinth.

ARGUIN, an inland bay, and formerly a fort of that name, on the W. coast of Africa, in 20 deg. N. lat. The fort was demolished by the French, (who had possession of it many years) when they built another more convenient one in the river Senegal; since which time no European has rebuilt it, or lived here.

ARGUN, a river of Tartary, in Asia, which divides the Russian and Chinesian empires.

ARGUN, E. lon. 104. lat. 51.

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34. a town of Asiatic Tartary, sit. on the river Argun.

ARGYLESIRE, in Scotland, sit. between Lorn on the N. W. and Montieth and Lennox on the E. gives the title of Duke to the family of the Campbells.

ARHUSEN, E. lon. 10. 0. lat. 56. 10. a city of Jutland, in Denmark, the capital of the pr. of Arhus, sit. at the entrance of the Baltic sea, by the Lesser Belt, 90 m. N. W. of Copenhagen, and 70 m. N. E. of Rypen.

ARIANO, E. lon. 15. 19. lat. 41. 8. a town of Naples, in the pr. of the principate, sit. 15 m. E. of Benevento.

ARICA, W. lon. 70. 15. S. lat. 18. 26. a port town, sit. in the pr. of Los Caarcas, in Peru, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, where they ship the treasure brought from Potosi, Arica lying 270 m. N. W. of that city, and 300 m. S. E. of Lima.

ARKLOW, W. lon. 6. 15. lat. 52. 55. a port town of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, and pr. of Leinster, sit. 13 m. S. of Wicklow.

ARLES, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 43. 36. a town of Provence in France, sit. on the E. shore of the river Rhone, 430 m. S. E. of Paris, and 35 m. N. W. of Marseilles. Constantine the Great made it the seat of the Roman empire in Gaul, and there are still large remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and other antiquities, and several councils have been held here; particularly one, which condemned the opinions of the Donatists, anno 314; at which were present three British bishops. It is at present the see of a large populous town and an archbishop.

ARLEUX, E. lon. 3. 7. lat. 50. 20. a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 6 m. S. of Douay, and 6 m. S. W. of Cambray.

ARLON, E. lon. 15. 50. lat. 49. 45. a town of the d. of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, 37 m. W. of the city of Luxemburg.

ARMAGH, W. lon. 6. 45. lat.

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54. 34. once a considerable city, now reduced to a small village, but gives name to the county of Armagh, in the N. of Ireland, and the archb. of Armagh is still primate of Ireland. It is sit. about 30 m. S. of Londonderry. It sends two members to parliament.

ARMAGNAC, a ter. on the N. E. of Gascony, in France.

ARMENIA, consists of the modern Turcomania, and part of Persia, having Georgia on the N. Kurdistan, the ancient Assyria, on the S. and Natolia, or the Lesser Asia, on the West.

ARMENTIERS, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 52. 42. a fortified town in French Flanders, 7 m. W. of Lille.

ARMIERS, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 50. 15. a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, sit. on the river Sambre, 8 m. S. W. of Maubeuge, and 20 m. S. of Mons.

ARMIRO, E. lon. 23. 40. lat. 38. 24. a port town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Thessaly, sit. at the bottom of the gulph De Vello, 30 m. N. W. of the island of Negropont, and 30 m. S. E. of Larissa.

ARMUYDEN, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 15. 30. a port town of the United Provinces, sit. in the island of Zealand, at the mouth of the canal of Middleburgh, and 3 m. E. of that city.

ARNAUT. See ALBANIA.

ARNAY LE DUC, E. lon. 4. 26. lat. 47. 7. a town of France, in the pr. of Burgundy, sit. on the river Arroux, 35 m. N. W. of Chalons.

ARNHEIM, E. lon. 5. 55. lat. 52. 0. a large town of Guelderland, in the United Netherlands, sit. on the river Lech, 10 m. N. of Nimeguen, and 25 m. E. of Utrecht; sub. to the Dutch.

ARNO, a river that rises on the eastern confines of Tuscany, runs W. quite cross that d. and having passed by Florence, the capital city, falls into the Tuscan sea below Pisa, the valley thro' which it runs

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being exceeding pleasant, abounding in all manner of fruits.

ARONA, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 45. 41. a fortified town of the d. of Milan, sit. on the S. W. part of the lake Maggiore, 35 m. W. of Milan, and 25 m. N. of Vercelli.

ARONCHES, W. lon. 7. 30. lat. 39. 12. a town of the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, 20 m. S. E. of Portalegere, and 13 m. N. of Elvas.

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between Cantire and Cunningham, with the title of an Earldom.

ARRAN, a town of Switzerland, sit. on the river Aar, 25 m. S. W. of Baden, being the place where the diet of the Protestant Cantons assemble.

ARRAS, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 50. 20. the capital of Artois, a pr. of the French Netherlands; a large fortified town, sit. on the river Scarf, 12 m. S. W. of Douay, 22 m. N. W. of Cambray. They have both linen and woollen manufactures, but are distinguished chiefly for their tapestry, which from this town first obtained the name of Arras. It is the see of a bish. under the archb. of Cambray; and has been in possession of the French upwards of 100 years.

ARRAS, formerly Araxes, a river which rises in Georgia, and running S. E. joins the river Kur or Cyres, the united stream discharging itself into the Caspian sea, between the pr. of Shirvan and Aderbietzan in Persia.

ARROE, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 55. 20. an island of Denmark, sit. in the Baltic sea, a little S. of the island of Funen.

ARCHOT, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the lordship of Mechlin or Malines, sit. on the river Demer, 14 miles E. of the city of Mechlin.

ARTA, or Larta, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 39. 28. a port town of Epirus, in European Turkey, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean sea,

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60 m. N. of Lepanto, formerly named Ambracia, the seat of the ancient kings of Epirus.

ARTOIS, a pr. of the French Netherlands, sit. between Flanders and Picardy.

ARUBA Isle, W. lon. 69. 30. lat. 12. 30. on the con. of Terra Firma, in America; sub. to the Dutch.

ARUNDEL, a town sit. on the river Arun, in Suffex, 55 m. S. W. by S. of London, and 10 m. E. of Chichester. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Howard, D. of Norfolk; and sends two members to parliament.

ARZILLA, W. lon. 5. 30. lat. 35. 30. a port town of the empire of Morocco, sit. 100 m. N. W. of Fez, and 60 m. S. S. W. of Tangier.

ASAPH St. W. lon. 3. 25. lat. 53. 18. an episcopal city in Flintshire, in N. Wales, sit. 206 m. N. W. of London, and 24 m. N. N. W. of Chester.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic ocean, discovered in 1508, W. lon. 17. 20. lat. 7. 5. uninhabited, but of great use to the E. India ships that touch here, and furnish themselves with tortoise, on their return from India. This island lies almost in the mid-way between Africa and Brasil, in S. America.

ASCHAFFENBURG, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 50. 51. sit. on the river Maine, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and ter. of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace in this town. It stands 20 m. E. of Frankfurt, and 40 m. E. of Nantz: here the K. of Great Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, *anno* 1743; and his army was attacked by the French the next day in their march to Hanau: but the enemy was repulsed, and the K. continued his march to Hanau.

ASCOLI, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 42. 47. a city in the mar. of Ancona, in Italy, sit. on the river Fronto, on the confines of the Abruzzo, 40 m. S. of

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Ancona, and 16 m. W. of the gulph of Venice; sub. to the Pope.

ASCOLI DE SATRIANO, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 24. 8. a city of the Capitanate, in Naples, and a bish. under the archb. of Benevento, sit. 7 m. E. of Naples, and 30 m. W. of Manfredonia.

ASHBURTON, a town in Devon, 189 m. W. from London, and 20 m. S. W. of Exeter; sends two members to parliament.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a market town in Leicestershire, 115 m. N. W. of London, and 18 m. N. W. of Leicester.

ASHFORD, a market-town in Kent, 57 m. S. of London, and 24 S. E. of Maidstone, 12 S. W. of Canterbury, and 57 m. S. E. by E. of London.

ASIA. See the INTRODUCTION.

ASIA the Lesser, or Natolia, a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, bounded by the Hellespont, the Propontis, the Bosphorus, and the Euxine seas on the N. by Georgia, Armenia, and Turcomania, on the E. by Syria, and the Levant sea on the S. and by the Archipelago on the W.

ASITIO, E. lon. 23. 40. lat. 43. 0. a town of Perugia, in the Pope's ter. in Italy, 80 m. N. of Rome, and 16 m. S. E. of Perugia.

ASKEYTON, a bo. in the co. of Limerick in Ireland; sit. in the river Shannon; sends 2 members to parliament.

ASMER, a pr. of India, on this side the Ganges, between the river Indus and the pr. of Delhi.

ASOPH, E. lon. 41. 30. lat. 47. 18. a city of Coban Tartary, in Asia, sit. on the S. shore of the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the E. of the Palus Meotis. This town, standing on the frontiers of Russia against Turkey, has been several times taken and retaken of late years, but on the late peace, concluded in the year 1739; between these two powers, it was agreed that the fortifications should be demolished, and the town remain subject to Russia.

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PEYTTIA, W. lon. 2. 42. lat. 42. 50. a town of Biscay, in Spain, on the river Viola.

SOS, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 38. 50. a port town of Natolia, in the East Asia, sit. on the bay of the Caspian sea, 12 m. S. E. of Torras; sub. to Turkey.

ASSUMPTION, W. lon. 60. 40. lat. 34. 10. a city of La Plata, in America, near the mouth of the river La Plata, and on the opposite shore to Buenos Ayres, which lies 10 m. S. of Assumption; sub. to Spain.

ASSUMPTION, W. lon. 58. S. lat. 27. a city of Paraguay.

ASSYRIA, anciently comprehended those provinces of Turkey and Persia, which are now called Kurdistan Diarbec, and IracArabic; being bounded by Armenia on the N. Media and Persia on the E. Arabia on the S. and the river Euphrates, which divides it from Syria and Asia Minor on the W. This was one of the first empires we have any knowledge of, and continued upwards of 1200 years; Nimrod was supposed to be the first sovereign, and Sardanapalus the last, who had many more kingdoms and provinces under their dominion, than those already enumerated.

ASTERABAT, E. lon. 54. lat. 36. 50. the cap. of the pr. of Asterabat, in Persia, sit. on the southern shore of the Caspian sea, 200 m. N. of Isfahan, and 150 m. W. of Meshed.

ASTI, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 54. 50. the cap. of the co. of Asti, in Piedmont, in Italy, sit. on the river Tanaro, 30 m. E. of Turin, and 15 m. S. W. of Cassel; a bish. under the archb. of Milan, but sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

ASTORCA, W. lon. 6. 20. lat. 42. 20. a town of the pr. of Leon, in Spain, sit. on the river Inërto, 10 m. S. W. of Leon, a bish. under the archb. of Compostella.

ASTRACAN, E. lon. 47. 10. lat. 46. 22. the capital of the k. of Astracan, in Asiatic Russia, sit. on the eastern shore of the river Wolga,

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80 m. N. of the Caspian sea, 800 m. S. W. of Moscow, and 450 m. N. of Asterabat. It is a large populous city, and a good sea-port, where the Russians, the English, and other Europeans, embark for Persia.

ASTROP WELLS, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, resorted to for their mineral waters.

ASTURIA, a pr. of Spain, bounded by the bay of Biscay on the E. and Leon on the S. gives a title to the eldest son of the Spain, who is styled Prince of the Asturias.

ATH. See AETH.

ATHBOY, a bor. in the county of Meath in Ireland; sends 2 members to parliament.

ATHENS, E. lon. 24. 15. lat. 38. 5. the cap. of Achaia anciently, and now Livadia, a pr. of Turkey, in Europe, and the city called Setines. It stands in the middle of a large plain, near the river Ilissus, about 40 m. E. of the isthmus of Corinth, being at present about 4 m. in circumference, and containing about 15000 souls, three parts whereof are Christians; and tho' it is no longer the seat of the Muses, the natives are observed to have a good share of wit. The present town does not lie round the castle as anciently, but on the N. W. side of it; the temple of Minerva, in the castle, is still entire, having been converted into a Christian church, and since into a Turkish mosque, which late travellers assure us, is, without comparison, the finest temple now in the world: this city, as well as all the rest of Greece, is now subject to the Turks.

ATHENREE, W. lon. 8. 50. lat. 53. 14. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Galway, and pr. of Connaught, sit. 10 m. E. of Galway: and gives title of Baron to the family of Bermingham Earl of Lowth; it sends two members to parliament.

ATHERDEE, a borough in the co. of Lowth, in Ireland; sends 2 members to parliament.

ATHERSTONE, a town of Warwickshire, sit. 10 m. N. W. of London, and 12 m. N. of Coventry.

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ATHLONE, W. lon. 8. o. lat. 53. 20. a strong town in the co. of West Meath in the pr. of Connaught, in Ireland, sit. on the river Shannon, 60 m. W. of Dublin; it gives title of Earl to the family of Ginkle, and sends two members to parliament.

ATHOL, a co. in the middle of Scotland, having the shire of Badenoch on the N. and Strathern on the S. from whence Murray, his Grace the D. of Athol takes his title.

ATHOS mountains, E. lon. 26. 20. lat. 40. 10. a high promontory near the gulph of Contessa, 70 m. E. of Salonichi, or Thessalonica, and is now called Monte Sancto, from the two monasteries standing upon it, in which there are not less than 4000 monks resident, and no woman is suffered to come within sight of their convents.

ATHY, W. lon. 7. o. lat. 53. o. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Kildare, and pr. of Leinster, sit. on the river Barrow, 10 m. S. of Kildare; sends 2 members to parl.

ATIGNY, E. lon. 4. 49. lat. 49. 25. a small town of Champaign, in France, sit. on the river Aisne, 20 m. N. of Rheims.

ATLAS mountains, run from E. to W. thro' the N. of Africa, from which the sea between Africa and America obtained the name of the Atlantic ocean; but Dr Shaw assures us, that they are neither of that extraordinary height nor bigness which have been attributed to them by antiquity.

ATRI, E. lon. 13. 8. lat. 42. 45. a small town of the Abruzzo, in Naples, sit. 4 m. W. of the gulph of Venice, and 26 m. W. of Aquina.

ATTLEBOROUGH, or Attlebury, a market town in Norfolk, 94 m. N. E. of London, and 14 N. E. of Thetford.

ATTOCK, E. lon. 72. lat. 33. a city, the capital of a pr. of the same name, sit. on the river Attock. It was made the boundary between Persia and India, by a treaty between Kouli Kan, sovereign of Persia, and the great Mogul.

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AVA, a k. of India beyond Ganges, sit. on the N. E. part of the bay of Bengal, between the countries of Arracan on the N. and Pegu on the S.

AVALON, E. lon. 3. 52. lat. 47. 38. a town of Burgundy, in France, sit. 60 m. N. E. of Bourges, and 50 m. W. of Dijon.

AUBAGNE, E. lon. 5. 52. lat. 43. 17. a town of France, in Provence, sit. near the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. E. of Marseilles.

AUBE, a river which rises in the S. E. part of Champaign, in France, runs N. W. and falls into the Seine, below Plancey.

AUBIGNY, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 47. 29. a town of France, in the pr. of Berry, and government of Orleannois, sit. 22 m. N. of Bourges. The Duke of Richmond takes the title of Duke in France, from this place, and has an estate and seat there. He is descended from the Dukes of Portsmouth, who was created Dukes of Aubigny, in France, at the instance of Charles II. King of England.

AUBIN St. W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 48. 15. a town of Britany in France, famous for a battle between the Viscount of Tremoille and the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. in 1488, when the latter was taken prisoner; sit. 18 m. E. of Rennes, and 25 m. S. E. of Dinant.

AUBURN, a market town in Wiltshire, 8 m. N. of Hungerford, and 70 m. W. of London; remarkable for an exceeding large warren of fine rabbits.

AUBUSSON, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 45. 58. a town of France, in the pr. of La Marche, and government of Lionnois, sit. 37 m. N. E. of Limoges.

AUDE, a river of France, that rises in the Pyrenees, and running N. by Alet, in Roussillon, then visits Carcassone, and running from thence W. thro' Languedoc, falls into the Mediterranean a little N. E. of Narbonne.

AUDENARD. See OUDENARD.

AUGH, 1 degree odd minutes

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E. lon. 43 degrees odd minutes, N. lat. cap. of the pr. of Guienne, in France.

AVEIRO, W. lon. 9. 8. lat. 40. 30. a port town of Portugal, in the pr. of Beira, sit. near the ocean, at the mouth of the river Vouga, 28 m. S. of Porta.

AVELLING, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 41. a town of Naples, in the pr. of the Principate, sit. 25 m. N. E. of Naples.

AVERANCE, or Auranche, W. lon. 1. 17. lat. 48. 40. a port town of Normandy, in France, sit. 25 m. S. of Constance, and 26 m. E. of St. Malo.

AVERSE, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 41. 10. a town of Naples, in the pr. of Lavoro, 8 m. S. of Capua.

AVES, some small islands belonging to the Dutch, on the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 m. E. of Curassow.

AVESNES, E. lon. 3. 23. lat. 50. 10. a little fortified town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, 26 m. E. of Cambray, and 21 m. S. of Mons.

AUGHER, a borough in the co. of Tyrone, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

AUGSBURGH, E. lon. 10. 58. lat. 48. 24. a very large and elegant city of Suabia, in Germany, sit. on the rivers Lech and Wardour, 36 m. E. of Ulm, 65 m. S. W. of Ratisbon, 220 m. W. from Vienna, and 30 N. W. from Munich. It is stiled an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town council, and the representatives of the burghers; in the first the executive power is lodged, and in both the legislative authority; and there is a large ter. about Augsburgh, sub. to this city; one half of the burghers are Protestants, and the other Papists, who have an equal share in the government, and in the choice of their representatives. Here the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V. at a diet of the empire, held anno 1530; from hence call'd the Augsburgh confession, which oc-

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casioned a civil war in the empire between the Protestants and Papists, that lasted upwards of 20 years. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire, by virtue of the territories annexed to his bish. but he has no share in the civil government of the city.

AUGUSTA, or **AUSTA**, E. lon. 17. 50. lat. 43. 35. an island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, and sub. to that republic.

AUGUSTIN town and fort, W. lon. 81. lat. 10. the capital of East Florida, in America, sit. near the frontiers of Georgia. It was ceded to Spain by the last treaty of peace with the United States of America.

AUGUSTIN cape, W. lon. 35. 4. S. lat. 8. 30. sit. in Brasil, in S. America, on the Atlantic Ocean, 300 m. N. E. of the bay of All-Saints.

AVIGNON, E. lon. 5. 59. lat. 44. 57. a large city of Provence, in France, and cap. of the ter. of the Venaissine, sit. on the E. side of the river Rhone, 37 m. N. W. of Aix, and 410 miles S. E. of Paris. This is an archbishoprick, and with the whole pr. of Venaissine, sub. to the Pope. Seven Popes successively resided in this city, viz. from the year 1307 to 1377. But to prevent future Popes removing from Rome, the Italians have taken care ever since to have a majority of cardinals of that nation, and an Italian is now always chosen to succeed to the papal chair. There is an univ. also at Avignon, and a court of inquisition was established here, but in no other part of France; neither was it ever so rigorous as in Spain or Portugal, as the Jews were always allowed to have a synagogue. [In June 1768, the French took possession of it, and have obliged the inhabitants to swear allegiance to their king.]

AVILA, W. lon. 5. 17. lat. 40. 54. a fine city of the pr. of Old Castile, in Spain, sit. 50 m. N. W. of Madrid, in a large plain surrounded with mountains covered with fruit-

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trees and vineyards. It is the see of a bish. and hath an univ. and a manuf. of fine cloth.

AVIS, W. lon. 8. 30. lat. 38. 50. a little town of the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, 65 m. E. of Lisbon. It is seated on an eminence, and hath a castle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name.

AUKLAND Bishop's, a market town on the river Were, in the bishoprick of Durham, 10 m. S.W. of Durham, and 254 m. N. of London. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and noted for its castle beautifully repaired, about 100 years ago, for a chapel, of curious architecture, and for its bridge.

AUMALE. See **ALBEMARLE**.

AUNIS, a maritime pr. of France, on the western shore of the bay of Biscay, having the pr. of Poictou on the N. and Santoigne on the S. It produces plenty of corn and wine in some places, and in others there are low meadows which feed numbers of cattle. They have also salt marshes, from which great quantities of salt are produced. It has several sea-port towns, and carries on a good trade, particularly in brandy. Rochelle is the capital.

AVON, a river that rises in Wiltshire, and running W. by Bath, where it becomes navigable, at last falls into the Severn, a little below Bristol.

AVON, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire.

AURACH, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 48. 25. a town of the d. of Wirtemberg, in the cir. of Suabia, in Germany.

AURANCHES, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 48. 41. a port-town of Normandy, in France, sit. on the side of a mountain on the river See, 30 m. E. of St Maloe. It is a bishop's see under the archb. of Rouen.

AUREA CHERSONESUS. See **MALACCA**; the further peninsula of India in Asia, anciently so called.

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AURENGABAD, E. lon. 75. 36. lat. 19. 35. a large city in the pr. of Viliapour, in India, on this side Ganges, sit. 140 m. S. E. of Surat, and 145 m. N. E. of Goa. It is a very trading populous place, and seated in a fruitful country.

AURILLAI, a considerable and populous town of Lower Auvergne in France, with a secular abbey, sit. in E. lon. 2. 33. N. lat. 44. 55.

AUSTRIA, a cir. of Germany, that comprehends the provinces of Austria proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Trent, and Brixen, and is bounded by Bohemia and Moravia on the N. Hungary, Slavonia, and Croatia on the E. the ter. of Venice on the S. and Bavaria on the W. The river Enns divides it into the Upper and Lower. Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air; corn, wine, and fruit are in great plenty, and the saffron better than that of the East Indies. Austria Proper was long since made an archduchy, and enjoys great privileges.

AUTRE EGLISE, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 40. a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, two miles N. E. of Ramillies, to which the left wing of the French army extended, when the confederates obtained that signal victory over the French at Ramillies, anno 1706.

AUTUN, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 46. 50. capital of the Autunois, a town of Burgundy in France, sit. on the river Atonx, at the foot of those large mountains, 32 m. W. of Chalon. It is the see of a bish. and still contains very fine monuments of antiquity, though it suffered much from the Saracens in 730.

AUVERGNE, a ter. of Lyonois, in France, lying between the Bourbonnois on the N. and the Cevennes on the S. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, otherwise called Limagne, one of the most fertile and pleasant countries in the

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world. It supplies Lyons and Paris with fat cattle, makes a large quantity of cheese, and has manufactures of several kinds. Clermont is the capital.

AUX, or **AUCH**, E. lon. 20. min. lat. 43. 40. the capital city of Gascony, in the ter. of Armagnac, in S. France, sit. on the side of a mountain, near the river Gers. It is the see of an archb. one of the richest in France, but a small town, 35 m. W. of Thoulouse, and 320 S. W. of Paris.

AUXERRE, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 47. 46. capital of Auxerrois in Burgundy in France, 25 m. S. of Sens, and 80 m. S. E. of Paris; a bish. see, under the archb. of Sens. It is very advantageously situated for trade with Paris, on the river Yonne.

AUXONE, E. lon. 5. 22. lat. 47. 11. a small town of Burgundy in France, sit. on the river Soane, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches to facilitate the running off of the waters, after the overflowing of the river. At the end of the bridge is a causeway 2250 paces long.

AXBRIDGE, a market-town on the river Ax in Somersetshire, 10 m. N. W. of Wells, and 130 m. W. of London. It is seated under Mendip hills, which are rich in deep mines, and proper for feeding cattle.

AXIM, W. lon. 4. 17. lat. 5. a town on the gold coast of Guinea, where the Dutch have a fort and factory, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a market-town in Devonshire, 146 m. W. of London, near the high road to Exeter. Here is a small manufactory of broad and narrow cloths. Some carpets are also made here, after the Turkey manner.

AYAMONTE, W. lon. 8. 5. lat. 37. 9. a port-town of Andalusia, in Spain, with a strong castle built on a rock; sit. near the mouth of the river Guadiana, 100 m. W. of Seville, and 85 m. N. W. of Cadiz.

AYE, see **EYE**, a borough-town in Suffolk.

AYMOUTH, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 55. 50. a town of Scotland, in the

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co. of Merse, sit. on the German sea, 6 m. N. of Berwick. It had formerly fortifications to curb the garrison of Berwick.

AZORES islands, nine in number, sit. between 25 and 33 W. lon. and between 36 and 40 N. lat. the chief is Tercera, by which name they are sometimes called, and sometimes the Western isles, lying in the Atlantic ocean, W. of Europe; they are sub. to Portugal. They were discovered in the middle of the 15th century. Angra, in the island of Tercera, is the capital of the whole. The air is very wholesome, and they produce corn, grapes, fruit, and cattle in plenty.

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BAB, or **Babelmandel**, E. lon. 44. 30. lat. 12. a little island at the entrance of the Red-sea from the Indian ocean, which gives name to the straits of Babelmandel.

BABYLON, once the capital of the Babylonish empire, has now no remains of it left, but is supposed to have lain in 44 degrees of E. lon. and 32 degrees of N. lat. on the river Euphrates, but not on the present channel; and hereabout is supposed to have been the seat of paradise.

BABYLON, also was the name of a great city in Egypt, supposed to have stood where Grand Cairo does at present.

BACCASERAI, E. lon. 35. 10. lat. 45. 30. the capital of Crim Tartary, sit. 60 m. S. of Precop, and 80 m. W. of the straits of Kassa.

BACCEM, or **Bacaim**, E. lon. 72. lat. 19. 20. a port-town of Cambaya, in the hither peninsula of India, subject to the Portuguese.

BACHERAC, E. lon. 7. lat. 50. a town of the pal. on the Rhine, sit. on the W. shore of that river, 10 m. E. of Simeren, and 26 m. W. of Mentz; remarkable for its excellent wines; sub. to the Elector palatine.

BACHIAN isle, E. lon. 125. 5. under the equator, one of the Mo-

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luccas, or Clove-islands, in the power of the Dutch. Asia.

BAGTRIA, a pr. on the N. E. of ancient Persia, part of the present Ubeck Tartary and the Persian pr. of Chorazin, the native country of Kouli Kan, or Shah Nadir. Asia.

BADAJOX, W. lon. 7. 20. lat. 38. 35. a large fortified town of Spanish Estremadura, sit. on the river Guadiana, 12 m. S. E. of Elvas, and 180 m. S. W. of Madrid. It is famous for a bridge, built by the Romans over the Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661.

BADALON, or Badelona, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 41. 15. a town sit. in the pr. of Catalonia, in Spain, on the shore of the Mediterranean, 10 m. E. of Barcelona; where K. Charles and L. Peterborough landed, when they laid siege to Barcelona, anno 1704.

BADEN, E. lon. 9. 24. lat. 48. 50. capital of the margraviate of Baden, in Suabia, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Strasburg, and 40 m. W. of Stuttgart; sub. to the prince of Baden, and remarkable for its hot baths.

BADEN, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 47. 27. the capital of the ter. of Baden, in Switzerland, sit. 10 m. N. W. of Zurich, and 14 m. S. of Waldshut, sub. to the Swiss Cantons, and the place where the states assemble. It was taken, in 1712, by the Cantons of Bern and Zurich, who allow the Papists liberty of conscience.

BADEN, E. lon. 17. 10. lat. 48. 0. a town of the cir. of Austria, 15 m. S. of Vienna, and 14 m. N. of Newstadt; famous for its hot baths, and sub. to the house of Austria.

BADEN-DOURLACH. See DURLASK, or Dourlask.

BADENOCH, a county of Scotland, having Inverness on the N. Murray on the E. Athol on the S. and Lochaber on the W.

BADEN-WELLER, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 47. 55. a town of the Brisgaw, in Suabia, 15 m. N. of Basil, sub. to a prince of Baden, and has several hot baths.

BAEZA, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 37.

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45. a large town of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. on the river Guadalquivir, 65 m. E. of Cordoua, and 40 m. N. E. of Granada; a bish. and university. It was taken from the Moors, towards the end of the 15th century, by Ferdinand the catholic.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulph in N. America, discovered by one Baffin, an Englishman, in attempting to discover a N. W. passage into the Pacific ocean; this bay runs from Cape Farewell, in W. Greenland, lat. 60. N. E. to 80 degrees.

BAFFO, a considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort, near the ancient Paphos, of which there remains some considerable ruins, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus, E. lon. 32. 30. N. lat. 34. 50.

BAFWIN, the name of a lake in Sweden, containing an hundred small islands.

BAGDAT, E. lon. 44. 21. lat. 33. 10. a strong town of Turkey on the frontiers of Persia, sit. on the river Tigris, in the pr. of Iracca-Arabia, the ancient Chaldea, of which it is the cap. and stands 250 m. N. W. of Bosfora, 340 m. W. of Ispahan, and 350 m. S. E. of Aleppo. It was the cap. of the Saracen empire, till the middle of the 17th century, when the Turks made a conquest of it; since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Persians and Turks, but the Turks made themselves masters of it in the year 1689, and have continued in possession of it ever since. Kouli Kan, or Shah Nadir, the late sovereign of Persia, besieged it more than once, but was obliged to raise the siege by the Turks.

BAGNAGAR, E. lon. 77. 30. lat. 16. 54. the capital of the pr. of Golconda, in the hither peninsula of India, sit. 232 m. N. W. of Fort St George, and as many E. of Goa, formerly the residence of the kings of Golconda; but this and the whole pr. is now sub. to the Mogul. It was most taken notice of for a

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magnificent reservoir of water and fountains, round which was built a colonade, supported by arches, which afforded a refreshing coolness in the hottest season. Asia.

BAGNERES, a town of France, of Gascony, and in the county of Bigorre, sit. in E. lon. 0. 12. N. lat. 43. 3. It hath its name from its mineral waters, which are reckoned good in several diseases.

BAHAMA, or **Lucaya** islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between 21 and 27 degrees of N. lat. and between 73 and 81 degrees of western lon. are very numerous, but there are about twelve of them of a considerable extent. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail in their way to Europe, lies between these islands and the continent of Florida. America.

BAHAMA - **PROPER**, which gives its name to the rest, is sit. between 78 and 81 deg. of W. lon. and between 26 and 27 deg. of N. lat. These islands were discovered by Columbus, *anno* 1492, in his search of America. The island of St. Salvador, one of the Bahama islands, was the first land Columbus discovered when his men despaired of finding any, and were about to throw him overboard, which occasioned his giving the island the name of St. Salvador: but see more of these islands in the description of the island of Providence, now fortified by the English, and commands the rest of the Bahama islands.

BAHAREN island, E. lon. 40. lat. 26. an island in the Persian gulph in Asia; where was one of the most considerable pearl-fisheries in the world, but disused at present.

BAJA, or **BALÆ**, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 41. 6. a town of Italy in the k. of Naples, and Ter de Lavoro, sit. on the sea-coast, 12 m. W. of the city of Naples. This city was famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces in the time of the Romans, and here they still shew the ruins of buildings which they denominate the palaces of Caesar, Pompey, Cicero, and o-

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ther Romans of distinction; and that little spot called the Elysian fields, lies about a mile from Baja, but has not much to render it admired at present.

BAJA, or **BAYA**, a town in Hungary. See **BAYA**.

BAJADOR cape, W. lon. 15. 20. lat. 27. 0. sit. on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Canary islands.

BAIKAL, a great lake in the middle of Siberia, in the road from Muscovy to China, Asia. It abounds with seals of a blackish colour, and hath vast multitudes of fish, particularly sturgeons of a monstrous size. The river Angara runs out of this lake, to the N. N. W. Near it are musk-goats, and camels of a very large size, which the inhabitants sell to travellers for such commodities as they want, for they will not take money.

BALAGATE mountains, which divide the Malabar coast from that of Coromandel, running almost the whole length of the hither peninsula of India, from N. to S. Asia.

BALSORE. See **BALISORE**.

BALBEC, E. lon. 37. 30. lat. 33. 35. a town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. at the foot of mount Libanus, 37 m. N. of Damascus, in Syria, the ancient Heliopolis, or city of the Sun, of which there are most magnificent ruins still remaining, particularly, some stones in the walls upwards of 20 yards in length, 4 yards broad, and 4 in depth each of them. It is sub. to the Turks, but inhabited chiefly by Greek Christians.

BALDIVIA, or **Valdivia**, W. lon. 80. 5. S. lat. 40. 5. a port town of the pr. of Chili, in S. America, sit. 300 m. S. of St. Jago, and 100 m. N. E. of the island of Chiloe. This town was founded by the celebrated Spanish general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had spent upward of eleven years in the conquest of that valuable country of Chili and built St Jago the capital, and many other towns. To this he gave his own name, and reserved the country about it to himself, there being greater plenty of gold in

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the neighbouring mountains, than in any part of America; but he had the misfortune, after all his conquests, to be defeated and taken prisoner by the Chileians, who put him to death, it is said, by pouring melted gold down his throat, after which he seemed to have such an insatiable thirst. The Chileians afterwards recovered Baldivia, and many other towns, driving the Spaniards out of the inland country, but they remained, however, possessed of several places on the coast. The Dutch, and after them the English, attempted to settle at Baldivia, but were compelled to retire from thence either by the Spaniards or natives, or both; and the Spaniards are masters of Baldivia at this day.

BALDOC, a market-town of Hertfordshire, 37 m. from London, on the great Northern road. It is chiefly noted for its trade in malt, W. lon. 0. 10. N. lat. 51. 55.

BALEARES, the ancient name for the islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, sit. in the Mediterranean sea, S. of Catalonia in Spain.

BALI, E. lon. 115. 30. S. lat. 8. 5. This island, and the east end of the island of Java, form a strait about a mile over, thro' which the East India merchant ships, sometimes return to Europe from China. It is a difficult passage on account of the contrary winds, which burst thro' the straits once in 24 hours. Asia. The island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice, and all sorts of fruit proper to the climate. The inhabitants are Pagans, and very warlike.

BALISORE, E. lon. 87. lat. 21. 30. a port-town of the lither India, sit. on the N.W. part of the bay of Bengal, 180 m. S. W. of Huegley, and 340 m. N.E. of Maslapatan, an English factory, where the East-India ships, bound for the river Ganges and Bengal, usually take in pilots; sub. to the Mogul, Asia. The English, French, and Dutch, have factories here, but they are now of no great account.

BALTICORA, a town of Ire-

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land, in the county of Cork, and pr. of Munster, sending two members to parliament.

BALLISHANNON, W. lon. 8. 25. lat. 54. 25. a great town of the co. of Donnegal, and pr. of Ulster, sit. E. of Donnegal bay, 10 m. S. of the town of Donnegal, and 110 m. N. W. of Dublin, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BALSARA. See **BOSSORA**.

BALLYNAKILL, a borough in Queen's county, in the pr. of Leinster, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BALTIC SEA, has Sweden on the N. and Germany and Livonia on the S. It is observable, that a current always sets out of this sea through the Sound into the ocean, for which reason, and the numerous fresh water rivers which fall into it, its waters are less salt than those of other seas; there are no tides in it, and it is frequently frozen three or four months in the winter. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

BALTIMORE, W. lon. 9. 10. lat. 51. 15. a town in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster in Ireland, sit. on a head-land, which runs into the sea, 15 m. S. W. of Rosse, and 5 m. N. E. of the island of Cape Clear; and gave title of Baron to the English family of Calvert, now extinct; sends 2 members to parliament.

BAMBA, a pr. of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, having a great number of monstrous elephants, whose teeth weigh 200 pounds each. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, converted by the Portuguese.

BAMBERG, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 50. 10. a capital of the ter. of Bamberg in Franconia in Germany, sit. on the river Regnitz. The bishop of Bamberg is sovereign of the city and ter. about it, 60 m. in length, and 40 in breadth. In case the Germans should elect a Pr. destitute of hereditary dominions, for Emperor, (as he has not so much as out G. belonging to him, in that capacity) the city of Bamberg would be assigned to him as the place of his

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habitation; and the bish. in that case, obliged to retire to Villac. In this city is an university, founded in 1385.

BANF, W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 57. 10. cap. of the shire of Banff, in the N. E. part of Scotland, sit. at the mouth of the river Doerne near the German ocean, 32 m. N. W. of Aberdeen. It has no harbour, and consequently little trade except for corn and salmon.

BANARES. See **BENARES**.

BANBURY, a borough town in Oxfordshire, sit. on the river Cherwell, 77 m. N. W. of London; gave title of Earl to the family of Knolles, which title is extinct; sends one member to parliament. It is the second town in the county, and has long been noted for its cakes and cheese.

BANCA isle, E. lon. 105. 10. S. lat. 2. 5. near the S. E. part of the island of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. Asia.

BANCALIS, E. lon. 99. N. lat. 1. a port-town of the E. coast of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, 130 m. W. of Malacca, a Dutch settlement.

BANCOCK, E. lon. 101. N. lat. 13. 30. a town of the k. of Siam, in India, beyond Ganges, sit. near the mouth of the river Menan, 40 m. S. of the city of Siam. Asia. Of this town the French were once in possession, but were driven out in 1782.

BANDA, or **Lantor**, E. lon. 128. S. lat. 4. 30. This is the chief of the Banda islands, where nutmegs grow; they are all of them very small, scarce any of them 20 miles long, and have the island of Ceram to the N. the island of Celebes or Sulu to the W. and the ocean to the E. and S. and lie S. E. of Boyna 170 miles. These islands have been always much esteemed for account of their producing these spices. The Arabs first brought the nutmeg to Egypt and the coasts of the Levant, and from thence they were distributed all over Europe. The Portuguese having found the

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way to Asia round the cape of Good Hope, about the year 1500, trafficked with the natives of India, and brought these spices to Europe. The Dutch invaded these islands about the year 1609, when the natives put themselves under the protection of the English, and acknowledged the K. of England their sovereign; but the Dutch expelled both the natives and the English, usurped the dominion of them, and keep possession of them to this day, excluding all other nations from these valuable spices, which will grow nowhere else, it is pretended. Asia. The islands, however, are scarce habitable, on account of the unwholesomeness of the climate, the volcanoes which abound in them, and the earthquakes to which they are subject.

BANDER ABASSI. See **GOMERON**.

BANDORA, E. lon. 72. 30. lat. 19. 0. the cap. of the island of Salfet or Canorin, on the W. coast of the hither India, divided from the island of Bombay by a narrow channel; sub. to the Portuguese. Asia.

BANGO. See **ASIMER**.

BANGOR, W. lon. 4. 10. lat. 53. 20. a city in Caernarvonshire, in N. Wales, the see of a bish. sit. on the sea-side, 12 m. E. of Caernarvon, and 236 m. N. W. of London. This place was formerly so considerable, that it obtained the name of Bangor the great, and was defended by a strong castle; but it is now much decayed.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, in the East-Indies, in the mouth whereof is a town, where the English East-India company have a factory.

BANIANS, a numerous sect in the East Indies, who never eat any thing that has life. They apply themselves chiefly to trade, and are the greatest merchants in the world. There is scarce a merchant in the East Indies but has one of these Banians to keep his accounts. They believe in transmigration, and that a considerable part of holiness

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consists in keeping the body clean. They marry their children very young, seldom waiting till they are twelve years of age.

BANKISH, a pr. of the Mogul's dominions, in the N. part of the hither India, lying S. W. of the pr. of Cassimere. Asia.

BANKS of Newfoundland. See **NEWFOUNDLAND**.

BANNAGHIR, W. lon. 8. 5. lat. 53. 10. a town of Ireland, in King's co. in the pr. of Leinster, sit. on the river Shannon, 15 m. S. of Athlone; sends 2 memb. to parl.

BANNOW, a borough in the co. of Wexford, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BANTAM, E. lon. 105. 16. S. lat. 6. 20. once the capital of a large kingdom, and a port-town of great trade on the N. W. coast of the island of Java; and here the English East-India company, had one of their principal factories; but the Dutch attacked and deposed the K. of Bantam, and expelled the English from thence, in the reign of K. James II. in a time of full peace, and still retain the possession both of the city and kingdom, suffering one of the posterity of their ancient kings to enjoy the title of King. Asia. The only produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vast quantities every year.

BAPAÜEM, E. lon. 3. 1. lat. 50. 6. a fortified town of the pr. of Artois, in the French Netherlands, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Arras, and 14 m. S. W. of Cambrai. It has been in the possession of the French, ever since the year 1641.

BAR, a d. on the N. W. of Lorraine, in Germany, lying on both sides the river Maes, and having Luxemburg on the N. and another part of Lorraine on the S. now sub. to France.

BARLEDUC, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 48. 35. the capital of the d. of Bar, in Lorraine, sit. 60 miles S. E. of Rheims, and 35 m. W. of Nancy, formerly sub. to Lorraine, but now to France. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the latter of

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which is watered by the rivulet Orrey, where there are very fine trouts. The wine here is excellent, and as delicate as Champaign.

BAR SUR AUBE, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 48. 14. a town of Champaign in France, sit. at the foot of a hill, on the river Aube, 26 m. E. of Troyes, and 60 S. W. of Nancy. This town is taken notice of for its excellent Champaign wine.

BARANCO, W. lon. 75. 30. lat. 11. 0. a port-town of St. Martha, in Terra Firma, sit. on the river Magdalen, 20 m. S. of the mouth of that river, and 75 m. N. E. of Carthagena. America. It is the see of a bish. has a good harbour, and is a place of great trade.

BARANWAHR, E. lon. 20. 5. lat. 46. 0. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. near the Danube, 15 m. N. W. of Esleek, and 90 m. N. W. of Belgrade; subject to the house of Austria. It was taken from the Turks by the Emperor in 1684.

BARBADOES, W. lon. 59. 21. lat. 13. 5. one of the British Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean more easterly than any of the rest, 90 m. S. E. of Martinico, and 70 m. E. of St. Vincent, being 25 m. in length, and 15 in breadth, a level country, generally with some small hills, and but little wood upon it. They produce sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; their fruits, oranges, citrons, pine-apples, guavas, plantains, &c. The coast might easily be made defensible; but the money designed for the fortification is otherwise applied. The sugar-works are upon the decline at present, which, with the oppression of some of their governors, hath induced some of the richest planters to remove. A college was built and endowed here by Col. Codrington, and other benefactors. The number of white inhabitants may be about 20,000, and there may be 100,000 negroes. They receive most of their corn, cattle, flesh, and salted fish, from the northern colonies, and their cloaths and furniture from England. They are subject to hur-

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ricanet here in the months of July and August; but not so much as in the other Caribbee islands. In the month of October 1780, however, this island, as well as several others of the Caribbees, was ruined by the most violent hurricane that perhaps ever happened since their discovery. Every building on the island was levelled with the ground, and every plantation destroyed, the trees and other vegetable productions being torn up by the roots. So violent was the tempest, that it tore down stone walls three feet thick, dismounted cannon, and even carried a twelve pounder 140 yards from its place. The sugar of Barbadoes is whiter and purer than that made in other parts, and they have here a bituminous substance called Barbadoes Tar, which is of considerable use in medicine.

BARBARY. This coast extends itself along the southern shore of the Mediterranean sea, from the 2d degree of W. lon. to the 30th degree of E. lon. that is, from the river Mulvia, which separates it from Morocco on the W. to Egypt on the E. comprehending the countries of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca. Africa. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews, but no Christians, except the slaves.

BARBE St. W. lon. 110. 5. lat. 26. 10. a town of New Biscay, in North America, 500 m. N. W. of the city of Mexico. There are several rich silver mines, in the neighbourhood of this town.

BARBUDA, W. lon. 61. 3. lat. 18. 5. one of the British Caribbee isles, sit. 45 m. N. of Antego, about 20 m. long and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the breeding cattle, and raising provisions for the neighbouring islands. It is the property of the Codrington family, who have great numbers of negroes here, as well as in Barbadoes; and have given large benefactions to have them instructed in the Christian religion. America. It is low land, but pretty

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fruitful, and the inhabitants are active and industrious.

BARCA, is sit. on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt; a barren desert for the most part. Here was the ancient Cyrene, and the temple of Jupiter Ammon. Africa. It is inhabited only by some wandering Arabs, who are nominally subject to the Turks.

BARCELONA, E. lon. 2. 5. lat. 41. 26. the capital of Catalonia, in Spain, sit. in a large plain along the shore of the Mediterranean, 250 m. E. of Madrid, 140 m. E. of Saragossa, and 180 m. N. E. of Valencia. The city is of an oblong form, and contains about 15,000 houses, defended by the fort of Montjoy, which stands on a rocky mountain near a mile to the W. of it, by its own walls on the N. and E. and by the sea on the S. there being a mole running out into the sea, which secures small vessels; but the larger ships lie in the road exposed to storms. It is divided into the new and old town, separated from each other by a wall and ditch, the old town inclosing the new. There are several beautiful streets and squares, and it enjoys a good foreign trade. It is the seat of the viceroy of the pr. a bish. and univ. The French possessing themselves of this city, and the rest of the Spanish monarchy, anno 1700, K. Charles, and the Earl of Peterborough, took it with a very small force, Oct. 4. 1705, and Philip laying siege to it the next year, it was relieved by the Earl of Peterborough and admiral Leake, the French and Spaniards retiring precipitately into France, and leaving all their cannon, ammunition, tents, baggage, and wounded men behind them; and the city remained in the possession of K. Charles till the year 1712, when the citizens, erecting a kind of commonwealth, set up for an independant state; but it was reduced to the obedience of Philip. K. of Spain, by the D. of Berwick, in

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the year 1714. The country about Barcelona is very pleasant and fruitful, well watered by springs and rivulets, and thick set with villages. They have manufactures both silken and woollen, and excel in those of iron and steel. They make good wine also, which they export in large quantities.

BARCELONETTA, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 44. 26. the capital of the valley of Barcelonetta in Piedmont, in Italy, on the frontiers of Dauphine, in France, 20 m. S. of Embrun, and 50 m. N. of Nice, now sub. to France; to which crown it was yielded by the treaty of Utrecht, *anno* 1713.

BARCELOR, or Basselor, E. lon. 74. 15. lat. 13. 45. a port-town on the coast of Malabar, in the East Indies, a Dutch factory, where they carry on a considerable trade in pepper.

BARDEWICK, E. lon. 10. 6. lat. 53. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and d. of Lunenburg, sit. on the river Ilmenau, 7 m. N. of the city of Lunenburg, sub. to the Elector of Hanover. It was formerly a very large place, but being ruined by the Duke of Saxony in 1189, it hath never yet recovered itself.

BARDT, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 45. 23. a port town of Pomerania, in Germany, sit. near the Baltic sea, 18 m. W. of Stralsund, and 30 N. E. of Rostock; sub. to Sweden. It is a strong rich place, and hath a castle and spacious harbour.

BAREITH Margraviate, lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 50. 0. N. sit. in the E. division of the cir. of Franconia; sub. to the margrave, who is a branch of the Brandenburg family, from thence stiled Brandenburg Bareith.

BARFLEUR CAPE, W. lon. 1. 6. lat. 49. 40. sit. 12 m. E. of Cherburg. Here part of the royal navy of France was destroyed, the day after the victory obtained by the confederate fleet commanded by admiral Russel, *anno* 1692. Barfleur was anciently one of the best

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port-towns of France; but the harbour being choaked up with sand it is now in ruins.

BARI, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 40. 31. the capital of the ter. of Bari, Naples, sit. on the gulph of Venice 120 m. E. of Naples, and 85 m. N. W. of Otranto. It is a very handsome rich place, well fortified and the see of an archb. It had formerly a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. The air of this country is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are great numbers of serpents, and spiders called Tarantulas.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a market-town in Hertfordshire, 18 m. W. of Hertford, 11 m. W. of St Albans, and 28 N. W. of London. It had formerly a strong castle built by the Normans.

BARKING, a fishing town on the Thames, in Essex, 10 m. E. of London. The air is unwholesome, and the town hath been noted only for a large monastery, now in ruins.

BARKLEY, or Berkeley, a market town in Gloucestershire, 111 m. W. of London, and 18 S. W. of Gloucester; gives title of Earl to the family of Berkeley.

BARLETTA, E. lon. 16. 34. lat. 41. 30. a port town of the ter. of Bari, in Naples, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 25 m. W. of Bari, and 30 m. S. E. of Manfredonia, in the S. part of Italy. It is a strong and handsome place, and is the see of a bishop.

BARLOVENTO ISLES. See CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

BARNARD CASTLE, a town of the co. of Durham, sit. on the river Tees, 253 m. N. of London. It is a pretty large place, and has a stocking manufactory.

BARNESLY, a well inhabited market-town in the West riding of Yorkshire, having considerable hard-ware manufactories. It lies 10 m. from Doncaster, and 175 from London.

BARNET, a market-town of Middlesex (part of Hertfordshire)

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m. N. of London. It is a great thoroughfare town, well provided with good inns, and the market is very remarkable for hogs.

BARNSTAPLE, a large port-town of Devonshire, 40 m. North of Exeter, and 192 miles West of London; sends two members to parliament. It is remarkable for one of the most magnificent organs in this kingdom, in a parish church; built by Mr. John Crang, of London, who was born in the neighbourhood of this town, and who designed it as a monument to his excellence. It is seated on the river Taw, over which there is a good bridge, and the market is large for cattle and provisions.

BARRAUX FORT, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 45. 0. a fortress of Savoy, having Montmelian on the N. and Grenoble on the S. It was built by the duke of Savoy in 1597, and taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever since.

BARTHOLOMEW isle, W. lon. 2. 16. lat. 17. 52. one of the Caribbee islands, sit. on the Atlantic ocean, 20 m. N. of St Christopher's, sub. to France; taken (1759) by eight sail of English privateers, from St Christopher's, by Capt. E. Cooke. — Not mentioned in the preliminary articles of peace.

BARTON, a market town in Lincolnshire, sit. on the southern shore of the Humber, 35 m. N. of Lincoln, and 169 N. of London, from where there is a horse-ferry over to Hull in Yorkshire.

BASIL, Basle, or Bale, E. lon. 1. 36. lat. 47. 40. the capital of the can. of Basil, in Switzerland, sit. near the confines of Alsace, on both sides the river Rhine, 54 m. S. of Strassburg, and 40 m. N. of Bern, a large populous city and univ. The art of making paper is said to have been first used here. Holben, the celebrated painter, was a native of this city. The town is fortified, being a frontier against France and Germany; and the inhabitants are Protestants. Basil is sub. to its bishop, and in-

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dependent both of the city and canton of that name.

BASILICATE, a ter. of Naples in Italy, having the Terra de Barr on the N. and Calabria on the S. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and saffron. Cirenza is the capital town.

BASQUE, or Labour, the south-west division of the pr. of Gascony, in France, lying on the bay of Biscay, and the frontiers of Spain.

BASS, W. lon. 2. 18. lat. 56. 3. an inaccessible rock and fort on the coast of E. Lothian, in Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 45 m. E. of Edinburgh.

BASHEE, or Bas, a town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, on the confines of Artois, well known by the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. E. lon. 3. 0. N. lat. 50. 53.

BASSETERRE, part of the island of St Christopher's, in possession of the French, till yielded to Great-Britain by the peace of Utrecht, *anno* 1713. America.

BASSIGNY, the S. E. division of the pr. of Champaign, in France.

BASSORA. See **BOSSORA**.

BASTIA, E. lon. 9. 42. lat. 42. 35. the capital of the island of Corsica, a good port, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, in the N. E. part of the island, 120 m. S. of Genoa; sub. to the French, who conquered the whole island in 1769.

BASTILE, a castle for state-prisoners in Paris.

BASTIMENTO'S, some small islands on the coast of Darien, in S. America, which lie a little to the eastward of Porto-bello.

BASTION DE FRANCE, E. lon. 8. lat. 36. 34. a fortress in the k. of Tunis on the coast of Barbary, 84 m. W. of Tunis city; sub. to France.

BATAVIA, E. lon. 105. 5. S. lat. 6. 10. the capital of all the Dutch colonies and settlements in India, and an excellent harbour, sit. on the N. E. part of the island of Java, S. E. of the island of Su-

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matra, and S. W. of Borneo. It is a most beautiful city, built with white stone, and canals planted with ever-greens, run through the principal streets. The inhabitants are a mixture of many nations, whom the Dutch have removed from other oriental islands, and a large colony of the Chinese; many thousands of whom, in 1741, were massacred, and their wealth seized by the Dutch, who at that time were so powerful, both in ships of war and land forces, at Batavia, that they commanded all the Indian seas, and put what terms they pleased upon the powers of Asia, whose countries lie in those seas, and on the European merchants that traffic thither. The town is defended by several forts, and there is always a considerable fleet here to preserve their trade. It contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, and is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, who keeps his office but three years, being then superseded by another sent from the United Provinces.

BATH, W. lon. 2. 30. lat. 51. 27. a city of Somersetshire, sit. on the river Avon, and 108 m. W. of London; gives the title of Earl to the family of Pulteney. The town stands in a bottom, surrounded by steep hills, and has of late some elegant buildings erected for the reception of people of quality, who resort every season in great numbers to the baths; and they have a magnificent hospital with the contributions of the nobility and gentry, for the benefit of the poor of the k. who come thither to be cured of their various maladies.

BATTEL, a town of Suffex, 6 miles N. of Hastings, 22 m. E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Near this place William D. of Normandy obtained a decisive victory over Harold King of England, 14th October 1066; and having killed his rival, was soon after acknowledged K. of England; whereupon he built a magnificent abbey near

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the fortunate field, to commemorate his success.

BATTENBURG, E. lon. 5. 34. lat. 51. 45. a town of Dutch Guelderland, sit. on the N. shore of the river Maes, almost opposite to Ravenstein, 12 m. S. W. of Nimeguen.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, 5 m. N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Piercy, surnamed Hotspur. It consists of about 400 houses, and has 1400 inhabitants.

BAVARIA, a duchy of the German empire, whose D. is always an Elector. It is bounded by Franconia, Saxony, and Bohemia, on the N. by Austria on the E. by Tyrol on the S. and by Suabia on the W. It is about 125 m. in length from E. to W. and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The air is good, and the soil fertile in corn, wine, and pasture; but the country, having little trade, is poor. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The circle of Bavaria comprehends this Duchy, together with the Upper Palatinate, the archb. of Salzb. the bishop. of Freisingen, Bräslaw, and Ratibon, and the Duchy of Newbourg.

BAVAY, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 50. 25. a little town of the pr. of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Mons, and 10 m. E. of Valenciennes, and about 3 S. W. of Malplaquet; whether the French retired, after that terrible battle fought *anno* 1709, wherein more men were killed than in any battle during that war; the whole force almost of the confederates, and the French being engaged that day, the first commanded by the D. of Marlborough, and Pr. Eugene of Savoy, and the latter by the Marshalls Villars and Boufflers.

BAUTZEN, E. lon. 14. 42. lat. 51. 10. the capital of Lusatia, in Germany, sit. 35 m. N. E. of Dresden, and 40 m. E. of Meissen, sit. to the Elector of Saxony.

BAYEUX, W. lon. 0. 33. m. N.

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lat. 49. 16. a town of Normandy, in France, sit. near the English channel, 17 m. N. W. of Caen, and 70 m. W. of Rouen; a bish. under the archb. of Rouen. The cathedral church is said to be the finest in the province; its front, and three high steeples, are said to be the best in France. The inhabitants are laborious, and addicted to trade.

BAYONNE, W. lon. 1. 23. lat. 43. 30. a large city of Gascony, in France, sit. near the mouth of the river Adour, which forms a good harbour; and a little below discharges itself into the bay of Biscay, 35 m. N. of Pampeluna, 85 m. N. of Bourdeaux, and 425 m. S. W. of Paris; a bish. see, under the archb. of Aux.

BAZA. See **BACA**.

BAZAS, W. lon. 0. 30 min. lat. 44. 20. the capital of the Bazadois, a pr. of Guienne, in France, sit. 35 m. S. of Bourdeaux, and 45 m. N. E. of Dax. It is a very ancient place, seated on a rock, whose foot is washed by a small river.

BEACHY-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the coast of Suffex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch, commanded by Lord Torrington, 30th June 1690.

BEARLSTON, a borough-town of Devon, sit. on the river Tamar, on the confines of Cornwall, 10 m. N. of Plymouth, and 210 W. from London; sends two members to parliament.

BEARN, a province in the S. of France, having Gascony on the N. and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from Spain, on the S. It is 40 m. in length, and 30 in breadth, contains 484 towns and villages, and is so populous, that, in 1695, it contained 198,000 inhabitants. The plains are very fertile, especially in corn, and the hills are covered with vines. The people are laborious and active, inasmuch that many of them go annually to Spain, either to till the ground, or get in the harvest; the Spaniards them-

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selves being too lazy to mind these occupations.

BEAUCLAIRE, E. lon. 5. 49. lat. 43. 40. a town of Languedoc, sit. on the W. shore of the river Rhone, 7 m. N. of Arles, and 15 m. E. of Nismes. It is famous for a fair kept here annually on the 22d of July.

BEAUCE, the northern division of the pr. of Orleans, in France. It is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris.

BEAUFORT, E. lon. 0. 3 min. lat. 47. 26. a town of the d. of Anjou in Orleans, in France, sit. 15 m. E. of Angers, and 40 m. W. of Tours. It hath a castle, and carries on a great trade in corn.

BEAUJEU, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 46. 9. formerly the capital of the Beaujolois, in the Lyons in France, sit. 25 m. N. W. of Lyons. It hath a castle remarkable for its antiquity.

BEAUJOLLOIS, the south-east division of the province of Lyons in France. It is 25 m. in length, and 20 in breadth. Ville Franche is the capital town.

BEAUMARIS, a market-town of Anglesey, in Wales, sit. 9 m. N. of Bangor, and 27 m. W. of St. Asaph, 242 m. N. W. of London; sends one memb. to parliament. It stands on the streight of Monag, and was fortified with a castle, by Edward I. It was formerly a place of good trade, by reason of its excellent harbour, and still abounds with corn, butter, and cheese.

BEAUMONT, E. lon. 4. 1. lat. 50. 12. a town of Hainault, 17 m. S. E. of Mons, and 12 m. S. W. of Charleroy. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle.

BEAUNE, a handsome town of Burgundy in France, remarkable for its excellent wine. It had a strong castle, built by Lewis XII. which was demolished by Henry IV. It is seated in a fruitful country, in E. lon. 4. 50. N. lat. 47. 2.

BEAUVOIS, E. lon. 2. 20. lat.

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49. 30. a city of the Isle of France, cap. of the Beauvois, sit. 43 m. N. of Paris, and 34 m. S. of Amiens; the see of a bish. It was twice besieged in vain by the English; first in 1443, and afterwards in 1472. In the last siege, the women signalized themselves, under the conduct of Jeane Hachatte, whose standard is yet preserved in the church of the Jacobins. In memory of the exploits performed by the females at that time, the women still walk in procession on the 10th of July, the day of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a trade in beautiful tapestry.

BEDFORD, the county-town of Bedfordshire, sit. on the river Ouse, 48 m. from London, on the road to Nottingham; sends 2 members to parliament, and gives the title of Duke to the family of Russell.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county of England, in the diocese of Lincoln, 24 m. long, and 16 broad. It contains upwards of 12,000 houses, and 67,000 inhabitants, 116 parishes, 10 market-towns, and sends 6 members to parliament. It is a pleasant inland county, and diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, abounding in corn, cattle, and rich pastures. It is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw goods.

BEDOUINS, are tribes of Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N. of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, and their own laws, where they do not interfere with the laws of the country where they reside, in the same manner the Patriarchs lived in tents, and were governed anciently. The chief employment of both, grazing of cattle.

BEFORT, E. lon. 6. 2. lat. 47. 38. a town of Alsace, sit. on the frontiers of Switzerland, 60 m. S. W. of Strasburgh, and 15 m. N. of Basil; sub. to France. There are not above 100 houses in this town, and 700 inhabitants; but it is important, on account of the great

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road, by this place, to Alsace from Franche Compte.

BEIRA, apr. of Portugal, having Entre-Duero and Minho on the N. and Estremadura on the S.

BELEM, W. lon. 9. 40. lat. 38. 40. a fortress on the N. side of the river Tagus, 3 m. W. of Lisbon, in Portugal. The town is designed to defend the entrance into Lisbon, and here all the ships that sail up the river must bring to. Here they enter the kings and queens of Portugal.

BELEZERO, E. lon. 36. lat. 60. 30. the cap. of the pr. of Belezero, in Russia, sit. on the S. E. shore of the White Lake, 150 m. E. of Peterburgh, and 100 N. E. of Novgorod.

BELFAST, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 54. 38. a port-town of Ireland, sit. on Carrickfergus-bay, in the co. of Antrim, and pr. of Ulster, 9 m. S. W. of Carrickfergus; sends two members to parliament.

BELGRADE, E. lon. 21. 2. lat. 45. 10. the cap. of the pr. of Servia, in Turkey, sit. on the S. side of the river Danube, at its confluence with the river Save, 343 m. S. E. of Vienna, and 400 m. N. W. of Constantinople. This was lately a large beautiful city, strongly fortified, and defended by one of the strongest castles in Europe, and inhabited by Christians. It has been often taken and retaken, but was taken the last time by the Christians, commanded by Prince Eugene of Savoy, on the 22d of August 1717; and the Austrians remained in possession of it till the year 1739, when, by French mediation, it was yielded to the Turks; but the fine fortifications were entirely demolished in pursuance of that treaty, and now the Turks remain possessed of Belgrade, the entire pr. of Servia, and all the country S. of the Danube and the Save, from the Black sea on the E. to the river Unna, which divides the pr. of Bosnia, on the W.

BELLEGLARD, a town of Roussillon in France, above the defile of Portuis, on the frontiers of Catalo-

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nia. It is strongly fortified, and an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees, E. lon. 3. o. N. lat. 42. 20.

BELLER, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 45. 40. the cap. of Bugey, a district of Burgundy, in France. It is a bish. see, and stands on the frontiers of Savoy, 16 m. N. W. of Chamberry.

BELLEY, or Bellay, a town of France, capital of Bugey, with a bish. see. It was ceded to France by the Duke of Savoy, in 1601, and is sit. near the Rhone, in E. lon. 5. 50. N. lat. 45. 53.

BELLISLE, W. lon. 58. 5. lat. 51. 5. an island sit. near the eastern coast of New Britain, or Eskimaux, and gives its name to the straits of Bellisle, which separate the N. of Newfoundland from New-Britain. America.

BELLISLE, W. lon. 3. 5. lat. 47. 20. an island near the S. coast of Britany, in France. Off this place Sir Edw. Hawke defeated the French fleet, under M. Conflans, Nov. 20. 1759. The English, under the command of major-general Hodgson and Com. Keppel, made a descent here in April 1761, and became masters of the strong citadel of Palais by the 7th of June following, and with that, of the whole island. It was restored to France by the late treaty of peace, 1763, who wanted it to the Pr. of Monaco, in lieu of that principality, ceded by him to the K. of Sardinia, 1763. It is about 15 m. long, and 5 broad; divided into 4 parishes, one of which is that of Palais, a small fortified town, with a citadel.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians. It lies between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has good iron mines. The only considerable town is Belluno.

BELT the Great, a famous strait of Denmark, between the isle of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic sea. This strait is not so commodious, nor so much frequented, as the Sound. In 1658

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it was frozen over so hard, that Gustavus Adolphus marched over it to take Copenhagen.

BELT the Lesser, lies to the W. of the Great Belt between the island of Funen and the coast of Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German ocean to the Baltic, tho' not 3 m. broad, and very crooked.

BELTURBET, W. lon. 7. 35. lat. 54. 20. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Caven, and pr. of Ulster, sit. on the river Earn, 8 m. N. of Cavan; sends 2 members to parl.

BELTZ, E. lon. 25. 15. lat. 50. 5. cap. of the pal. of Beltz, in the pr. of Red-Russia, in Poland, 35 m. N. of Lemberg, and 145 E. of Cracow.

BELVIDERE, E. lon. 22. o. lat. 28. 5. the cap. of the pr. of Belvidere, on the W. coast of the Morea, near cape Tornese, from whence we import raisins called Belvideres; now sub. to the Turks.

BEMBER, a chain of mountains, which divides India from Tartary.

BENARES, a handsome and famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the great Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal. It carries on a large trade, and the inhabitants have a great veneration for the water of the river Ganges, when it is consecrated by the chief priest. Great numbers flock from all parts of Asia to purchase it, to the great advantage of the Brahmins. Here the people of that religion have their most considerable schools, and it is also remarkable for a most curious Indian observatory, described in the Philosophical Transactions for 1778, E. lon. 82. 30. N. lat. 26. 20.

BENCOOLEN, E. lon. 101. 15. S. lat. 4. 5. a fort and town belonging to the English, on the S. W. coast of Sumatra, from whence they import great quantities of pepper, the growth of the adjacent country. It is a very unhealthful place, which induced the East-India company to build a fort, two or three miles further, on an eminence, in a more healthful soil, to which they give the name of Fort Marlborough. Asia. The governors sent hither,

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being frequently men of little experience, have provoked the natives that there have been several attempts to drive them from thence; and in 1719, the town and fort were set on fire, great part of the garrison massacred, and the factors expelled; but matters were soon after accommodated, and they were permitted to return again, and carry on their trade as formerly. It was taken by the French in the late war; but they were not long able to hold it. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody. There are several volcanoes and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce thunder, lightning, and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable: indeed provisions of all kinds, except fruit, are very scarce. The chief trade is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity.

BENDER, E. lon. 29. 5. lat. 46. 40. a town of Besarabia, in European Turkey, sit. on the river Neister, 100 m. N. W. of Belgorod, and 180 m. S. E. of Kaminiac. Hither Charles XII. K. of Sweden, made his retreat after his defeat by the Russians at Pultowa, *anno* 1709; and here he was subsisted several years by the Turks, when refusing to quit their ter. he was attacked by them, and, after a most obstinate defence, being made prisoner, carried to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he remained another year, and then returned to his own dominions. This town was taken by the Russians, during the last war, after a terrible siege, and was attended with the slaughter of 30,000 persons.

BENEVENTO, E. lon. 14. 57. lat. 14. 6. the capital of the Principate ult. in Naples, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Salato and Colore, which here form the river Volturno, 130 m. S. E. of Rome, and 30 N. E. of Naples; an archb. sub. to the Pope, who is sovereign of this city. It was most of it overturned by an earthquake, *an.* 1688,

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and the archb. afterwards Pope Benedict XIII. dug out of the ruins alive; who, when he was advanced to the Papal chair, rebuilt this city. [In June 1768, the troops of the K. of Naples took possession of it in the name of their master, expelled the ecclesiastical governor, and obliged the inhabitants to swear allegiance to that monarch.]

BENFIELD, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 48. 14. a town of Germany, in the landg. of Alsace, sit. 15 m. S. of Straßburg. Its fortifications were destroyed in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia.

BENGAL, the most easterly pr. of the Mogul's dominions, in India, lies upon the mouth of the Ganges, and is bounded by the provinces of Patna and Jesuat on the N. the kingdoms of Arracan and Tipra on the E. the bay of Bengal and the pr. of Orissa on the S. and by the pr. of Narvar and Malva on the W. extending near 400 m. in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. and is one of the richest and most fruitful provinces in India, being annually overflowed by the river Ganges, as Egypt is by the Nile. Asia. Here the English, French, and Dutch have factories: the principal of that of the English is called Calcutta, or Fort William.

BENGUELA, or Benclay, E. lon. 11. 5. S. lat. 11. 0. the cap. of the ter. of Benguela, in Angola, on the W. coast of Africa, sit. at the mouth of a river of the same name, 300 m. N. of cape Negro, and 120 m. S. of the island of Loanda; sub. to Portugal.

BENIN, E. lon. 5. 4. lat. 7. 42. the capital of the ter. of the same name, on the Guinea-coast, in Africa, sit. on the river Formosa, 120 m. N. E. of Judah, whether Europeans resort for Negro slaves. The streets are vastly long and broad, and markets are kept in them for cows, cotton, elephants teeth, and European ware. The women here are kept greatly in subjection, for, besides their household affairs,

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they are obliged to attend the markets, and till the ground. The natives have as many wives as they please, and use the ceremony of circumcision. They dress all alike, with a long cloth wrapped about their middle, which differs in goodness according to their quality, but the children all go naked. The river of Benin is very large and wide at the mouth; but how far it extends up the country is not certainly known. The land about it is low and marshy, and its banks adorned with great numbers of trees, on which account it is infested with musquitoes, which are extremely troublesome to strangers, and sting them so severely that their faces can hardly be known by their acquaintances. It is a very fatal country to the Europeans, for no ships ever arrive here without losing a part of their company. Here are some manufactures; and the inhabitants are skilful in weaving and dying, having plenty of cotton, and exporting, annually, many thousand pieces of cotton-cloth to other places.

BERAK, a pr. of India, sit. in the middle of it, between Candish and Orisa; sub. to the Mogul.

BERENICE, a port-town in Egypt, anciently sit. at the bottom of the gulph called the Red-sea, where Suez now stands. See **SUEZ**.

BERG ST WINNOX. **St WINNOXBURG**.

BERG duchy, sit. in Westphalia, Germany, on the E. shore of the river Rhine, which separates it from the electorate of Cologne; sub. to the elector Palatine. It is full of woods and mountains, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade.

BERGAMO, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. cap. of the Bergamosco, in the pr. of Venice, in Italy, sit. 25 m. E. of Milan, and 20 m. N. W. of Brescia. The greatest part of the inhabitants have a swelling in their throats called a bronchocele, owing to the badness of the water. The territory is extremely populous and fertile, and the inhabitants are

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industrious; but their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.

BERGEN, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 60. 11. capital of the pr. of Bergen, in Norway, and a considerable port-town on the German ocean, sit. 200 m. N. W. of Gottenburgh, and 340 m. N. W. of Copenhagen; sub. to Denmark. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish; but all their wheat is brought from other parts.

BERGEN, E. lon. 13. 0. lat. 54. 30. capital of the isle of Rugen, on the coast of Pomerania, in Germany, subject to Sweden. Here the French under the D. de Broglie defeated the Hanoverians, under the Pr. d'Issembourg, who was slain April 13. 1759.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 51. 0. a fortified town of Dutch Brabant, sit. near the eastern shore of the river Scheld, 20 m. W. of Breda, and 8 m. N. of Antwerp. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, as well on account of the fortifications, as on account of the morass with which it is surrounded. It was, however, taken by the French in 1747, though, as some think, not without treachery.

BERGERACK, E. lon. 37 min. lat. 45. 0. a town of Perigot, in the pr. of Guienne, in France, sit. on the river Dordogne, 50 m. E. of Bourdeaux, and 29 m. S. of Perigueux. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIII.

BERKSHIRE, an English co. on the S. side of the Thames, opposite to Oxfordshire and Bucks, from whence a branch of the family of Howard takes the title of Earl. It contains 140 parishes, 12 market-towns, and near 17,000 houses. It is in general a fruitful country, and the principal town is Reading.

BERLIN, E. lon. 13. 37. lat. 52. 53. the capital of the K. of Prussia's dominions in Germany, sit. on the river Spree, in the mar. of Brandenburg, 90 m. N. of Dresden, and 50 m. W. of Frankfurt upon Oder: A city that has been

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exceedingly improved by the late K. of Prussia in its trade and buildings; and canals are cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and from thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic sea and the German ocean. This city surrendered by capitulation to the Austrian and Russian forces combined, Oct. 9. 1760; but on the 13th they evacuated it again, after levying heavy contributions upon the inhabitants, and plundering the King's palaces and arsenal.

BERMUDA islands, W. lon. 63. 28. lat. 32. 35. sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 500 m. E. of Charles-town, in S. Carolina. They are a cluster of very small islands, lying in a little compass, almost in form of a shepherd's hook, and containing about twenty thousand acres of ground, surrounded in a manner with rocks, which render them inaccessible to strangers. They enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, fowl, and garden-stuff. The natives are usually employed in joiners work, building of sloops, making hats of palm-leaves, raising corn and other provisions, which they vend in the W. Indies. They were discovered by one John Bermuda, or Bermudez, a Spaniard, *anno* 1522; but they were not inhabited by him. In the year 1609, Sir George Summers being cast away upon them, found them deserted, and the English have been in possession of them ever since. Here Dean Berkley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, intended to have founded an univ. for the education of Indians; but the captain of the ship mistook his way, and carried him into England, which frustrated the design.

BERN, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 40. the capital of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, sit. in a peninsula on the river Aar, 40 m. S. of Basil, and 65 m. N. E. of Geneva. This canton is much the most extensive and powerful of all Switzerland. Their government is aristocratical,

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and their religion Protestant, of the Calvinist or Presbyterian sect.

BERN. See **SWITZERLAND**.

BERNBURG, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 51 55. a town of Anhalt, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, in Germany, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Mansfield, and 40 m. W. of Wittenburgh. This town is the residence of a branch of the house of Anhalt.

BERRY, a ter. of Orleanois, in the middle of France, having Touraine on the W. and Nivernois on the E. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax, and in some places there is excellent wine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; Bourges is the capital town.

BERRY-POINT, a cape at the entrance of Torbay, in Devon.

BERSELLO, or Breselio, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 44. 45. a town in the ter. of Regio, in the Modenese in Italy, sit. on the Po, 10 m. N. E. of Parma, and 22 m. N. W. of Modena; sub. to the D. of Modena.

BERVY, W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 56. 40. a sea-port town, and parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, sit. 22 m. S. W. of Aberdeen.

BERWICK, a borough-town on the borders of England and Scotland, usually placed in the co. of Northumberland, sit. on the river Tweed, 63 m. N. W. of Newcastle, and 339 m. N. of London; sends two members to parl. one for the burgh of Lander, &c. It is a town and county of itself, and is a place of great strength, both by nature and art, and hath the title of a duchy.

BERWICK North, a town of Scotland, in the co. of E. Lothian, sit. on the sea-coast at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 17 m. E. of Edinburgh, W. lon. 2. 29. lat. 56. 5. Near this place Gen. Cope was defeated by the Rebels in 1745, and made his escape to Berwick upon Tweed.

BESANCON, E. lon. 6. lat. 47. 20. the capital of Franche Compté, in France, sit. on the river Doubs,

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55 m. N. of Geneva, 52 m. N. E. of Charlons, and 160 m. S. E. of Paris. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some other Roman antiquities.

BESIEKS, E. lon. 3. 23. lat. 43. 21. a town of Lower Languedoc, in France, sit. on a hill near the river Orbe, and the royal canal, and 8 m. N. of the Mediterranean, and 12 m. N. E. of Narbonne, and is the see of a bishop.

BESSARABIA, a pr. of Turkey, in Europe, that lies at the mouth of the river Danube. The most remarkable towns are Bender, Akerman, Keli, and Simield. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themselves by their cattle, husbandry, and robbing. Their religion, manners, and customs, are like those of the Crimean Tartars. When any forces are sent against them they retire among the mountains near the Black sea, where it is impossible to come at them by reason of the morasses and defiles.

BESTRICIA, E. lon. 22. 5. lat. 48. 0. a city of Transilvania, 85 m. N. W. of Hermanstadt, and 90 m. E. of Tockay, most remarkable for the gold mines near it.

BETHLEHEM, E. lon. 35. 55. lat. 31. 30. once a flourishing city of Palestine, in Asia, sit. about 6 miles S. of Jerusalem, now a poor village, but still much resorted to, having been the place of our Saviour's birth. Here is a chapel called the chapel of the nativity, where they shew the manger Christ was laid in; and here is the chapel of St Joseph, the supposed father of our Lord, and another of the Holy innocents; and the Franciscans have still a monastery here. There is also a church here, erected by the famous Helena, yet entire, in the form of a cross.

BETHUNE, E. lon. 2. 48. lat. 50. 32. a little fortified town in Artois, in the French Netherlands, 13 m. N. of Arras, and 17 m. N. W. of Douay. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

BETIS, the ancient name of the

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river Guadalquivir, in Spain, from whence the country about it; now Andalusia, was anciently called Betica.

BETLES, E. lon. 42. 40. lat. 37. 20. a town on the N. of Kurdistan, or Assyria, sit. on the steep rock, near the S. end of the lake Van, on the frontiers of Persia and Turkey, said to be sub. to its own Bey or Prince; and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers.

BETUVE, or Betaw, a ter. in Dutch Guelderland, between the river Rhine and Lech, supposed to be the ancient Batavia. The ground is very moist, and the rains often render the roads impassable. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

BEVELAND, N. and S. two islands sit. in the pr. of Zealand, in the United Netherlands, between the eastern and western branches of the river Scheld.

BEVERLEY, a borough-town in Yorkshire, sit. 9 m. N. of Hull, and 50 m. E. of York, and 185 N. of London, one of the finest towns in the country; sends two members to parl.

BEWDLEY, a borough-town of Worcestershire, sit. on the river Severn, 14 m. N. of Worcester, 18 m. E. of Ludlow, and 128 m. N. W. of London; sends one member to parl. It is neat and well built, enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, and caps.

BIBRACH, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 48. 12. a free and imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, sit. 17 m. S. W. of Ulm, and 42 m. S. E. of Tübingen, at which there are hot baths; sub. to its own magistrates.

BIDASOA, a river which forms the boundary for some distance between France and Spain. It falls into the bay of Biscay, near the town of Fuenterrabia.

BIEL, or Bienna, the capital of a small ter. in Switzerland, not subject to the Switzers, but one of their allies, sit. in 7 degrees of E. lon. and 47 of N. lat. 17 m. N. W. of the city of Bern.

BIERVLIET, lon. 3. 42. E. lat.

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51. 25. a fortress of Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield, or Beukeling lived, who taught the Dutch to pickle herrings; he died in 1397. It is 2 m. N. of Sluice, and 10 m. N. W. of Axel.

BIGGLESWADE, a market-town in Bedfordshire, sit. on the river Ivel, 46 m. from London, on the great North road, one of the greatest markets for barley in England.

BIGGORRE, the S. division of the pr. of Gascony in France.

BILBOA, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 43. 26. the cap. of the pr. of Biscay, in Spain, sit. at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which, a little below, falls into a bay of the sea, and forms a good harbour. It stands 66 m. N. E. of Burgos, 60 m. W. of St. Sebastian's, and about 200 m. N. E. of Madrid; a large trading town, their principal exportations wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures of iron and steel.

BILEDULGERID, one of the divisions of Africa, having Barbary on the N. and Zaara, and the desert, on the S. The air is very hot but wholesome, and tho' the soil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley, but little or no wheat. There are vast quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants drive a great trade. There are many roving Arabs, who subsist chiefly by robbing the caravans.

BILSON, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. a town of Liege, in Germany, sit. on the river Demur, 6 m. W. of Maastricht. Here the confederate army had their rendezvous, when the D. of Marlborough marched to attack the French, and obtained the victory of Ramilies, May 1706. It is sub. to the house of Austria.

BIMINI, one of the Lucaya Islands belonging to North America, near the channel of Bahama. It is about 8 m. in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access on account of the shoals, W. lon. 79. 30. N. lat. 25. 0.

BIMLIPATON, E. lon. 83. 12.

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lat. 18. 10. a port-town of Colconda, in India, sit. on the W. side of the bay of Bengal. Here the Dutch E. India company have a factory, designed to buy up all the cloth manufactured by the inhabitants.

BIORCO, an island of Sweden, three m. from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a considerable market-town, and the royal seat of Birka.

BIORNEBURG, E. lon. 21. lat. 62. a town of Finland, sit. on the E. shore of the Bothnio gulph, 80 m. N. of Abo.

BIR, or Beer, E. lon. 40. 10. lat. 35. 20. a town of Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia, sit. on the river Euphrates, 70 m. S. E. of Aleppo, and 218 m. N. W. of Bagdat. Here they have a particular kind of Vultures, so tame, that they sit upon the tops of the houses, and even on the streets, without fear of disturbance.

BIRKENFIELD, E. lon. 7. 9. lat. 49. 35. the capital of the co. of Berkenfield, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 97 m. S. W. of Mentz, and 20 m. E. of Triers.

BIRMINGHAM, a large populous town in Warwickshire, sit. 119 m. N. W. of London, and 23 N. W. of Warwick, where there is the greatest iron manufactory in England. The houses of this town amount to between six and seven thousand, and are continually increasing in number.

BISCAY, the most N. E. pr. of Spain, which gives name to the bay of Biscay. It is about 27 m. in length, and as much in breadth, and produces a good deal of corn in some places, and every where great quantities of apples, oranges, and citrons. They have excellent fish, and shell-fish of all kinds; also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants are brave, active, and the best seamen in all Spain.

BISCAY New, a pr. of Mexico, in America, in which are the rich silver mines, of St Barbe; having New Mexico on the N. and Florida on the W. sub. to Spain.

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BISCHWEILLEN, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 48. 40. a fortress in Alsace, 10 m. W. of the river Rhine and Fort Lewis; in the possession of the French.

BISERTA, E. lon. 10. 40. lat. 37. 30. a port-town of the k. of Tunis, in Africa, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, near the place where Utica anciently stood, 10 m. N. of Tunis, and 240 m. W. of Algiers, about 30 m. N. W. of the ruins of Carthage.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a borough town in Shropshire, sit. on the river Ony, 132 m. N. W. of London, and 14 m. N. W. of Ludlow. It sends 2 members to parliament, and the market is much frequented by the Welsh.

BISHOP-AND-HIS-CLERKS, some little islands and rocks, on the coast of Pembrokehire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners.

BISIGNANO, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 59. 37. a town of the Hither Calabria, in Naples, 20 m. N. of Cosenza. It hath a strong fort, a bishop's see, and the title of a principality.

BISNAGER, E. lon. 78. 0. lat. 13. 20. the cap. of the pr. of Bisnagar, in the hither peninsula of India, sit. 254 m. N. W. of Madraas, or Fort St George, and 240 m. S. E. of Goa, sub. to the Mogul.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands, on the coast of Negroeland in Africa, a little to the N. of Rio Grande, and 200 m. S. of the river Gambia. The largest is about 100 m. in circumference; inhabited by Pagan Negroes, who are very glad to traffic with strangers, and use them very well.

BITHYNIA was that part of Asia, or the Lesser Asia, which lay upon, or near the straits of Constantinople, on the Asiatic side, in which were the towns of Nice, Chalcedon, Bursa, or Prusa, and Nicomedia; now subject to the Turks.

BITONTO, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 41. 20. a town of the ter. of Bari, in Naples, sit. 8 m. S. W. of Bari, and 110 m. E. of Naples. Here the

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Spaniards gained a decisive victory over the Austrians, *anno* 1734, whereupon the K. of Naples submitted to Don Carlos, afterwards king of the two Sicilies, but now K. of Spain; and the Spanish general was created duke of Bitonto.

BLACK FOREST, sit. in the S. W. part of the circle of Suabia, in Germany divided from Switzerland by the river Rhine, on the S. and is part of the great Hyrcinian forest.

BLACK SEA, or Euxine sea, which lies between Europe and Asia, being bounded by Tartary on the N. by Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, towards the E. by Natolia, or the Lesser Asia on the S. and by Rumania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia, towards the W. extending from the 33d degree of E. lon. to the 44th, and from the 42d to the 46th deg. of N. lat. entirely surrounded by the Grand Signior's dominions, who enjoys the sole navigation of it, but is disturbed sometimes by the excursions of the Cossacks, who issue out of the mouth of the Boristhenes, and commit great ravages on the coasts of Turkey. By the last treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, the former is allowed a free navigation on the Black sea. It is reckoned a tempestuous sea by the Turks, from whence it is said to have obtained the name of the Black sea, and there are not many good harbours in it.

BLACK WATER, a river of Ireland, that runs thro' the counties of Cork and Waterford, and discharges itself into Youghal bay.

BLACK WATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the county of Armaugh, and falls into Lough Neagh.

BLAIR of Athol, W. lon. 5. 30. lat. 56. 46. a castle of the D. of Athol, sit. in the co. of Perth, in Scotland, 28 m. N. W. of Perth; remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1689, wherein the Lord Dundee was killed.

BLANCA, or Blanco, W. lon. 64. 30. lat. 11. 50. an island of the Lesser Antilles, on the coast of Terra Firma, in America, N. of

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the island of Margarettæ; sub. to Spain.

BLANCO CAPE, W. lon. 83. S. lat. 3. 45. a promontory of Peru, in S. America, sit. on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 120 m. S. W. of Guaiquil.

BLANCO CAPE, W. lon. 18. 30. lat. 20. 0. a cape or promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 180 m. N. of Senegal river.

BLANDFORD, a market-town of Dorsetshire, 107 m. W. by S. of London, and 18 N. E. of Dorchester. It is pleasantly situated on the river Stour, near the Downs, and is a well-inhabited place, but has suffered dreadfully by fire; particularly in 1731, when almost all the town was burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt, more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquisate.

BLANES, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 41. 30. a port-town of Catalonia, in Spain, sit. 20 m. S. of Gironne.

BLANKENBURG, E. lon. 7. 18. lat. 51. 50. cap. of the co. of Blankenburg, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, sit. 45 m. S. E. of Wolfenbüttele; and sub. to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele.

BLAREGNES, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 50. 30. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. in the pr. of Hainault, 7 m. S. of Mons. Here the English and their allies, commanded by the D. of Marlborough and Pr. Eugene of Savoy, obtained a victory over the French, commanded by the marshals Villars and Boufflers, on September 14. 1709; the French were encamped in the woods of Start and Sanfart, where they had cut down trees, and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence, and it cost the allies several thousand men before they could drive them from their entrenchments. The armies consisted of 120,000 men of each side, whereof 20,000 at least were killed, and the French made an orderly retreat at last, tho' their general Marshal Villars was wounded and disabled in the beginning of the action. This battle is sometimes called the battle of Mal-

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plaquet, from a village of that name near the place of action.

BLASOIS, a ter. of Orleanois, in France, N. of Berry.

BLAVET, or Port Lewis, W. lon. 3. 5. lat. 47. 40. a port-town of Britany, in France, sit. at the mouth of the river Blavet, one of the stations for the royal navy of France, sit. 67 m. S. E. of Brest, and 75 m. N. W. of Nantz.

BLAYE, W. lon. 1. 23. lat. 45. 6. a fortress of the k. of France, and pr. of Guienne, sit. on the river Garonne, 17 m. N. of Bourdeaux, to defend the passage in the river, that no ships may go up to, or return from Bourdeaux, without permission.

BLECHINGLY, a borough-town of Surry, 24 m. S. by W. of London; sends 2 members to parl.

BLEKING, the most S. E. pr. of Sweden, having the Baltic sea on the S. Smaland on the N. and the pr. of Schonen on the W. It is 15 m. in length, and 4 in breadth, and is a pleasant tho' mountainous country, containing about 5000 inhabitants.

BLEINHEIM, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 48. 40. a village of Suabia, in Germany, sit. on the W. side of the river Danube, 3 m. N. E. of Hockfleet, 27 m. N. E. of Ulm, and 25 m. N. W. of Augsburg; rendered memorable by the victory of the confederates under the command of the D. of Marlborough and P. Eugene, obtained over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the D. of Bavaria, and the marshals Tallard and Marfin, Aug. 2. 1704. The fine palace of Blenheim near Woodstock was built, by government, in memory of this battle.

BLESSINGTON, a borough in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, and pr. of Leinster; it gives title of Earl to the family of Stewart.

BLOCKZIL, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the river Aa, where there is a good harbour, E. lon. 6. 0. N. lat. 52. 44.

BLAIS, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 47. 38. the capital of the ter. of Blaisois,

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Orleanois, in France, sit. on the N. shore of the river Loire, 32 m. S. of Orleanois, is one of the finest counties of France, an elegant town, the frequent residence of their kings, who have a palace here. The natives are remarkable for their politeness and speaking French in perfection.

BOBIO, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 44. 3. an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, and ter. of Pavia, 8 m. S. of Pavia; subject to the house of Austria.

BOCA-CHICA, the strait or entrance into the harbour of Carthage, in S. America, defended by several forts and platforms of guns, which were all taken by the British forces, in 1741; but the great mortality among the soldiers, obliged them to retire before the city was taken.

BOCCA DEL DRAGO, a strait called, between the island of Trinidad and New Andalusia, a pr. of the Terra Firma, in S. America.

BOCHARA, E. lon. 65. 50. lat. 41. 15. the cap. of the ter. of Bokhara, in Ussbeck Tartary, sit. on the river Oxus, 13 m. W. by S. of Samarcand, and 260 m. N. E. of Meled; a very populous wealthy town, taken and plundered by Koulikan, afterwards Shah Nadir, sovereign of Persia, and made tributary to that kingdom.

BOCHETTA, a place of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, which was famous in the war of 1646 and 47. It is a chain of mountains, over which the great road lies from Lombardy to Genoa; and on the very peak of the highest mountain is a very narrow pass, which will hardly admit of three men to pass abreast. This pass is properly called the Bochetta, for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of the city of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Imperialists, by which means they opened a way to that city.

BOCKING, a very large village in Essex, in England, adjoining to aintree, from which it is separat-

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ed only by a small stream. In both parishes there are about 1500 houses, which in general are but indifferent, and the streets narrow, and badly paved. There is a large manufactory of baize, chiefly for exportation.

BODMIN, a borough-town in Cornwall, sit. 263 m. W. of London, in the road to the Land's End; sends 2 members to parl. and gave the title of Viscount to the family of Roberts, Earls of Radnor.

BOG, a river in Poland, which runs S. E. thro' the pr. of Podolia, and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Euxine sea, between Ockzakow and the mouth of the river Boristhenes.

BOGOTO ST FE, W. lon. 74. N. lat. 4. capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S. America, near which are gold mines; sub. to Spain.

BOHEMIA kingdom, comprehending Silesia and Moravia, is bounded by the Electorate of Saxony and Lusatia on the N. by Poland and Hungary on the E. by Austria and Bavaria on the S. and by the Palatinate of Bavaria, and another part of Saxony on the W. lying between 12 and 19 degrees of E. lon. and between 48 and 53 deg. of N. lat. extending 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth; sub. to the Emperor, as Archd. of Austria, who is an absolute sovereign in this kingdom, but it was most part of it usurped by the present K. of Prussia, who still retains the pr. of Silesia. It is very fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pastures. In the mountains there are mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead; and in some places they find diamonds and garnets. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, though there are many Protestants.

BOHOL, E. lon. 122. 5. lat. 10. o. one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, sit. N. of the island of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte.

BOINITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the co. of Zell, remarkable for its baths, and for the quantity of saffron that grows about it.

BOJARS, Russian noblemen.

BOIS DE SOIGNIES, the forest of Soignies, in the Austrian Netherlands, and pr. of Brabant, 3 m. S. E. of Brussels.

BOKHARA. See **BOCHARA**.

BQLINGBROOK, or Bullingbroke, a market-town of Lincolnshire, 29 m. E. of Lincoln, and 135 m. N. of London; gives title of Viscount to the family of St John, as it did formerly the title of Earl.

BOLOGNA, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 44. 27. cap. of the Bolognese, in Italy, sit. 50 m. N. of Florence, 27 m. S.W. of Ferrara, and 175 N. W. of Rome. It stands a few miles N. W. of the Appenine mountains, on several little rivulets, and a navigable canal, in one of the most fruitful plains of Italy. The city is about 5 m. in circumference, remarkable for its magnificent churches and monasteries, and the riches and fine paintings in them. The inhabitants are computed to amount to 80,000 souls. It is the see of an archb. and one of the most considerable univ. in Europe; sub. to the Pope, and governed by his Vice Legate. This city long enjoyed a kind of liberty under the protection of the Emperor of Germany, till it became sub. to P. Nicolas III. *anno* 1528, and was absolutely annexed to the Papal dominions by Julius II. It is a place of great trade, which is in some measure owing to a canal that runs from this city to the river Po. The Reno which runs near Bologna turns 400 mills that are employed in the silk-works. Besides they deal in wax, soap, hams, sausages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly esteemed.

BOLOGNE, or Boulogne, E. lon. 1. 42. lat. 50. 42. a port-town on the English channel, the cap. of the Bolognois, a ter. of Picardy, in France, sit. at the mouth of the river Laine, 16 m. S. W. of Calais, and 130 m. N. of Paris. This town was taken by Henry VIII. K. of England, but restored to France again, in consideration of 300,000 crowns. It is the see of a

bishop, commonly called by the English, Buller.

BOLOGNESE, a small territory of Italy, in the territory of the church; bounded on the North by the Ferrarese, on the West by the dutchy of Modena, on the South by Tuscany, and on the East by Romania. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called *Bologna the Fat*. It produces abundance of all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. There are also mines of iron, manufactures of Allum, and they fabricate great quantities of linen, silk-stockings, and cloth.

BOLSENNA town, E. lon. 11. 3. lat. 42. 37. a town in the Papal ter. in the d. of Castro, in Italy, sit. 45 m. N. of Rome, at the N. end of a lake, to which it gives its name.

BOMBAY, E. lon. 73. 0. lat. 19. 0. an island on the W. coast of the Hither Peninsula of India, sit. 130 m. S. of Surat, and 200 m. N. of Goa, and 40 miles N. W. of Dunde Rapajore. This island is 7 m. long, and about 20 m. in circumference, and has a town upon it a mile in length, and a castle well fortified, and some other small towns. The inhabitants are of several nations, viz. English, Portuguese, and Indians, amounting to about 50,000. In the year 1661, the K. of Portugal transferred the property and dominion of this island to Charles I. K. of England, as part of the portion of the Infanta Catharine, Princess of Portugal, on her marriage with him; and King Charles made a present of it to the English East-India company, who have been in possession of it ever since. The president of the English factory at Surat is usually governor of the island, and appears like a sovereign prince, attended by his guards, &c. This place is exceedingly well situated for a trade

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the continent of India, and is indeed the principal settlement the English have in this part of the world. It was very unhealthful for many years; but governor Bohun, by draining the bogs and swamps, made it as healthful as any of the English settlements on this coast.

BOMENE, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 51. 50. a port-town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Zealand, sit. on the N. shore of the island of Schonen, opposite to the island of Goree.

BOMMEL, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 52. a town of Dutch Guelderland, sit. on the N. shore of the river Whaal, 4 m. N. E. of Nimeguen. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who demolished the fortifications.

BONA, E. lon. 8. 5. lat. 36. 2. a port-town of the pr. of Constantina, in Algiers, in Africa, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, 200 m. E. of the city of Algiers. Here the emperor Charles V. *anno* 1535, landed, when he invaded Africa. There is a cape, or head-land, called Bona, on the same coast to the eastward, almost opposite to Sicily.

BONAIRE, W. lon. 66. 18. lat. 20. 16. an island near the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, 15 m. E. of the island of Curassou, and 40 m. N. W. of the Spanish fort of Languaira, on the continent; sub. to the Dutch, who traffic from hence with the Carracco coast. It abounds in kabrittoes and salt.

BONAVISTA, W. lon. 23. 6. lat. 16. 5. one of the Cape Verde islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 200 m. W. of Africa; sub. to Portugal. It is 20 m. in length, and 12 in breadth, and was formerly the best of them all. It has still a great many goats, much cotton, and some indigo. The inhabitants are blacks, and very lazy.

BON ESPERANCE CAPE, E. lon. 16. 5. S. lat. 34. 40. the most southern promontory of Africa, first discovered by the Portuguese, but now in the hands of the Dutch, who have built a good town and fort, the capital of their settlements in the country of the Hottentots, or Caf-

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fraria, which extends 200 m. within land, producing the most excellent wines, corn, and fruits, that are to be met with in any quarter of the world, with great plenty of cattle, venison, fish, and poultry, and would be one of the most desirable places on the face of the earth, if they were not subject to storms, both winter and summer, more than any other part of the world. The English were once in possession of this country, but left it for that of St Helena.

BONIFACIO, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 41. 25. a port-town at the south end of the island of Corsica, which gives name to the strait between Corsica and Sardinia, and is one of the best towns in the island.

BONN, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 50. 44. a town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, sit. on the W. shore of the river Rhine, 12 m. S. of Cologne. It is a small, but well fortified town, and endured several sieges in the late wars. The Elector, to whom it is subject, has a fine palace here, which he makes his usual residence.

BONOS AYERES. See **BUENOS AYRES**.

BONZES, are the Chinese priests.

BORDOC, one of the Faro islands, sub. to Norway. It has a good harbour on the N. W. side, called *Klack*.

BORIQUE, or Crab-island, W. lon. 64. 35. lat. 18. 0. one of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 5 m. S. E. of Porto Rico. The English settled here, but were driven away by the Spaniards. It is at present without inhabitants, though agreeable and fertile; the air being wholesome, and the water good. There are also a great number of land-crabs, from whence the island takes its name.

BORISTHENES, or Nieper, one of the largest rivers in Europe, rises in the pr. of Moscow in Russia, and running W. by the city of Smolensko, afterwards bends its course to the S. till it passes by the city of Kiof, and then running S. W. thro' the country of the Cossacks, falls into

the Black sea, between Oczakow and Little Tartary.

BORMIO, a handsome populous town of the country of the Grisons, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Adda, in E. lon. 10. 10. N. lat. 46. 45.

BORNE, a market-town of Lincolnshire, 34 m. S. of Lincoln, 16 N. of Peterborough, and 98 N. of London.

BORNEO island, sit. between 107 and 117 degrees of eastern lon. and between 7 degrees 30 min. N. lat. and 4 degrees of S. latitude; the form of the island is almost round, and computed to be 1800 miles in circumference, containing consequently a greater number of acres than any other island in the known world, except the lately discovered island of New Holland. The Indian ocean separates it from China and India on the N. and N. W. and from the Philippine Islands on the N. E. The island of Celebes, or Macassar, lies on the S. E. of Borneo, Java on the S. and the island of Sumatra on the W. The sea-coast is usually overflowed for half the year, during the continuance of the rains, and when the waters retire, the coast remains covered with ooze and mud, for which reason their towns consist either of floating houses in the mouths of their rivers, or houses built upon pillars, a great height from the surface; and such a floating town there is in the mouth of the river Banjar, where the English East-India company formerly had a factory: but, by reason of differences arising with the natives, the English were driven away, though they have still a liberty of trading to the island. The commodities are pepper, gold, pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones, and bees-wax: which last is used instead of money.

BORNEO town, E. lon. III. 27. lat. 4. 45. lies on a bay of the sea, on the N. W. part of the island. This is not a place of any great traffic; foreigners usually resorting to the S. E. part of the island, which

is under the dominion of the Sultan of Caytongee, whose capital lies about 100 m. up the river Banjar; for the island is divided into several kingdoms, of which the most powerful prince assumes a superiority over the rest; at least this is the case in that part of the island near the coast, which is inhabited by Mahometans. Those of the inland country are Pagans, and have different forms of government, but of these we have little knowledge; the people are very swarthy, but not black, and go almost naked.

BORNHOLM, E. lon. 14. 56. lat. 55. 15. an island in the Baltic sea, sit. 10 m. S. E. of the co. of Schonen, in Sweden, and 43 m. N. E. of the isle of Rugen; subject to Denmark.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town of the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 18 m. N. E. of York, and 203 N. of London; sends two members to parliament.

BOSA, or **BOSSA**, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 40. 15. a city and port of Sardinia, sit. on the W. coast of the island, at the mouth of the river Bosa, 27 m. N. of Oristigani; the see of a bishop, with a pretty good castle.

BOSNA SERAJO, E. lon. 18. 57. lat. 44. 40. the capital of the pr. of Bosnia, sit. on the frontiers of European Turkey, 120 m. S. W. of Belgrade.

BOSNIA, a frontier pr. of Christendom, divided between the house of Austria and the Turks; that part which lies on the E. of the river Unna, belonging to the Turks, and that part on the W. of that river to the Austrians.

BOSPHORUS, or strait of Constantinople, divides Europe from Asia. It is about a mile broad between Constantinople, on the European side, and Scutari on the Asian side, where the Grand Signior has a palace, and frequently goes thither attended by the ladies of the seraglio, and is indeed so near the city, that it is looked upon as a suburb of Constantinople.

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BOSSINEY, or Bofs-castle, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. on the Irish channel, 5 m. N. of Camel-ford, and 242 m. W. by S. of London; sends 2 members to parl.

BOSSORA, Bassora, or Basrah, E. lon. 48 25. lat. 30. 20. a port-town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Eyraca Arabic, sit. on the W. side of the river Euphrates, about 40 m. N. W. of the gulph of Persia, or Bassora. It stands 8 m. W. of the river, but has a communication with it by a navigable canal, to the end whereof large ships come up from the sea. The town is about 12 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a wall and other works, and was taken from the Arabs by the Turks about the year 1300; however they capitulated to be governed by a prince of their own, and enjoy many other privileges; and as it is a free port, is more resorted to by foreign merchants than any town on that side of Turkey. In 1691 it was visited by the plague, which destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards re-peopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under subjection to the Turks. The trade is less considerable than formerly, which is owing to the insolence of the Turks.

BOSSUPT, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 52. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, 8 m. S. of Louvain.

BOSTON, a port-town of Lincolnshire, sit. near the mouth of the river Witham, which falls into the German sea, and 120 m. N. E. of London. It is a large handsome town, with a spacious market place, and a fine steeple, which some pretend is the best built structure in the world; and serves as a land-mark for sailors.

BOSTON, W. lon. 71. 5. lat. 42. 24. the cap. of New England, in N. America, sit. on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and defended by a castle and platform of guns, which render the approach

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of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour, and the country beyond rising gradually, affords a delightful prospect from the sea. There are ten churches in the town, of which six are independents; and the number of souls is computed to be fourteen thousand; and before the late war it was one of the most flourishing towns of trade in North America. At the bottom of the bay is a pier near 2000 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burden may come close up.

BOSWORTH, a market-town in Leicestershire, sit. 10 m. W. of Leicester, and 104 m. N. N. W. of London; rendered memorable by the battle fought there, *anno* 1485, between K. Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein K. Richard lost his life and crown.

BOTHNIA, E. and W. provinces of Sweden, lying on each side the Bothnic gulph.

BOUCHAIN, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 50. 17. a fortified town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, taken by the confederates in Q. Anne's war, and retaken by the French, who still possess it. It stands 7 miles N. of Cambray, and 9 m. E. of Douay.

BOURBON isle. See **MAURITIUS**.

BOVINO, E. lon. 16. 15. lat. 41. 5. a small town in the capitanata in Naples, sit. 60 m. E. of the city of Naples; the see of a bishop.

BOURDEAUX, W. lon. 0. 39 min. lat. 44. 50. cap. of the Bourdelois, and of all Guienne and Gascony, sit. on the river Garonne, 87 m. S. of Rochelle, 55 m. S. W. of Angouleme; and 325 m. S. W. of Paris. It is one of the largest and richest cities of France, containing above forty thousand inhabitants, and fortified after the modern way, in the reign of Lewis XIV. by that great engineer Monf. Vauban. It is the see of an archb. univ. and academy of sciences; and there

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is still the remains of an amphitheatre, and other Roman antiquities; and here the celebrated Edward the Black Prince, being resident for some years, his son, afterwards Richard II. K. of England, was born. It has a very great foreign trade, especially in wine; several hundred ships being loaded annually here with that kind of merchandise. It is a town of very considerable trade; and they ship every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy.

BOURDINES, E. lon. 5. o. lat. 50. 35. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Namur, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Namur, and 5 m. N. of Huy.

BOURG, W. lon. 52. 50. lat. 5. 2. the cap. of the island of Cayenne, and the French colonies on the coast of Guiana in S. America, 150 m. S. E. of Surinam, and 360 m. N. W. of Fort Cayete, in Brazil.

BOURG-EN-BRESSE, E. lon. 4. 19. lat. 46. 13. the cap. of Bresse, in the pr. of Burgundy, in France, sit. 36 m. W. of Geneva, and 32 m. N. of Lyons.

BOURGES, E. lon. 5. 58. lat. 47. 5. the capital of the ter. of Berry, in Orleansois, in France, sit. 50 m. S. E. of Orleans, and 125 m. S. of Paris. In this town Charles VII. of France resided, when the English were masters of all the rest of the kingdom almost, and was in derision called King of Berry; but what Henry V. K. of England won, was all lost by his son Henry VI. It is the see of an archb. and an univ. It is but thin of people, and their trade is very small.

BOURGET, E. lon. 5. 55. lat. 45. 45. a town of Savoy, sit. at the S. end of the lake Bourget, 6 m. N. of Chamberry; sub. to the K. of Sardinia. Bourget lake affords a fish not known in other parts, called Lavaret, weighing 4 or 5 lib. each, highly valued for their delicious flavour.

BOURG-SUR-MER, W. lon. 3. 35. lat. 45. o min. a sea-port town of Guienne, in France, sit. at the

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mouth of the river Dordonne, 13 m. N. of Bourdeaux.

BOURGOGNE. See BURGUNDY.

BOURN, a market-town of Lincolnshire, sit. near a spring, called Burnwell head, from whi h proceeds a river that runs thro' the town. This place is remarkable for the coronation of K. Edmund. It is 17 m. N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 93 N. of London.

BOURG, E. lon. 112. 25. S. lat. 4. 30. an island in the Indian ocean, 50 m. in circumference; sit. in the midway between the islands of Moluccas and Celebes; sub. to the Dutch, who have a fortress here. Some mountains in it are exceedingly high, and the sea on one side uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, with many other vegetables introduced by the Dutch.

BOUTON, E. lon. 123. 30. S. lat. between 4. and 5. an island in the Indian sea, distant 12 miles from the S. E. part of the island of Celebes, or Macassar.

BOXTEL, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 51. 30. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Dutch Brabant, sit. on the river Bommel, 8 m. S. of Bossleduc.

BONTHUDE, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 53. 40. a town of the d. of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, sit. on the river Elbe, 15 m. W. of Hamburg; sub. to Hanover.

BOYLE, a borough in the co. of Roscommon, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's co. in the pr. of Leinster, runs N. E. by Trim and Cavan, and falls into the Irish channel a little below Drogheda; memorable for a battle fought upon its banks, between K. James II. and K. William III. wherein the latter was victorious, *anno* 1690.

BOYLO, or Bozolo, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 45. 9. a town of the d. of Mantua, sit. 15 m. S. W. of the city of Mantua; sub. to the house of Austria.

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ERABANT, a pr. of the Netherlands, having the United Netherlands on the N. Germany on the E. the pr. of Hainault on the S. and the pr. of Flanders on the W. the greatest part of it subject to the house of Austria; the capital Brussels: the rest is sub. to the Dutch; the capital Breda. The soil is very fertile, and the country contains 26 fortified towns.

BRACCIANO, E. lon. 3. 14. lat. 42. 5. capital of the d. of Bracciano, in St Peter's patrimony, in Italy, sit. on the W. side of a lake of the same name, 12 m. N. of Rome. There are celebrated baths in the neighbourhood.

BRACLAW, E. lon. 29. 40. lat. 48. capital of the pal. of Bracław, in Podolia, in Poland, sit. on the river Bug, 100 m. E. of Kaminiéc. It is almost desolate on account of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.

BRACKLEY, a borough-town of Northamptonshire, sit. 64 m. N. W. of London, and 7 m. N. W. of Buckingham; sends two members to parliament.

BRAGA, W. lon. 7. 20. lat. 41. 20. the cap. of the pr. of Entre Minho Duero, in Portugal, sit. on the river Cavado, 170 m. N. of Lisbon, and 32 N. of Porto Port.

BRAGANZA, W. lon. 6. 15. lat. 41. 47. a town of the pr. of Tra-los-Montes, in Portugal, sit. on the river Sabor, 100 m. N. E. of Porto Port, and 55 m. N. of Vila Real. It is a considerable place and defended by a fort with four bastions.

BRAIN-LE-COMPTE, E. lon. 4. 11. lat. 50. 35. a town of the pr. of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Brussels, and 12 m. N. E. of Mons.

BRAINTREE, a market-town of Essex, 11 m. N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. E. of London. It is a large town, and has a good market for corn and provisions.

BRAKEL, E. lon. 9. 8. lat. 51. 46. a town of the bish. of Paderborn, in the cir. of Westphalia, in

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Germany, sit. 12 m. E. of Paderborn.

BRAMANT, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 45. a town sit. on the river Arch, in the valley of Maurien, in Savoy, sit. 45 m. N. W. of Turin.

BRAMBER, a borough town of Suffex, 19 m. S. of East Grinstead; sends two memb. to parl.

BRAMPORE, E. lon. 77. 25. lat. 21. 10. a town of the ter. of Berar, in the Hither Peninsula of India, sit. 220 m. E. of Surat; sub. to the Mogul. It is an inland place, and has a considerable manufacture in cottons.

BRANCA, a small island of the Atlantic ocean, and one of Cape-de-Verde, to the W. of St Nicholas; uninhabited.

BRANCHON, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 50. 32. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, sit. on the Mehaigne, 8 miles N. of Namur, and 2 m. S. E. of Ramillies.

BRANDENBURG, E. lon. 14. 5. lat. 43. 39. a town of the mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Havel, 26 m. W. of Berlin, once the capital, but now declining, subject to Prussia.

BRANDENBURG the MARCHE of, is bounded by Pomerania and Mecklenburg on the N. by Poland on the E. by the electorate of Saxony on the S. and by Brunswick and Lunenburg on the W. extending 200 m. in length, and between 50 and 100 in breadth; the capital city Berlin; sub. to Prussia. It is divided into five principal parts, namely, the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ukermorak, and the New Marche.

BRANDENBURG (New) E. lon. 13. 22. lat. 53. 40. cap. of the circle of Stargard, in the d. of Mecklenburg; and the largest and handsomest town in the D. of Strelitz's dominions. Great numbers of French refugees having been lately settled here, they have introduced their manufactures, and thus rendered it a prosperous trading place.

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BRASLAW, E. lon. 17. 5. lat. 53. 45. cap. of the pal. of Brallaw, in the pr. of Lithuania, in Poland, sit. 70 m. N. E. of Wilma, and 90 m. S. E. of Mittau.

BRAULIO, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Grisons, and on the frontiers of Tirol, near the town of Bormio. It is a large mountain, and the principal of the Rhetic Alps.

BRAUNSBURG, E. lon. 20. 0. lat. 54. 15. a town of Regal Prussia, in Poland, sit. on the Baltic sea, 30 m. S. W. of Koningsburg, and hath a very commodious harbour; sub-
ject to Prussia.

BRAVO, W. lon. 25. 35. lat. 14. 0. one of the Cape Verde islands, in the Atlantic ocean, opposite to Cape Verde, in Africa; sub. to Portugal. It is inhabited by Portuguese, and is remarkable for its excellent wine. The land is very high, and hath many mountains of a pyramidal shape. It abounds in Indian corn, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, horses, asses, hogs, and salt-petre, and there is plenty of fish on the coast.

BRAZIL, sit. between 35 and 60 degrees of W. lon. and between the Equator and 35 deg. of S. lat. bounded by the Atlantic ocean and the river Amazon on the N. by the same Atlantic ocean on the E. and by the river Plate on the S. and by Paraguay and the country of the Amazons on the W. the chief town whereof is St Salvador, on the bay of All Saints, Baya de Todos Santos. This country was planted by the Portuguese, about the year 1550; the Dutch afterwards invaded it, and took part of it from them, about the year 1629; but were at length driven from thence, *anno* 1654, and the Portuguese have now the sole dominion of this country; where, besides sugar and tobacco, and the other produce common to hot climates, they have lately discovered diamond-grounds, which have incited the Spaniards to endeavour to possess themselves of the S. part of Brazil, and there are almost perpe-

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tual hostilities between their colonies at the mouth of the river La Plata, the Portuguese possessing the northern, and the Spaniards the southern shores of that river. The Portuguese inhabit only the sea-coasts; the inland parts being still held by the natives. The country is divided into 15 governments, or capitanaries; 8 of which belong to the king of Portugal, and the rest to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence. They are all under a Viceroy, who resides at St. Salvador, the capital of the whole country.

BRAZZA, E. lon. 28. lat. 43. a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, opposite to Spalatto; sub. to Venice.

BKECHIN, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 56. 40. a parliament-town in the co. of Angus, in Scotland, sit. 21 m. N. E. of Dundee, and 82 m. N. E. of Edinburgh.

BRECON, or Brecknock, a borough town of Brecknockshire, sit. on the river Usk, 34 m. N. W. of Monmouth, and 163 W. by N. of London; sends one member to parliament.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 39 m. in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It hath 61 parishes, 4 market-towns, upwards of 55,000 houses, and had formerly nine castles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorgan-shire, on the W. by Carmarthen and Cardiganshires, and on the N. by Radnorshire.

BREDA, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 35. the cap. of the Dutch Brabant, sit. 30 m. N. E. of Antwerp, and 22 S. E. of Rotterdam, fortified and garrisoned by the Dutch; but the property and civil government of the place belongs of right to the

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Prince of Orange. It is seated on the river Merck, in a pleasant plain, and its strength is increased by the waters and morasses near it.

BREGENIS, or Bergents, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 47. 27. sit. at the E. end of the lake of Constance, in the co. of Tyrol, in Germany, 28 m. S. E. of Constance, and 6 S. of Lindaw; sub. to Austria.

BREHAR, one of the Scilly islands, lying almost directly west of the Land's end in Cornwall, about the distance of 30 miles, between the isles of Micario, Guel, Trescaw, and Samson. It is the roughest and most mountainous of the whole; and not many years since, there were only two families in it, but now there are 13. There are a few poor houses called the town of Brehar, and there are several barrows edged with stone, in which they buried considerable persons in ancient times; there are also many Druidical monuments to be found here. Some are of opinion, that this, with the rest, made but one island, which is the reason why so many antiquities are now found in most of them.

BREMEGARTON, a handsome and pretty considerable town of Switzerland, in the ter. of Fyen Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper, and their religion is the Roman Catholic. E. lon. 8. 25. N. lat. 47. 20.

BREME, or Breinen, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 53. 40. the cap. of the d. of Bremen, sit. on the river Weser, 70 m. N. W. of Zell, and as many S. W. of Hamburg, one of the most considerable port-towns of Lower Saxony in Germany; but large vessels are obliged to unload 6 m. below it, on account of the sands in the river. It is one of the Hanse towns, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, governed with the adjacent territory, by its own magistrates.

BREMEN duchy, formerly an archb. is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from the duchy of Holstein on the N. E. by the ri-

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ver Weser, which separates it from Westphalia on the S. W. by the German sea on the W. and by Lunenburg on the S. E. formerly sub. to Sweden, but conquered by Denmark, and transferred by that crown to the Elector of Hanover, for a valuable consideration, *anno* 1716. The air is cold, but the country is fertile and well peopled. In the winter it is subject to inundations. On Christmas day in the year 1617, several hundreds of people, besides thousands of cattle were drowned; and the country was so covered with water, that it cost immense sums to repair the dykes.

BREMERVHOIDE, E. lon. 8. 35. lat. 53. 48. a town of the d. of Bremen, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, in Germany, sit. 27 m. N. of Bremen city. It was formerly fortified, but the fortifications were demolished in 1684.

BREMINGHAM. See **BIRMINGHAM**.

BRENT, a market-town of Devon, 27 m. S. W. of Exeter.

BRENTE, a river which rises in the bishoprick of Trent, and running S. E. thro' the Venetian ter. in Italy, falls into the Adriatic sea, opposite to the city of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a market-town of Middlesex, 8 m. W. of London. It is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and is well furnished with Inns.

BRESCIA, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 45. 30. capital of the Brescian, in Italy, sit. 30 m. N. of Cremona, and is the see of a bish. sub. to Venice.

BRESCIA ter. has the Veronese on the E. and the Milanese on the W. It is watered by several small rivers, which render it very fertile, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.

BRESLAW, E. lon. 17. 5. lat. 51. 4. capital of the d. of Breslaw, and of all Silesia, sit. on the Oder, 112 m. N. E. of Prague. Here the treaty for ceding Silesia to the King of Prussia, was made in 1742; and that cession was confirmed to the King of Prussia, by the treaty of

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Aix la Chapelle, in 1748. In November 1757, it was besieged by the Austrians, and capitulated on the 25th; but was retaken the 20th of the following month by the King of Prussia. By the treaty of Breslaw it was agreed, that the bish. of that place should reside at Oppelen.

BRESSE, a ter. of Burgundy, in France, is bounded by Franche Comte on the N. Savoy on the E. Dauphiny on the S. and Lyonois on the W.

BRESL, W. lon. 4. 26. lat. 48. 23. an excellent port and harbour on Cameret bay, in the Atlantic ocean, and western coast of Britany, sit. 150 m. N. W. of Nantz, and 300 m. W. of Paris. Here the French lay up one of their largest squadrons of men of war. The English made an attempt to take this town in the year 1694; but the design being discovered, and the avenues defended by a numerous artillery, and an army superior to the invaders, Gen. Talmash, who commanded the English, was mortally wounded in making the descent, and the forces obliged to retire with loss.

BRESTE, or Bressici, E. lon. 24. 0. lat. 52. the capital of the pal. of Bressici and of Polesia, in Poland, sit. on the river Bug, 80 m. E. of Warsaw; sub. to Poland. Here is a famous synagogue resorted to by the Jews from all the countries of Europe.

BRETAGNE. See BRITANY.

BRETTON Cape, an island so called, sit. between 61 and 62 deg. of W. lon. and between 45 and 58 deg. of N. lat. in the Atlantic ocean, in N. America, separated from Acadia, or New Scotland, by the narrow strait of Canso; and is about 100 m. in length, and 50 in breadth. This island was taken from the French by the English, in 1745; it is a barren country, producing scarce any corn or grass, and but little wood; excessive cold, and covered with snow in winter, and subject to great fogs even in summer: there are however, several very good harbours, and an

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excellent fishery on the coast, and those who possess this island command the navigation to French Canada, by the river of St Lawrence. Restored to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; but retaken by the English in 1758, and given to them by the peace of 1763.

BREUSCH, a river of France in Alsace, that rises in the county of Salm, and divides it into two arms in the territory of Dachslein, one of which receives the Mosley, and by means of a canal made by Lewis XIV. runs into the Ill above Strasbourg; the other passes through the last mentioned city, and falls into the Ill below it.

BREWERS-HAVEN, W. lon. 82. S. lat. 42. a good harbour at the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, to which the Dutch resorted with a squadron of men of war, and landed forces, anno 1643, when they endeavoured to settle colonies at Baldivia, and other parts of Chili; but were driven from thence by the Spaniards and the natives.

BREWOD, a market town of Staffordshire, 10 m. S. by W. of Stafford, and 127 N. W. of London. It formerly had a nunnery, which is now a free school.

BREY, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 51. 15. a town of the bish. of Liege, in Germany, sit. 12 m. N. of Maestricht; sub. to the bishop of Liege.

BRIANZON, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 54. 50. the capital of the Brianzonois, in Dauphiny, in France, sit. 45 m. S. E. of Grenoble. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appeared on the leaves and small branches of the pine tree; but they make incisions into the bark to get larger quantities.

BRIANZONNOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, bounded by Grenoblois, Gapenzois, Ambrunois, Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends several valleys, which lie among the mountains of the Alps; and tho' the country is extremely cold, yet it is fertile in pasture.

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The inhabitants have a great deal of wood, yet they chuse to be in the stables with their cattle six months in the year, to keep themselves warm. Brianzon is the capital town.

BRIARE, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 44. 6. a town of Gatinois, in the isle of France, sit. on the river Loire, 88 m. S. of Paris. It is remarkable for a canal of communication betwixt the Loire and the Seine.

BRIDGE-TOWN, W. lon. 59. 30. lat. 13. the capital of the island of Barbadoes, in the American sea, or Atlantic ocean. It contains about 1200 houses, and they have commodious wharfs for unloading goods, and some forts or castles for its defence; but they are not secure from hurricanes here. Two dreadful fires happened here, May 14. and Dec. 27. 1766.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough town of Shropshire, sit. on the river Severn, 21 m. S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 136 N. W. of London; sends 2 memb. to parliament.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Parret, over which there is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burthen may ride in safety. It is a large well-frequented place, has the title of a duchy, and sends two members to parl. W. lon. 3. 0. N. lat. 51. 15.

BRIDLINGTON, or Burlington, a sea-port town of the East-riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the German sea, 27 m. N. E. of Beverley, and 211 m. N. E. of London; gave title of Earl to the family of Boyle; which title is now extinct.

BRIDPORT, a borough and port-town of Dorchester, sit. 12 m. W. of Dorchester, and 145 W. by S. of London; sends 2 memb. to parl.

BRIEG, E. lon. 17. 35. lat. 50. 30. the cap. of the ter. of Brieg, in Silesia, 20 m. S. E. of Breslaw; in the possession of the K. of Prussia.

BRIEL, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 50. the capital of the island of Voorn, in Holland, sit. 12 m. S. of the Hague, and 5 m. N. of Helvoetfluyts, one of the cautionary towns which

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was delivered into the hands of Q. Elizabeth, and garrisoned by English forces during her reign, and part of the next. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic.

BRIENNOIS, the southern division of the d. of Burgundy in France.

BRIEUX, St. W. lon. 2. 58. lat. 48. 33. a port-town of Britany, in France, sit. on the English channel, 50 m. N. W. of Rennes, and 30 m. W. of St Malo; the see of a bishop.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a little port-town in Suffex, 9 m. S. W. of Lewes, where K. Charles II. embarked for France, in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. Hither great numbers of people resort for the benefit of salt water.

BRIGNOLES, a town of Provence, in France, famous for its prunes. It is seated in a pleasant country among mountains, E. lon. 6. 15. N. lat. 43. 24.

BRIHEUGA, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 41. a town of NewCastile, in Spain, sit. 43 m. N. E. of Madrid. Here Gen. Stanhope, with 8 squadrons and 8 battalions of English, having separated himself from the rest of the confederate army, commanded by Count Staremburg, was surrounded by the French and Spaniards, and after a gallant defence with their small arms, having spent all their ammunition, were made prisoners of war.

BRILL. See **BRIEL**.

BRIN, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 49. 14. a town of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, sit. 50 m. S. W. of Olmutz, sub. to Austria. The assembly of the states meets at this place.

BRINDISI, the ancient Brundisium, a port town of the territory of Otranto, in Naples, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, E. lon. 18. 45. N. lat. 40. 40. 35 m. N. W. of Otranto.

BRISACH Old, E. lon. 7. 49. lat. 48. 10. a fortified town of Suabia, in Germany, sit. on the E. shore of the river Rhine, 30 m. S. of Strasburg; sub. to the house of Austria.

BRISACH New, a fortress on the

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W. side of the Rhine, in Alsace, built by the French, opposite to Old Brisach.

BRISGAU, a ter. of the cir. of Suabia, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, opposite to the Upper Alsace, whereof Fribourg and Brisach are the chief towns; one part sub. to the house of Austria, and the other to the house of Baden.

BRISTOL, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 51. 27. a city and port-town, which stands part of it in Gloucestershire, and part in Somersetshire, sit. on the river Avon, 117 m. W. of London, and 12 m. W. of Bath. The see of a bishop, and a town of the greatest foreign trade of any in England, next to London, especially to the West Indies; sends 2 memb. to parl. and gives the title of Earl to the family of Hervey. There is a bridge over the river Avon, with houses on each side, like those which London bridge lately had. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in 1743. The quay is on the river Frome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge for the admittance of ships that come up with the tide; and so great is their trade, that they send yearly 2000 ships to the several parts of the world. Here are no fewer than 15 glass-houses; they having plenty of coal from King's wood, and Mendip hills. The hot well is resorted to for the cure of several diseases, and is about a mile from the town on the side of the river Avon. St Vincent's Rock above this well is noted for a sort of soft diamonds called Bristol stones. Besides this well there is a cold spring which gushes out of the rock, on the side of the river, that supplies the cold bath. There are several manufactures, particularly woollen stuffs, carried on by the French refugees. The number of houses is computed at 13,000, and the inhabitants at 95,000. The walls have been demolished long ago, but there are several gates yet standing. They use sledges or sleds instead of carts,

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because the vaults of the common shores will not admit them.

BRISTOL New, W. lon. 75. lat. 40. 45. the capital of the co. of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, 20 m. N. of Philadelphia, and sit. on the river Delawar.

BRITAIN New, called also Terra Labrador, and Eskimaux, in N. America, has Hudson's strait and bay on the N. and W. Canada and the river of St. Lawrence S. and the Atlantic ocean E. and is sub. to G. Britain, but yields only skins and furs.

BRITISH islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between 2 E. and 10 W. lon. and between 50 and 60 N. lat. bounded by the Deucalionian sea, N. by the German sea, which divides them from Norway, Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands, on the E. by the English channel, which divides them from France S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W.

BRITANY, the most N. W. pr. of France, encompassed on the N. W. and S. by the English channel and the bay of Biscay, and bounded on the E. by the pr. of Orleans. It is about 152 m. long, and 112 in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. The air is temperate, and there are a great many forests. It carries on a great trade by reason of its many harbours. It was united to the crown of France in 1532, and Rennes is the capital town.

BRIXEN, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 46. 35. cap. of the ter. of the bish. of Brixen, in the pr. of Tyrol, in Germany, sit. on the river Eysac, 40 m. N. E. of Trent. This bishopric is held as a principality by its own bishop, who receives investiture thereof from the Emperor, it being a fief of the empire.

BRIXEN, a ter. of Germany, inclosed in the Tyrol, between Tyrol Proper, the bishopric of Trent, the state of Venice, and the archbishopric of Saltzburg. It is extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine.

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BROADALBINE, a shire almost in the midst of Scotland, having Athol on the E. and Lorn on the W.

BROD, E. lon. 18. 50. lat. 45. 15. a town of Sclavonia, sit. on the river Save, 20 m. S. of Pofega, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688.

BROGLIO, E. lon. 6. 42. lat. 44. 12. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, and capital of the co. of Broglio, sit. near the frontiers of Provence, 25 m. N. W. of Nice.

BRON, or Bronno, E. lon. 10. lat. 44. 50. a town of the ter. of Pavia, in the Milanese, in Italy, 11 m. S. of the river Po, 12 m. S. of Pavia. Here the Imperialists beat the French in 1703.

BROVAGE, W. lon. 1. lat. 45. 50. a fortress in the ter. of Sanchoign, in France, sit. on a bay of the sea, 17 m. S. of Rochelle. The bay on which it lies affording vast quantities of salt of the best sort, from thence called bay-salt.

BRUGG. See PRUGG.

BRUGES, E. lon. 3. 5. lat. 51. 1. a city and port-town of Flanders, sit. 8 m. E. of Ostend, and 4 N. W. of Ghent, a navigable canal, brings up the shipping from Ostend, and it has still the best foreign trade of any town in Flanders, tho' it be much decreased, since this was the staple for English wool. It is the see of a bishop, and sub. to the house of Austria.

BRUNSBUTTLE, E. lon. 8. 42. lat. 44. 30. a port town of Holstein, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, sit. at the mouth of the river Elbe, 13 m. N. W. of Lueckstat; sub. to Denmark.

BRUNSWICK, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 52. 15. the capital of the d. of Brunswick, in the cir. of L. Saxony, sit. on the river Ocker, 35 m. of Hanover, and 30 m. S. of all. The usual residence of the d. of Brunswick Wolfenbottle, who is sovereign of it. This town is famous for the well known liquor called Mum, which from hence has the name of Brunswick mum.

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In the arsenal is a great gun 10 feet long, and 3 feet in diameter.

BRUNSWICK duchy, including the ter. of Hanover, of Calenberg, Grubenhagen, Blankenburg, and Rheinftein, is bounded by the d. of Lunenburg on the N. by Magedburg and Halberstadt on the E. by Hesse-Cassel on the S. and by the river Weser, which separates it from Westphalia, on the W. the ter. of Brunswick Proper, Wolfenbottle, Brankenburg, and Rheinftein, which lie on the E. being sub. to the D. of Brunswick Wolfenbottle, and the ter. of Hanover and Grubenhagen, on the W. sub. to the Elector of Hanover, who has the title of D. of Brunswick, tho' he has no property or dominion over the city of that name. It is a fertile country both in corn and pastures.

BRUSSELS, E. lon. 4. 8. lat. 50. 51. the cap. city of the pr. of Brabant, and of all the Austrian Netherlands, sit. on the river Senne, 22 m. S. of Antwerp, and 26 m. S. E. of Ghent; the see of a bishop and sub. to the house of Austria. It was bombarded by Marshal Villeroy, the French general, in 1695, when King William III. besieged Namur, and 4000 houses blown up and demolished in 48 hours; but it has since been elegantly rebuilt; and its agreeable situation, with the residence of the Viceroy, occasions a great resort of nobility and gentry to this city.

BUA, an island of the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Tran, called likewise the Partridge Island, because frequented by these birds.

BUCHAN, a shire of Scotland, having the German sea on the N. and E. and the shire of Mar on the S.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory of Scotland, which is the farthest point of Buchan, not far from Peterhead, and the most eastern of all Scotland. W. lon. 1. 26. N. lat. 57. 28.

BUCHAW, E. lon. 9. 37. lat. 48.

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5. a free and imperial town of Suabia in Germany, sit. 22 m. S. W. of Ulm, governed by its own magistrates. The abbess of the monastery here has a voice in the diets of the empire.

BUCKINGHAM, a borough-town of Buckinghamshire, sit. 60 m. N. W. of London, and 16 N. W. of Aylesbury; sends two members to parliament.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, an English county; has Northamptonshire on the N. Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex on the E. Berkshire, from which it is divided by the river Thames, on the S. and Oxfordshire, on the W. It is about 39 m. in length and 18 in breadth, and contains upwards of 18,000 houses, more than 100,000 inhabitants, 85 parishes, and 15 market towns, whereof six send members to parl. The air is healthy, and the soil rich. The most general manufactures are bone-lace and paper. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Ouse, and the Coln.

BUCKOR, E. lon. 45. 15. lat. 28. 45. a pr. of the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. on the river Indus, having the pr. of Multan on the N. and Tatta on the S. sub. to the Mogul.

BUDA, E. lon. 19. 22. lat. 47. 20. the capital city of Lower Hungary, sit. 80 m. S. E. of Presburg, 105 m. S. E. of Vienna, and 172 m. N. W. of Belgrade. It lies on the side of a hill on the S. W. side of the river Danube, well fortified and defended by a castle, which stands on the top of the hill, esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in Hungary. It was taken by storm from the Turks by the Germans, commanded by the D. of Lorraine, after a siege of ten weeks, in the year 1686; at which siege were a great many noble volunteers from all the kingdoms of Europe, who signalized their courage, and were initiated in the art of war, particularly the D. of Berwick and Lord Cuts, from England. The natural baths of Buda, according to Dr. Brown, were the finest, and the

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buildings and bathing rooms about them, the most magnificent in Europe, when the Turks possessed them; who lay out more in adorning their baths, than their own houses.

BUDOA, E. lon. 19. 22. lat. 42. 12. a town of Dalmatia, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 15 m. N. W. of Antivari; the see of a bishop. It suffered much by an earthquake, in 1667.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp; for which reason it is of greater consequence than larger places. E. lon. 11. 35. N. lat. 44. 37.

BUDWEIS, E. lon. 14. 19. lat. 42. 15. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the river Muldaw, 72 m. S. of Prague; sub. to the house of Austria. It was several times taken in the war of 1741.

BUDZIACK Tartary, sit. on the rivers Niefter, Bog, and Nieper, having Poland and Russia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the Black sea on the S. and Bessarabia on the W. the chief town Oczakow; sub. to Turkey.

BUENOS AYRES, or Ciudad de la Trinidad, W. lon. 60. 5. S. lat. 35. 55. one of the most considerable Spanish ports in the pr. of La Plata, on the E. coast of S. America, sit. on the S. shore of the river Plata, 50 leagues within the mouth of it, and yet here the river is leagues broad. It is well fortified and defended by a numerous artillery; and hither is brought great part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili, by the rivers of Plate, and other rivers, and exported to Spain; hither also the English factors used to bring the Negroe slaves, when they had the benefit of the Asiento contract, and here they were bought up by the Spaniards, and sent to their plantations in Chili and Peru. It was founded by Mendoza, in 1535, afterwards abandoned. In 1591 another colony of Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it

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built in 1582, and is at present inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans.

BUG, a river, which rises in Redoussia, in Poland, runs northward to Bresse, and then turning westward, falls into the Weisfel, or Vistula, below Warsaw.

BUGEY, a ter. in France, being the South-east division of Bresse, in Burgundy, on the frontiers of Savoy.

BUGIA, E. lon. 47. 8. lat. 36. 4. a port-town, cap. of a ter. of the same name, in the k. of Algiers, sit. at the mouth of the river Mador, on a bay of the Mediterranean sea, 75 m. E. of the city of Algiers; the town is defended by a castle, which was not able however to defend the Algerine shipping against the English admiral, Sir Edward Spragge, who took and destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls, in 1671.

BUHIE, E. lon. 36. 0. lat. 22. 1. a port-town of Egypt, sit. on the Western shore of the Red-sea, almost opposite to Ziden, the port-town to Mecca, and about 110 m. W. of it.

BUHL, a little fortress lying on the ruins of Stollhoffen, in Suabia, 10 m. S. E. of Stollhoffen, and 19 N. of Strasburg, in Germany.

BUIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, called the Barronniers; bounded on the N. by the Diois and Gapennois; on the W. by the Seignioralty of Monthmar, and part of the county of Venaisien. It is a small mountainous country, but pretty fertile; and Buis and Nions are the principal places.

BULAC, E. lon. 31. 10. lat. 30. 1. a town of Egypt in Africa, sit. on the E. shore of the river Nile, 2 m. S. of Grand Cairo, and the port-town of that city, containing about 100 families. All vessels going up and down the Nile, make some stay here. It is a place of great trade; here it is they cut the banks of the Nile every year, that it may not overflow their canals and overflow the neighbouring grounds, without

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which the soil could produce neither grain nor herbage.

BULAM, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea. The soil is good, but the island is not inhabited.

BULGAR, E. lon. 51. lat. 54. capital of the pr. of Bulgar, in Russia, sit. on the river Wolga, 120 m. S. E. of Kafan, and 450 E. of Moscow. It has neither towns nor villages; the inhabitants live in tents, and wander about from place to place.

BULGARIA, a pr. of Turkey, in Europe, bounded by the river Danube, which divides it from Walachia and Moldavia, on the N. by the Black-sea on the E. by Romania on the S. and Servia on the W. the chief city whereof is Nicopolis. It is divided into four sangiacates, which have the name of the capital places; namely, Viddin, Sophia, Nicopoli, and Silistria: The three first lie on both sides the river Danube; but the last is wholly on this side, and is partly inhabited by Tartars.

BUNGAY, a market-town in Suffolk, sit. on the river Wavenny, 6 m. W. of Beccles, and 101 N. E. of London. About the year 1720, almost every house was burnt to the ground, and the public records consumed. It is now, however, a good trading place, and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings.

BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between Thessaly and Achaia, extending as far as the gulph of Zeiton. The ancient name was Ceta, and is famous for the pass of Thermopylae, and for the death of Hercules.

BUOY off the Nore, a buoy in the mouth of the Thames, placed there to direct mariners to avoid a dangerous sand.

BUREN, E. lon. 5. 22. lat. 52. 0. a town of the Betaw, in Dutch Guelderland, sit. 16 m. W. of Nimwegen, capital of the ter. of Buren; which gives the title of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange.

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BURFORD, a market-town of Oxfordshire, sit. 17 m. W. of Oxford, and 85 m. W. of London; gives the title of Earl to the family of Beauclerc, Duke of St Albans.

BURGAU, the margravate of, a small ter. of Suabia, in Germany, between the bishopric of Augsburg and the Danube. It is a fertile, populous country, and the capital town is of the same name.

BURGLES, in Transilvania, E. lon. 22. 40. lat. 47. 40. sit. 30 m. N. of Clausenburg; subject to the house of Austria.

BURGOS, W. lon. 4. 7. lat: 42. 20. the capital of Old Castile, in Spain, sit. 117 m N. of Madrid.

BURGUNDY, or **BURGOIGNE**, a pr: or government in France, having Champagne on the N. and Dauphiny on the S. It is fertile in corn and fruits, and remarkable for its excellent wine.

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BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of Constantinople.

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CADIZ, W. lon. 6. 46. lat. 36. 25. a city and port-town of the pr. of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. at the N. W. end of the island of Leon, or Lyon, opposite to Port St. Mary's, on the continent. 270 m. S. W. of Madrid, 60 m. S. W. of Seville, and 45 m. N. W. of Gibraltar. The island it stands upon, is in length about 18 m. the S. W. end about 9 miles broad, and the N. W. end, where the town stands, is not 2 m. broad. It has a communication with the continent by a bridge, and with the opposite shore, forms a bay 12 m. long, and 6 broad; but about the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent, and the other on the island, so near together, that the forts upon them, called the Puntal, and Matagorda, command the passage; and within these points

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BURFORD, a market-town of Oxfordshire, sit. 17 m. W. of Oxford, and 85 m. W. of London; gives the title of Earl to the family of Beauclerc, Duke of St Albans.

BURGAW, the margravate of, a small ter. of Suabia, in Germany, between the bishopric of Augsburg and the Danube. It is a fertile, populous country, and the capital town is of the same name.

BURGLES, in Transilvania, E. lon. 22. 40. lat. 47. 40. sit. 30 m. N. of Clausenburg; subject to the house of Austria.

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is the harbour, which it is impossible for an enemy to enter, till it has taken these forts; and for this reason the English, *anno* 1702, landed on the continent, near St. Mary's, in order to attack the Puntal, which not being able to reduce, they re embarked without effecting any thing; but the Earl of Essex had better success in the year 1596, when he landed on the island, took the town, plundered it of a prodigious treasure, and burnt the galleons in the harbour. The city has about 5000 houses in it, and the best foreign trade of any town in Spain, for the galleons annually take in their loading here, and return hither with the treasures and rich merchandise of Peru and Mexico. Cadiz is the see of a bishop.

CADORINO, a pr. of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, bounded by the bishopric of Brixen, on the N. by Friuli on the E. by the Bellunese on the S. and by the Trentin on the W. The capital, called Udore, is famous for the birth of Titian the painter. The country is very mountainous, but pretty populous.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, which gives the Dutch the command of the navigation of that river.

CAEN, W. lon. 0. 27 min. lat. 49. 11. the capital of the county of Caen, in the pr. of Normandy, in France, sit. on the rive Orne, 75 m. W. of Rouen, 30 m. S. W. of Havre de Grace, and 125 W. of Paris. It is a trading town, having a communication with the English channel, that lies 7 m. N. of it, and the inhabitants are computed to amount to 40,000 souls. It is the see of a bishop, and an university. William, king of England, usually stiled the Conqueror, was buried here in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded.

CAERLEON, a market-town of Monmouthshire, sit. on the Uke, 19 m. S. W. of Monmouth, and 141 W. by N. of London. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a

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Roman town, as is evident from the many Roman antiquities found here. It is commodiously seated on the river Uke, over which there is a large wooden bridge.

CAERMARTHEN. See CAERMARTHEN.

CAERNARVON. See CAERNARVON.

CÆSAREA, a town of Palestine anciently, and the name of many other towns in Asia, of which there are now no remains, or they have changed their names.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, E. lon. 37. 5. lat. 44. 58. a city and port-town in Turkey, sit. on the S. E. part of the peninsula of Crim Tartary, 71 m. S. E. of Bachiserai; a town of the best trade and buildings in the country, having formerly been subject to the Genoese, but now to the Turks. It gives name to the strait of Kaffa, which runs from the Euxine sea to the Palus Meotis. It was taken by the Genoese in 1266, who made it the seat of trade in the East, by which it was rendered one of the most flourishing towns of Asia; but since it was taken by the Turks in 1474, it is much decayed, and their only trade is now in slaves, which are brought from the neighbouring countries.

CAFRARIA, a ter. on the S. of Africa, lying in the form of a crescent, about the inland country of Monomopata, between 35 S. lat. and the tropic of Capricorn, bounded on the E. S. and W. by the Indian and Atlantic oceans; inhabited chiefly by the Hottentots, but most of the sea-coasts sub. to the Dutch, who have built a town and castle near the most southern promontory, called the Cape of Good Hope.

CAGLI, E. lon. 14. 16. lat. 43. 30. a town of the pr. of Urbino, in the Pope's dominions in Italy, sit. 50 m. W. of Loretto, and 20 m. S. of Urbino. The see of a bishop.

CAGLIARI, E. lon. 9. 14. lat. 39. 12. the capital of the island of Sardinia, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean sea, on the S. part of the island, 180 m. N. W. of Pale

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mo, in Sicily, and 260 S. W. of Rome, reduced with the whole island by the English, *anno* 1708, and transferred to the late Emperor Charles VI. retaken by the Spaniards, *anno* 1717; but, by a treaty among the European powers two years after, ceded to the D. of Savoy, then K. of Sicily, with part of the Milanese, in lieu of Sicily; and the house of Savoy still retains this city and island, with the title of K. of Sardinia. Cagliari is the see of an archbishop, the seat of the viceroy, and an university.

CAHORS, E. lon. 1. 6. lat. 44. 26. the capital of the ter. of Querci, in the pr. of Guienne, in France, sit. on the river Lot, 45 m. N. of Toulouse, 50 m. N. W. of Alby, and 287 m. S. of Paris. The see of a bishop, and an university. It is regularly fortified, and the walls are very thick.

CAIFONG, E. lon. 113. 30. lat. 33. 10. a city of China, in the pr. of Honon, sit. on the river Crocenus, 350 m. N. W. of Nankin. In 1642, it was besieged by an army of rebels to the government, who having caused the dykes which confine the river to be cut, the town was overflowed, and 300,000 of the inhabitants destroyed.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, sit. between 81 and 86 degrees of W. lon. and in 21 degrees of N. lat. most considerable for the fishery of tortoises, which the Jamaica-men take here, and carry home alive, keeping them in pens for food, and killing them as they want them. These islands lie S. of Cuba, and N. W. from Jamaica.

CAIKO GRAND, E. lon. 32. 12. lat. 30. 2. the capital of Egypt, in Africa, is sit. in a plain at the foot of a mountain, 2 m. E. of the bank of the river Nile, and 100 m. S. of the mouth of that river. The town is 10 m. in circumference, and may contain a million of inhabitants, and some have computed them at five millions, which must be a mistake, though it is certain they are very numerous, 30 or 40 people

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frequently lodging in one house. Their private buildings make a mean appearance on the outside, but are often very richly furnished and adorned within, and their chief mosques, or temples, very magnificent. The castle stands on the top of a hill, on the S. side of the city, and is 3 m. round, of great antiquity, but hardly so ancient as the natives give out, who imagine it was built by the Patriarch Joseph, and shew a well near the top of it, near 300 feet deep, to which they have given the name of Joseph's well, and is the only well almost in the country. There is a grand Bazar, or market-place, in the middle of the city, but the streets are generally narrow, except the Khalis, or Grand Canal, which runs through the middle of it, from one end to the other, into which they let the water of the river Nile, when it rises to a certain height, and from this canal the water is let into others, and distributed to the adjacent fields and gardens. The Khalis remains dry one half of the year, and appears a spacious street. The plague usually visits Cairo once in three or four years, and is observed to decrease as the waters of the Nile rise. Either on the side of this city, or near it, it is supposed that ancient Egyptian Babylon stood. The English, and other Europeans have their consuls and factors here at this day, for the protection and management of the Turkey trade on that side.

CALABRIA, the most S. W. pr. of Naples in Italy, divided into 2 parts, commonly called Calabria Ulterior, and Citerior, or Hither and Farther Calabria.

CALAIS, E. lon. 2. 6. lat. 50. 58. the capital of the Pais Reconquis, in the pr. of Picardy, in France, sit. on the coast of the English channel, 22 m. S. E. of Dover, and 152 N. of Paris. Taken by Edward III. King of England, *anno* 1347, and lost in the reign of Queen Mary, in 1557. It was bombarded by the English in 1596 without much effect.

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It was anciently a good harbour, but is so choaked up, that it will not admit of any vessels of burden at present. The town is well fortified, and a citadel commands both town and country; but its greatest strength is in its situation among the marshes. It may be overflowed on the approach of an enemy; there is a canal running from it to St. Omer's, Graveline, Dunkirk, Bergues, and Ypres. It consists but of one parish, and yet the inhabitants are computed at 4000.

CALAMETA, E. lon. 46. 38. lat. 35. 48. a populous town of the Morea, in European Turkey, sit. on the river Spinaza, 8 m. from the sea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it afterwards, with all the Morea.

CALATAJUD, a city of Aragon, in Spain, sit. on the river Xalo, 50 m. W. of Saragossa. W. lon. 2. 5. N. lat. 41. 15.

CALATRAVA, W. lon. 4. 20. lat. 39. 5. a town of New Castile, in Spain, sit. on the river Guadiana, 45 m. S. of Toledo, and 80 m. S. of Madrid. It is the chief place of the military order of the Knights of Calatrava, instituted by Sancho II. K. of Castile, 1158.

CALCAR, E. lon. 5. 41. lat. 51. 45. a very strong town of the d. of Cleves, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany; sub. to Prussia.

CALCEDON, E. lon. 29. 7. lat. 41. 30. a city of Bithynia, in the Lesser Asia, once the capital of the country, stood on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, opposite to that city, and near the place where the seraglio or palace of Scutari now stands. Here the 4th general council was held, anno 451, and it made a great figure at that time, but is now dwindled to a little village. It is still remarkable for Scutari, a seraglio of the Grand Signior.

CALCINATO, E. lon. 9. 55. lat. 55. 25. a small town in the d. of Mantua, in Italy, sit. 10 m. S. of the lake De Garda, most remarkable for a defeat of the Imperialists by

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the French, commanded by the D. of Vendosme, anno 1706.

CALCUTTA, on the river Hughley, in Bengal, taken by the Nabob from the English in 1756, when the garrison and English factors were thrust into the black-hole, where most of them miserably perished, for want of air. It was retaken in 1757, by viceroy Admiral Watson, and Colonel Clive, afterwards Lord Clive. See **WILLIAM'S FORT**.

CALEDONIA, W. lon. 79. 12. lat. 8. 7. a settlement the Scots made on the W. side of the gulph or river of Darien, in S. America, anno 1698. It stood on a peninsula, inaccessible almost to an enemy, and from whence they could not have been driven by the Spaniards, if the English E. India company had not made an interest in the English court, to prohibit their colonies in America affording them any provisions or assistance; which orders obliged them, anno 1700, to abandon a colony that would have been of infinite service to Great-Britain, in the late wars. Caledonia also was the ancient name of part of Scotland.

CALENBURG CASTLE, E. lon. 9. 43. lat. 52. 20. capital of the d. of Calenburgh, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, sit. on the river Leine, 15 m. S. of Hanover, and sub. to the D. of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Elector of Hanover and King of Great Britain.

CALICOULAN, or Quilon, E. lon. 75. 21. lat. 9. 5. a town on the Malabar coast, on the Hither Peninsula of India, sit. 150 m. S. of Calicut. Here the Dutch have a factory.

CALICUT, E. lon. 76. 4. lat. 11. 21. a town sit. on the Malabar coast in the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia, 300 m. S. of Goa, and 320 m. S. W. of Fort St George; sub. to its own prince. This was the first land the Portuguese discovered in India, when they found the way by the Cape of Good Hope, anno 1498. The English have a factory here, whence they export pepper and other merchandizes.

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CALLEN, W. lon. 7. 22. lat. 52. 25. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Kilkenny, and pr. of Leinster, sit. 10 m. S. W. of Kilkenny; sends two members to parliament.

CALIFORNIA, is sit. between 116 and 138 degrees of W. lon. and between 23 and 46 degrees of N. lat. It lies almost in the form of a cone reversed, and is now discovered to be a peninsula, which has the Pacific ocean on the N. W. and S. and the gulf of California, which separates it from the Mexicos on the E. The Spanish missionaries from Mexico have lately visited most parts of California, and made many proselytes to Christianity, who acknowledge the King of Spain for their sovereign; and they relate that it is a fine fertile country, producing all the necessaries and conveniences of life. Sir Francis Drake, in his voyage round the world, visited the N. W. part of this country in 1578, and took possession of it in the name of Q. Elizabeth; but the English never attempting to settle any colonies there since, it may be esteemed sub. to the King of Spain. In summer, the heats are very violent along the coasts, for it seldom rains during that season; but in the inland parts the weather is more temperate. In winter the rains are excessive, and when they are over there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy; for strangers, who have been there for five years together, never had any sickness. It is very fruitful, and has several sorts of trees and fruits peculiar to the country. The natives are savage; but the Jesuits pretended to have made many converts to Christianity.

CALLAO, W. lon. 76. 15. S. lat. 12. 30. a port-town once sit. in a little island, on the coast of Peru, in S. America, opposite to Lima, and was the port to that capital; but was almost destroyed by an earthquake in October 1746.

CALLOO, E. lon. 4. 10. lat. 51. 15. a fortress in Austrian Flanders,

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sit. 5 m. W. of Antwerp. Here the Dutch were defeated by the Spaniards in 1638.

CALMAR, E. lon. 16. 15. lat. 56. 48. a town in the ter. of Smaland, cap. of the pr. of Gothland, in Sweden, sit. on the coast of the Baltic sea, 40 m. N. of Carelskroon, and 150 S. W. of Stockholm.

CALMUCKS, wandering tribes, or herds of Tartars, who inhabit the country N. of the Caspian sea, and sometimes put themselves under the protection of Russia, visiting the city of Astracan, and the adjacent country, once or twice a-year.

CALNE, a borough-town in Wiltshire, 88 m. from London, on the Bristol road; sends two members to parliament.

CALPA, or Calpe mountain, W. lon. 6. lat. 36. at the foot whereof Gibraltar, in the pr. of Andalusia, in Spain, stands. It was anciently supposed to be one of the pillars of Hercules, the other being Abyla, on the opposite coast of Africa. This mountain, or rock of Calpa, which covers Gibraltar on the land side, is half a league in height, and so steep, that there is no approaching on that side; whereupon the Spaniards, when they besieged Gibraltar, anno 1727, attempted to undermine the rock, and blow it up; but it was found impracticable.

CALVI, E. lon. 14. 50. lat. 41. 13. a town of the pr. of Lavoro, in Naples, sit. near the sea, 15 m. N. of Naples. The see of a bish.

CALVI, E. lon. 9. 7. lat. 42. 30. a port-town of the island of Corsica, sit. on a bay of the W. side of the island, 40 m. S. W. of Bastia, with a strong fortress, and a good harbour.

CAM river, anciently called Grant, rises in Hertfordshire, and running N. E. of Cambridge, afterwards continues its course northward to the isle of Ely, where it falls into the river Ouse.

CAMARANA, the most fertile island in the Red sea, where they fish for white coral, and pearls. It is inhabited by Blacks.

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CAMARQUE, a fertile island of Provence in France, at the mouth of the river Rhone. It is properly an assemblage of several islands separated from each other by narrow channels.

CAMBAIA, or Campay, E. lon. 72. 15. lat. 22. 30. a town of the pr. of Cambaia, or Gazarat, in the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia, sit. at the bottom of the gulph of Cambaia, 150 m. N. of Surat, and 500 m. S. W. of Delly; a very large city, and had once a great trade, which is now removed to Surat. It is sub. to the Mogul.

CAMBODIA, E. lon. 104. 15. lat. 12. 40. the capital of a k. of the same name, in India beyond Ganges, in Asia, sit. near the western shore of the river Mecon, (by some said to be the largest in the world), about 150 m. N. of the mouth of that river. Cambodia k. extends from the 9th to the 15th degree of N. lat. being bounded by the k. of Laos on the N. Cochin, China, and Chiampa on the E. the Indian ocean on the S. and the bay of Siam on the W. A country annually overflowed in the rainy season, viz. between June and October, as most countries are which lie within the tropic of Cancer, and N. of the Equator, producing rice and such fruits as are usually found between the tropics.

CAMBRAY, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 50. 11. the capital city of the Cambresis, in the French Netherlands, sit. on the river Scheld, near its source, 14 m. S. W. of Valenciennes, and 15 m. S. E. of Douay. It is a large well-built city, and stands in a fruitful country, considerable for its linen manufactory, especially cambrics; which took their name from hence. It is well fortified and defended by two citadels, and as the country about it may be overflowed, it is looked upon to be one of the strongest towns in the Low Countries. It is the see of an archb. and sub. to the French, who took it in the year 1677 from the Spaniards.

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CAMBRESIS, a province of the French Netherlands, about 27 m. in length; bounded on the N. and E. by Hainault, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois. It is a very fertile and populous country, and the inhabitants are industrious, active, and ingenious. The trade consists principally in corn, sheep, very fine wool, and fine linen cloth. Cambray is the principal town.

CAMBRIDGE, the capital of the co. of Cambridge, sit. on the river Cam, 52 m. N. E. of London, and 80 m. E. N. E. of Oxford, most considerable for its university, which is very ancient, founded probably during the Heptarchy, soon after Christianity came to be the religion of this part of the island. There are in Cambridge, at present, 6 colleges, 14 parishes about 1500 students of all sorts, and 6000 inhabitants in the town. The town and university each sends 2 members to parl. The D. of Grafton is the present chancellor to the university. The situation of the town is low, and consequently the air is not very healthy.

CAMBRIDGE New, W. lon. 70. 7. lat. 42. 0. a town of New England, in North America, sit. 3 m. W. of Boston, an university consisting of three colleges.

CAMELFORD, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 24 m. W. of Launceston, and 250 W. by S. of London; sends 2 members to parl.

CAMERET BAY, in the pr. of Britany, in France, forms the harbour of Brest, a station for a squadron of French men of war.

CAMERINO, an ancient, strong, and populous town of the ecclesiastical state in Italy, sit. on a mountain near the Appennines, and river Chiento, E. lon. 3. 7. N. lat. 43. 5.

CAMERON CAPE, a promontory on the N. part of the pr. of Honduras, in N. America.

CAMINEC. See KAMINEC.

CAMINHA, W. lon. 9. 15. lat. 41. 44. a port-town of Portugal, in the pr. of Entre-minho-duero, sit.

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at the mouth of the river Minho, 10 m. N. of Viana, with the title of a duchy.

CAMMIN, E. lon. 15. 12. lat. 54. 4. a port-town of Brandenburg Pomerania, in Germany, sit. on the eastern mouth of the river Oder, opposite to the isle of Wollin, 30 m. N. of Stetin.

CAMPANIA, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 40. 45. a town of the Hither Principate, in Naples, sit. 35 m. S. E. of Naples city. The see of a bishop.

CAMPANIA of Rome, is a territory in the Pope's dominions, extending from the city of Rome S. E. as far as the frontiers of the k. of Naples, lying along the coast of the Mediterranean, 60 m. and upwards. The soil is good, but produces little or nothing, on account of the heavy duties on corn, and by reason of the stagnant waters, the air is very unwholesome.

CAMPBELTOWN, W. lon. 5. 12. lat. 53. 35. a port and parliament-town of Scotland, sit. on the E. coast of Cantire, in the shire of Argyle, 10 miles W. of the isle of Arran.

CAMPDEN, a market-town in Gloucestershire, gives title to a Viscount, and sends 2 members to parliament; sit. 28 m. N. E. of Gloucester, and 86 N. W. of London.

CAMPEACHY, W. lon. 93. 7. lat. 19. 20. sit. on the W. coast of the pr. of Yucatan, or the bay or gulph of Mexico, in S. America, defended by a good wall and forts, and yet it was taken by the English in 1659, by the Buccaneers in 1678, and by the Freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel.

CAMPEN, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 52. 38. a port-town in the pr. of Overijssel, in the United Netherlands, sit. near the mouth of the river Yssel and Zuyder sea, 44 miles N. E. of Amsterdam, and 20 m. N. W. of Deventer. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it the following year.

CANADA, in N. America, is

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bounded by Eskimaux, or New Britain, and Hudson's bay, on the N. and by the river of St Lawrence, the Iroquois, or Five Indian Nations, the Huron and Illinois lakes on the E. and S. and by unknown lands on the W. the chief town whereof is Quebec. This whole country was ceded to Britain by the late peace in 1763. The soil is pretty good, and produces many valuable animals and vegetables; but the winter is very severe for six months of the year.

CANAL ROYAL, or the Canal of Languedoc, so called because it passes through the S. part of Languedoc, and maintains a communication between the Mediterranean and the ocean. It is 170 m. long, and 30 feet broad, and is a very surprising work; but the most wonderful place is that called Malpas, where a very hard rock is pierced through, to make a passage for the water. This canal was begun in 1666, and finished in 1681.

CANARIES, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are seven in number, sit. between 12 and 21 degrees of W. lon. and between 27 and 29 degrees of N. lat. in the Atlantic ocean, the most easterly of them about 150 m. from Cape Non, on the coast of Biledulgerid, in Africa; sub. to Spain. They produce barley, sugar-canes, and excellent wine; and it is thence that the Canary-birds originally come.

CANARY Grand or Proper, which gives its name to the rest, is sit. in 15 deg. 50 min. of W. lon. and between 27 and 28 degrees of N. lat. and is about 120 m. in circumference; the chief town Palma, from whence comes the excellent palm-sack we meet with; for the chief produce of these islands are those rich wines, which from them have obtained the name of Canary wines, and of these 'tis computed 10,000 hogheads are sent annually to Britain in time of peace. They may be well called the Fortunate Islands also, from the pureness and temperateness of the

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air, which, in this warm climate, is constantly refreshed with cool sea-breezes. They were first discovered by the Carthaginians, but lay concealed afterwards for many ages from the rest of the world, till they were again discovered *anno* 1405, by the Spaniards, who remain in possession of them at this day. There were then some people on these islands, but could not tell which was their mother-country, or indeed whether there were any other countries; nor did their language, manners, or customs, resemble their neighbours on the continents of Africa or Europe, or any other part of the world; but they were of an olive-complexion, like the people on the coast of Barbary, in Africa.

CANDAHAR, or Candahor, E. lon. 67. 5. lat. 33. 0. capital of a ter. of the same name, formerly sub. to the Mogul, but at present to Persia, sit. 450 m. N. W. of Lahor, and 500 m. S. W. of Mesched. This is almost the only passage from Persia to India by land, and is extremely strong by situation, being surrounded on all sides by fens and rocks.

CANDIA Island, the ancient Crete, is sit between 23 and 27 degrees of E. lon. and between 35 and 38 degrees of N. lat. in the Mediterranean sea, having the Archipelago on the N. Asia-Minor or Naxos on the N. E. the Morea on the N. W. and Africa on the S. generally reckoned to lie in Asia. It is about 200 miles in length, 50 in breadth, and 500 in circumference; 500 m. from Constantinople, 325 from Dalmatia in Egypt, and 250 from the island of Cyprus. There is no considerable river in the island, but many rivulets, of which Lethe is one of the largest; and here is the celebrated mount Ida, which takes up great part of the middle of the island; and notwithstanding the fine descriptions we meet with of it in the ancient poets, it is only a huge barren rock, destitute of trees and herbage, tho' the valleys beneath

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are well replenished with all manner of excellent fruits, and the villages numerous.

CANDIA, or Mutium, E. lon. 25. 23. lat. 35. 20. the capital of the island of Candia, is sit. on the sea-coast, on the N. side of the island, in a plain at the foot of the mountain; once an excellent harbour, but now choaked up, so that only small vessels can approach it. It is but the skeleton of a city now, which was large and well peopled while subject to the Venetians, when it had a flourishing trade, and was celebrated for its strength and beauty, but is at present a heap of ruins, in which condition it has remained ever since it was taken by the Turks, *anno* 1669, after it had endured a siege of above three years, having been stormed 56 times, and near 200,000 Turks killed under its walls. It is still subject to the Turks.

CANDISH, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by Chitor and Malva on the N. Orixia on the E. Decan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. sub. to the Mogul.

CANDY, E. lon. 79. 12. lat. 7. 35. the capital of the island of Ceylon, in India, sit. on the middle of the island; subject to the K. of Ceylon; but taken by the Dutch in 1765, and a governor settled there by them.

CANEA, E. lon. 24. 15. lat. 35. 28. is a sea-port town on the N. side of Candia, esteemed the second in the island, and sit. 100 m. W. of the city of Candia. It is a pretty good harbour, but the fortifications as much out of repair, as they are in the other towns of Candia, and in all the Grecian islands; sub. to the Turks.

CANETO, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 48. 55. a fortified town of Mantua, in Italy, sit. on the Oglio, 12 m. S. W. of Mantua, several times taken and retaken in the late wars; now subject to Austria.

CANG gulph, or sea, lies between China and Tartary, at the E. end of the long wall. Asia.

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CANIGAU, the highest peak of the Pyrenean mountains, by some said to be 1440 fathoms above the level of the sea.

CANINA, or Epirus, lon. 19. 55. lat. 50. 55. sit. on the E. side of the entrance of the gulph of Venice, having Albania on the N.W. and Thessaly on the S. E. and is a pr. of Turkey, in Europe.

CANNE, anciently Cannæ, the ruins of the ancient city of that name in Italy, and in Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples. This place is rendered famous by the defeat given to the Romans by Hannibal the Carthaginian, when, with an army of 50,000 he engaged 90,000 of the enemy, and cut them almost all to pieces.

CANONOR, E. lon. 75. 6. lat. 10. 15. a town on the Malabar coast of India, in Asia, where the Dutch have a fort and factory they took from the Portuguese, *anno* 1663.

CANORIN isle. See **SALSETTE**.

CANSO, W. lon. 60. lat. 46. a port-town of Acadia, or New Scotland, in N. America, sit. on a narrow strait which separates Acadia from Cape Briton; near this town is a fine fishery for cod-fish, which the French, when possessed of Cape-Breton, interrupted, if at war with them.

CANTABRI, the ancient inhabitants of Biscay, and the northern provinces of Spain.

CANTAL, a high mountain of Auvergne, in France, near St Flour and Aurillac, almost always covered with snow. The summit is thought to be 2500 yards above the level of the sea.

CANTERBURY, E. lon. 1. 17. lat. 51. 16. the capital city of the county of Kent, 56 m. E. of London, and 16 m. N. W. of Dover, being a co. of itself, and an archb. the metropolitan see of the K. and founded by Augustine the monk, by the authority of Pope Gregory, and permission of Ethelbert, K. of Kent, whom Austine converted to Christianity, about the year 598. It is a large populous trading city,

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and has a good silk manufactory, introduced by the Walloons and French in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, being driven out of their country on account of religion. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket; sends 2 members to parl.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontory in the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Morocco, in Africa, sit. in 9 degrees 9 min. W. lon. and 32. 49. N. lat.

CANTIRE, a peninsula of Scotland, stretching into the Irish sea, W. of the isle of Arran.

CANTON, or Kanton, E. lon. 112. 27. lat. 25. 20. a large populous wealthy city, and port-town of the pr. of Quantong, or Canton in China, in Asia, sit. on the river Ta, 50 m. from the Indian ocean, upwards of 1000 m. S. of the capital city of Pekin. Canton is a very secure and commodious harbour, and the only port at present to which the European merchants resort; and from whence they import raw and wrought silks. China-ware, tea, cabinets, and other lacquered wares, gold dust, copper, rhubarb, &c. This city is walled and fortified, and is said to exceed all the cities of Asia, in temples, courts, and palaces, and must be immensely rich; all the trade of this large empire with the European nations, centering here. Notwithstanding their trade with the Christians is so considerable, they will not suffer a Christian to come within the walls of the town; they are admitted no farther than the suburbs.

CANTONS, the provinces of Switzerland so called.

CANTZ, or Canth, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 51. 6. a town of Silesia, 6 m. W. of Breslaw.

CAORLO, E. lon. 13. 12. lat. 46. 10. an Italian island at the bottom of the gulph of Venice, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Aquileia; sub. to Venice. It has a town of the same name, with a bish.

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CAPACIA, E. lon. 15. 16. lat. 40. 40. an episcopal town of Italy, in the k. of Naples and Hither Principate, sit. 6 m. S. of Salerno.

CAPE BRETON. See **BRETON CAPE**.

CAPE-COAST-CASTLE, under the meridian of London, lat. 5. the principal fort and settlement of the English on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa. It is a strong place, furnished with good rooms, and makes a handsome appearance, having a turret on the top; but the air is sometimes excessively unwholesome.

CAPE FRANCOIS, in the island of St Domingo; sub. to France.--America.

CAPE-OF-GOOD-HOPE. See **BON ESPERANCE** and **HOTTENTOTS**.

CAPE-HORN, the most southern promontory of S. America, which ships go round in their passage to the South sea.

CAPE-PALMAS, W. lon. 6. 10. lat. 4. 10. a promontory on the ivory coast of Guinea, in Africa.

CAPE-TRES-POINTS, W. lon. 2. 56. lat. 4. 48. a promontory on the gold coast of Guinea.

CAPE-VERD, W. lon. 17. 5. lat. 14. 46. a promontory of Negroland, in Africa. It is inhabited by negroes, who have the most ugly countenances that can be imagined; and the women are as lascivious as they are ugly, prostituting themselves in public to strangers.

Other remarkable Capes will be found inserted under their proper names.

CAPITANATE, a pr. of Naples, sit. on the gulph of Venice, having the pr. of Molise on the N. and the Principate on the S. It is a level country, without trees; the soil is sandy, and the air hot; near the rivers, however, the soil is fertile in pasture.

CAPO-FINO, a large barren rock in the ter. of the Genoese, which has a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same name, 13 m. E. by S. of Genoa.

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CAPO-d'ISTRIA, a considerable town of Italy, in Istria, on the gulph of Trieste, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Venetians. The air is wholesome and temperate, and its principle revenue consists in wine and salt. E. lon. 14. 0. N. lat. 45. 48.

CAPPACIA, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 40. 40. a town in the Hither Principate, in Naples, sit. 55 m. S. E. of the city of Naples. A bishop's see.

CAPPADOCIA, a pr. of Turkey, now called Natolia, or the Lesser Asia, but it has no modern name in general.

CAPRARIA, E. lon. 11. 5. lat. 43. 15. an island of the Tuscan sea, sit. 30 m. S. W. of Leghorn. It has a strong castle for its defence; is about 15 m. in circumference; and subject to Genoa.

CAPRAROLA, E. lon. 13. 5. lat. 42. 30. a town of St. Peter's patrimony, in Italy, sit. 20 m. N. of Rome, and 8 m. S. of Viterbo. The see of a bishop.

CAPRI, or Caprea, a city and island, E. lon. 14. 48. lat. 40. 51. sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Naples, 3 m. W. of the continent, and 20 m. S. of the city of Naples. The island is 4 m. long, and one broad, the W. end of it a vast high rock, inaccessible by sea, on which is the town of Caprea. The rock is covered with a fruitful soil, producing corn, and all manner of delicious fruits. This island the Emperor Augustus chose for his retirement, and it was the residence of Tiberius several years, where he said to have had palaces and pleasure houses suitable to every season of the year, with a great variety of gardens and groves; but the works under ground were the most extraordinary; the rocks were all undermined, and there were grottos, galleries, highways, bagnios, and subterraneous retirements suitable to his taste, which, with the magnificent buildings on the surface, made it appear like one continued city at a distance, of which there still re

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main great ruins. These works were demolished by the Romans, after the death of Tiberius, in devastation, it is said, of the unnatural scenes that had been acted there. The city of Caprea is the see of a bishop at present.

CAPUA, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 41. a town of the pr. of Lavoro, in Naples, sit. on the river Volturno, 6 m. E. of the sea-coast, 15 m. N. E. of the city of Naples, and 95 m. S. E. of Rome. It is a declining city, but pleasantly situated on a fine plain: here Hannibal and his officers are falsely said to have trifled away their time, while the Romans recovered from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the allied army in 1707; and is the see of an archb. at present.

CAPUL, one of the Philippine Islands in Asia, 8 m. in compass. It is both fertile and pleasant.

CARACOS, or St John de Leon, W. lon. 66. 45. lat. 10. 6. a town on the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, to which it gives its name, and where the best cocoa or chocolate nuts grow. It was plundered by the French 1679.

CARAMANIA, a pr. of Turkey, sit. in the S. part of the Lesser Asia, on the Mediterranean sea; Salsalia is the capital town.

CARARA, a small town of Italy, in the pr. of Massa, between the towns of Massa and Sarzana, and 1 m. from each. Near this place there are several quarries of marble of divers colours, from whence it probably took its name. E. lon. 10. N. lat. 44. 1.

CARAVANS, consist of great numbers of camels and horses loaded with merchandise, which travel over the deserts of Asia and Africa.

CARAVANSERAS, houses built on the great roads through Turkey, Persia, and other eastern countries, for the reception of travellers, who have the liberty of lodging in them, and dressing their own provisions; they are usually built in the form of a square, and have a piazza or closter under them.

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CARASU, the ancient Cydnus, a river of Natolia, which rises in Great Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and at length falls into the Mediterranean sea. The water of this river is so cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous disease. The Emperor Barbarossa was killed by it on his return from the Holy Land, in the year 1100.

CARASUI, a famous lake in Bulgaria, and in the country of the Dobusian Tartars. It is said to be 55 m. in circumference, and to contain several small islands. It is formed by a branch of the river Danube, not far from the place where it falls into the Black sea.

CARBON, anciently the Alpheus, one of the principal rivers of the Morea, in European Turkey.

CARCASSONE, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 43. 11. a town of the pr. of Languedoc, in France, sit. on the river Aude, 15 m. W. of Narbonne and 400 S. of Paris; the see of a bishop.

CARDIFF, a borough-town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, sit. on the river Tawe, 2 m. S. E. of Llandaff, and 165 W. of London; sends one member to parliament.

CARDIGAN, the capital of Cardiganshire, near the mouth of the river Tivy, and the Irish channel, 230 m. W. of London, and 26 N. W. of Carmarthen; gives title of Earl to the family of Brudenel, and sends one member to parl.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 42 m. in length, and 20 in breadth, lying on the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the W. On the E. it hath Radnorshire; Merionethshire on the N. and Carmarthenshire on the S. The air is milder here than in other parts of Wales; and to the W. and S. are plains fruitful in corn. It contains upwards of 3000 houses, and 35,000 inhabitants, 64 parishes, and 4 market-towns; and sends one member to parl. There are several small rivers which rise in the mountains, but the Tivy is the principal. It

abounds with veins of lead and silver ore, a ton of which last will yield 70 or 80 ounces of silver. The mines have been several times worked with great advantage; and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 2000*l.* a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring in the New River water to London. Some private adventurers have attempted to work the mines, but have failed for want of a sufficient stock.

CARDONA, E. lon. 1. 26. lat. 41. 42. a town of the pr. of Catalonia, in Spain, sit. on the river Cardenero, 40 m. N. W. of Barcelona. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, as red, white, carnation, and green; but when washed, it becomes white. There are also vineyards which produce excellent wines, and very lofty pine-trees. It hath the title of a duchy.

CARDUEL, or Carduelia, a pr. of Georgia, in Asia, between the Euxine and the Caspian seas, divided between the Turks and Persians; the capital Teflis.

CARELIA, a pr. of Finland, bounded by the pr. of Savolaxia on the N. and by the gulph of Finland on the S. formerly sub. to Sweden, but yielded to the Russians by late treaties. The capital city Wibourg, till Petersburg, the metropolis of Russia, was part of it built on the coast of Carelia.

CARELSCROON, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 56. 15. a port-town of Bleking, in the pr. of Gothland, in Sweden, sit. on the coast of the Baltic; an excellent harbour, where the Swedes lay up their royal navy.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, in America, between 59 and 63 degrees of W. lon. and between 11 and 18 degrees of N. lat. They are divided among several European nations—Jamaica, Barbadoes, St Kitts, Antigua, Nevis, and several smaller ones, belong to the English; Hispaniola to the Spaniards and French; Cuba, which is the largest, to the Spaniards;

Martinico to the French; besides many others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places.

CARIBBIANA, the N. E. coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, since called Paria and New Andalusia, the inhabitants denominated Caribbees, or Canibals, as well as the inhabitants of the islands of the Antilles, which lie in the Atlantic ocean to the northward of this country, on a supposition that the natives eat human flesh, which has been found to be a mistake.

CARIGNANO, E. lon. 7. 27. lat. 44. 45. a fortified town of Piedmont, in Italy, sit. on the river Po, 7 m. S. of Turin. It was taken by the French in 1544, when the fortifications were destroyed, but the castle was spared. It was also taken and retaken in 1691.

CARINTHIA D. a ter. of Austria, in Germany, having the archbishopric of Saltzburgh on the N. and Carniola and the Venetian territories on the S. sub. to the house of Austria. Clagenfurt is the capital town. The country is very fertile in corn.

CARINOLA, E. lon. 15. 12. lat. 41. 15. a town of the pr. of Lavoro, in Naples, 20 m. N. of the city of Naples. The see of a bishop.

CARISBROOK-CASTLE, sit. in the middle of the isle of Wight, where K. Charles I. was imprisoned by his enemies, in 1647.

CARLINGFORD, W. lon. 6. 24. lat. 54. 5. a port-town of Ireland, sit. on Carlingford bay, in the co. of Louth, and pr. of Leinster, 22 m. N. of Drogheda; sends two members to parliament.

CARYSFORT, a borough in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Baron to the English family of Proby.

CARLISLE, W. lon. 2. 29. lat. 54. 45. the capital city of Cumberland, sit. near the mouth of the river Eden and Solway Frith, 301 m. N. W. from London, and 60 m. S. W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Between Carlisle and Newcastle the

Romans built a wall to prevent the incursions of the Picts, which, for that reason, obtained the name of the Picts wall; and there are some remains of it visible to this day. This city surrendered to the rebels after a short siege, Nov. 15, 1745; but was taken by the King's troops, commanded by his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland, 10th Dec. 1745; since which time a new military road has been made from thence to Newcastle. It is a place of some trade in fustians, and hath a large work for printing cottons.

CARLOWITZ, E. lon. 19. 5. lat. 45. 25. a town of Slavonia, sit. on the W. side of the river Danube, 32 m. N. W. of Belgrade, most remarkable for a peace concluded there between the Christians and the Turks, *anno* 1699.

CARLSTADT, E. lon. 16. 18. lat. 45. 5. the capital of Croatia, a frontier pr. of Christendom against Turkey, sit. on the river Culp, 140 m. S. of Vienna; sub. to the house of Austria.

CARMAGNIOIA, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 44. 45. a fortified town of Piedmont, sit. on the river Po, 12 m. S. of Turin. It was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken the same year by Pr. Eugene.

CARMARTHEN, the capital of Carmarthenshire, sit. on the river Terog, 206 m. W. of London; gives title of Marquis to the family of Osborn, Duke of Leeds; and sends one memb. to parl.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a co. of S. Wales, 48 m. in length, and 25 in breadth; it contains near 3000 houses, 17,000 inhabitants, 145 parishes, eight market-towns, and sends two memb. to parl. It is fruitful in corn and grass, and hath many rich and pleasant meadows; also wood, coal, and fish, especially salmon, which last is exceedingly good. The air is mild and wholesome, the county being less mountainous than others in Wales. The chief town is Carmarthen.

CARMEL, a high mountain in Palestine, noted for being the retreat

of the prophet Elias, and a monastery of the Carmelites. It is covered with shrubs and groves, which shelter game of every kind. There are several villages about it belonging to the Arabs.

CARMONA, W. lon. 5. 37. lat. 37. 24. a town of Andalusia, in Spain, sit. 17 m. E. of Seville. The gate towards Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain.

CARNARVON, a borough town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, sit. near the sea opposite to Anglesea, 8 m. S. W. of Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London; gives title of Marquis to the family of Bridges, Duke of Chandos; and sends one memb. to parliament.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 50 m. in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. by Denbighshire. The air is sharp and cold, the country being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however, there are several fruitful valleys which feed cattle, sheep, and goats. The population is much the same as in Carmarthenshire. The highest mountain is called Snowdon, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fish. The sheep which feed on the sides of it, yield the sweetest mutton in Wales. This county sends two memb. to parl. Carnarvon is the principal town.

CARNIOLA, a ter. of Austria, in Germany, bounded by Carinthia and Styria on the N. and by the ter. of Venice on the S. Laubach is the capital town.

CAROLANO, a ter. on the gulph of Mexico, between Louisiana and Florida.

CAROLINA, comprehending the province of N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, in N. America, is sit. between 75 and 86 degrees of W. lon. and between 31 and 36 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Virginia on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by Florida on the S. and by the Apalachian Indians on

the W. and is about 500 miles in length from N. to S. extending to the westward without limits. Of these, N. Carolina lies most northward; S. Carolina in the middle, and Georgia on the S. Each of them is a royal government, and has a distinct governor generally. The produce of N. Carolina is chiefly tobacco. S. Carolina has a great plenty of rice, and Georgia some; but this is the most barren country, and fortified as a barrier to defend the rest against the Indians; though one part or other of the Carolinas is proper for producing silk, corn, wine, oil, naval stores, skins, and furs, and all the necessaries of life.

CARPATHIAN mountains, divide Hungary and Transilvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, E. lon. 5. 6. lat. 44. 4. a town of Avignon, in Provence, in S. France, sit. 12 m. N. E. of the city of Avignon; and sub. to the Pope. The see of a bishop.

CARPI, E. lon. 11. 12. lat. 44. 45. a town of the d. of Modena, in Italy, sit. 9 m. N. of Modena, and sub. to that d. It hath a strong castle, and the title of a principality.

CARPI, E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 45. 10. a town of the Veronese in Italy, sit. on the river Adige, 24 m. S. E. of Verona, memorable for a victory obtained here by the Imperialists over the French, *anno* 1701.

CARRICK, a co. of Scotland, having the Frith of Clyde on the N. W. and Galloway on the S.

CARRICK, a borough in the co. of Leitrim, in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

CARRICK-FERGUS, W. lon. 6. 16. lat. 54. 45. a town of the co. of Antrim, in the pr. of Ulster, in Ireland, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel of the same name, 14 m. E. of Antrim, and 85 N. of Dublin; sends two memb. to parl. Monf. Thurot landed about 1000 men near this place, Feb. 21. 1760, took possession of the town, raised some contributions here, and at Belfast; but was himself killed, and his little

squadron of three frigates defeated and taken, by one of equal force under the command of Capt. John Elliot, about a week afterwards, near the Isle of Man.

CARTHAGE ruins, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 36. 30. sit. in the k. of Tunis, in Africa, on a peninsula on the coast of the Mediterranean, 30 m. N. W. of the city of Tunis, and 350 E. of Algiers, near a promontory still called Cape Carthage. This place once disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length levelled with the ground by the Romans.

CARTHAGENA, W. lon. 0. 53. lat. 37. 36. a city, and one of the best harbours in Spain; it is sit. on a fine bay of the sea, in the pr. of Murcia, 20 m. S. of the city of Murcia. The see of a bishop. It received its name from Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, who built it. It has the best harbour in all Spain, but nothing considerable, the bishop's see being transferred to Toledo. Sir John Leak took this place in 1706, but it was afterwards retaken by the Duke of Berwick.

CARTHAGENA New, W. lon. 76. 50. lat. 10. 30. capital of the pr. of Carthage, on the Terra Firma in S. America, sit. on a peninsula near the sea-coast, 400 m. S. of Port-Royal, in Jamaica, and 30 m. E. of Porto-Bello; one of the largest and best fortified towns in S. America, with a very secure and capacious harbour, the entrance whereof is so very narrow, that more than one ship can enter it at a time, and well defended by castles and platforms of guns. It was however taken by the English admiral Sir Francis Drake, *anno* 1597, and by Pointi the French admiral *anno* 1697. But great additions having been made to the fortifications, and a numerous garrison of veteran troops in the place, the English were obliged to retire before it, *anno* 1741, after they made themselves masters of most of the forts and harbours; for which several reasons were assigned,

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sides the strength of the place, as the mortality among the troops, the want of skill in the commanders, and the difference between Admiral Vernon and the general.

CARWAR, E. lon. 73. 7. lat. 15. 0. a town on the coast of Malabar, in the H. India, 60 m. S. of Goa, where the English East India company have a factory, from whence they import pepper. This place stands on the side of a bay, with a river capable of receiving ships of large burden. The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the country abounds with plenty of provisions.

CAS St, the place where the English forces were defeated by a body of French in their retreat to the fleet, Sept. 9. 1758.

CASAL, E. lon. 8. 37. lat. 45. 7. the capital of the d. of Monferrat, in Italy, sit. on the river Po, 45 m. E. of Turin, and 30 m. S. W. of Milan; sub. to the crown of Sardinia, to which it was yielded by the house of Austria, for the services the K. of Sardinia had done in the wars against France. The see of a bishop.

CASAL-MAJOR, E. lon. 11. 5. lat. 45. 6. a town in the d. of Milan, in Italy, sit. on the N. side of the river Po, 60 m. S. E. of Milan, and 20 m. S. E. of Cremona; sub. to the house of Austria.

CASAN, or **KASAN**, E. lon. 53. 55. lat. 55. 38. a pr. of Russia, bounded by the pr. of Permian on the N. by Siberia on the E. by the river Wolga, which separates it from Little Novogorod on the S. and by the pr. of Moscow Proper on the W. Asia.

CASBIN, or **CASWIN**, E. lon. 30. lat. 3. 22. a town of the pr. of Astrac, in Persia, in Asia, sit. 10 m. N. of Ispahan. Here the ancient Arfacia flood. The air is subject to such changes from hot to cold, that it is very unwholesome to strangers.

CASCAIS, W. lon. 10. 15. lat. 40. a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, sit. at the mouth of the

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river Tagus, 17 m. E. of Lisbon.

CASCHAW, or **CASSOVIA**, E. lon. 20. 23. lat. 40. 0. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. on the river Horat, 78 m. N. E. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria.

CASERTA, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 41. 5. a city of Lavoura, in Naples, sit. 17 m. N. of the city of Naples. The see of a bishop.

CASHEL, or **CASHILI**, W. lon. 7. 40. lat. 52. 16. a town of the co. of Tipperary, in the pr. of Munster, in Ireland, sit. 13 m. N. W. of Clonmel, and 80 m. S. W. of Dublin. The see of an archb. Sends two members to parliament.

CASHGAR, a country of Tartary in Asia, called also Little Bukharia. The country is pretty fertile, but mountainous and cold. It hath several gold and silver mines which the natives make no use of, their only employment being to feed cattle. Here are also found the musk-animals; and they have diamonds, and other precious stones. The chief town is Cashgar.

CASPIAN-SEA, sit. in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Astracan and the country of the Calmuc Tartars on the N. by the Bocharas and part of Persia on the E. and by another part of Persia and Circassia on the W. being upwards of 400 m. in length from N. to S. and 300 m. in breadth from E. to W. in which the great river Wolga and many others discharge themselves, and yet the waters are generally about the same depth, no tides observed, but once in 15 or 16 years, it rises a great many fathoms, and drowns the adjacent country; and by these floods Astracan has sometimes suffered pretty much. It is properly a lake, having no communication with any other sea. It abounds with fish, which are thought to be better than in other seas.

CASSANO, E. lon. 10. 0. lat. 45. 20. a fortress in the Milanese, in Italy, sit. on the river Adda, 15 m. N. E. of the city of Milan, rendered memorable by an obstinate battle fought here between the

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Germans and French, *anno* 1705; sub. to the house of Austria.

CASSEL, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 51. 20. the capital town of the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, sit. on the river Fulde, near the frontiers of Brunswick, 45 m. N. E. of Marpurg, and 85 m. N. E. of Francfort; sub. to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; seized by the French in 1758, but retaken by the Hanoverian troops, Nov. 1. 1762.

CASSIMERE, E. lon. 72. 25. lat. 34. 30. the capital of the pr. of Cassimere, in India, on this side Ganges, in Asia. It was once the cap. of a k. and has been since the residence of several of the Mogul-Emperors, and is sit. 300 m. N. W. of Delly. The country of Cassimere is surrounded on all sides with high mountains, and is extremely populous, fertile, and pleasant, and the inhabitants are well made, active; and ingenious.

CASSUMBASAR, E. lon. 87. 10. lat. 24. 0. a town of India, in Asia, sit. on the river Ganges, in the pr. of Bengal, 100 m. N. of Hueghiy. The English and Dutch have factories here.

CASTANOVITS, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 45. 40. a town of Croatia, sit. on the river Unna which divides Christendom from Turkey; sub. to the house of Austria.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, E. lon. 8. 57. lat. 40. 56. a fortress in the island of Sardinia, sit. on the N. W. coast of the island. The see of a bishop.

CASTIGLIONE, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 15. a fortified town in the d. of Mantua, 20 m. N. W. of the city of Mantua, sub. to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Germans in 1701, and the French defeated the Imperialists near it in 1706.

CASTILE New, or the kingdom of Toledo, a pr. of Spain, sit. almost in the midst of the k. having Old Castile on the N. and the provinces of Andalusia and Murcia, on the S. Madrid is the capital city of the pr. and of the whole k. The air is ge-

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nerally pure and healthy, but the land is uncultivated thro' the laziness of the inhabitants.

CASTILE Old, a pr. of Spain, having the pr. of Asturia and Biscay on the N. and New Castile on the S. Burgos the capital. It is about 192 m. in length, and 115 in breadth.

CASTILE DE ORO, a name given to the S. pr. of Terra Firma, in S. America, on the first planting it, by the Spaniards. It comprehends eight governments.

CASTILLON, W. lon. 10. min. lat. 44. 50. a town of Perigort, in the pr. of Guienne, in France, sit. on the river Dordogne, 25 m. E. of Bourdeaux. It is remarkable for a victory gained here, by the French over the English, in 1451.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough of Norfolk, sit. near the sea-side, 7 m. N. E. of Lynn, and 97 N. N. E. of London; sends two memb. to parli. It formerly had a harbour, but that is now choaked up with sand.

CASTLE-TOWN, W. lon. 4. 40. lat. 53. 50. cap. of the isle of Man, sit. on the S. W. part of the island, formerly a bishop's see.

CASTRES, E. lon. 2. 5. lat. 43. 37. a city of Languedoc, in France, 20 m. S. of Arby, and 35 m. E. of Tholouse. The see of a bish. The Hugonots made it a kind of republic in 1629, but being vanquished, the fortifications were demolished.

CASTRO, W. lon. 82. S. lat. 43. the cap. of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in S. America, 180 m. S. of Baldivia; subject to Spain.

CASTRO, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 42. 30. capital of the d. of Castro, in the Pope's ter. in Italy, sit. on the confines of Tuscany, 58 m. N. W. of Rome. It was much damaged by the Turks in 1557.

CATACOMBS, large vaults in Egypt and Italy, where the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a pr. of Spain, bounded by the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea

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on the E. and S. and by the provinces of Arragon and Valencia on the W. Barcelona is the capital. In 1641 the inhabitants revolted from Spain, and submitted to the French, who continued masters till 1652. The air is wholesome, and the country mountainous, but fertile and pleasant.

CATANIA, E. lon. 15. 19. lat. 38. 30. a city and port-town of the pr. of Demona, in Sicily, sit. on a bay of the sea, which forms a good harbour, 32 m. N. of Syracuse, 50 m. S. of Messina, near the foot of mount Atna, by eruptions from whence it suffer'd much in the years 1669 and 1693. The cathedral and great part of the city were overturned in a moment by the last, and 18,000 people perished in the ruins. It has since been rebuilt and repopled, the country round about being very fertile. It is a bishop's see.

CATARO, E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 45. 25. the capital of the ter. of Cattaro, in Venetian Dalmatia, sit. 38 m. N. W. of Drino, and 27 m. S. E. of Ragusa; the see of a bishop. sub. to Venice.

CATEGATE, or SCAGERACKSEA, is the passage from the ocean to the Sound, or entrance into the Baltic sea, between Sweden and Denmark.

CATHAI, the name given to China by the Europeans, when they first heard of it.

CATHERLOUGH, W. lon. 7. lat. 52. 45. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Catherlough, and pr. of Leinster, sit. on the river Barrow, 16 m. N. E. of Kilkenny; sends two members to parliament.

CATHERLOUGH county, in Ireland, is about 28 m. in length, and 8 in breadth, contains about 1000 houses, 42 parishes, five baronies, or boroughs, and sends six members to parliament.

CAITHNESS, the most N. E. co. of Scotland, having the ocean to the N. and E. and S. E.

CATHOC CAPE, W. lon. 89. lat. 21. 30. the N. E. promon-

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tory of the pr. of Yucatan, in Mexico, in S. America.

CAVAN, W. lon. 7. 32. lat. 54. 0. the cap. of the co. of Cavan, in the pr. of Ulster, in Ireland, sit. 60 m. N. W. of Dublin; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the family of Lambert. The county is 47 m. in length and 23 in breadth, but hath only two towns of any note, viz. Cavan and Kilmore. It contains upwards of 8000 houses, 37 parishes, seven baronies, two boroughs, and sends six members to parl.

CAVILLON, E. lon. 5. lat. 43. 44. a town of Provence, in France, sit. on the river Durance, 17 m. S. E. of Avignon. The see of a bishop. sub. to the Pope.

CAUX, a territory of Normandy, in France, containing 600 parishes, 30 towns, and ten cities, though it is only 40 m. long, and as much broad. It abounds in corn, flax, and hemp.

CAXAMALCA, W. lon. 75. 39. S. lat. 7. 45. a town of Peru, in S. America, sit. 250 m. E. of the Pacific ocean, and 300 m. N. N. E. of Lima. In this town, Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atabalipa, the Inca or Emperor of Peru, prisoner, and murdered him in cold blood, anno 1533.

CAXTON, a post-town in Cambridgeshire, formerly a market town sit. on the N. road to York, 8 m. W. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London. It is still a great thoroughfare.

CAYA, a river which rises near Porta-legre, in Portugal, and running S. E. afterwards divides Spain from Portugal, falling into the river Guadiana, at Badajox, in Spanish Estremadura.

CAYENNE, W. lon. 58. 10. lat. 5. 0. a town sit. on a small island of the same name, near the coast of S. America, and the capital of the French settlements there, bounded by the Dutch colonies of Surinam on the N. and the mouth of the river Amazon on the S. to which country the French have given the

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name of Equinoctial France, from its situation under or near the equator. It produces tobacco, sugar, Indian corn, and coffee. The French settled here in 1635, but leaving it in 1654, the English took possession, and staid 10 years, when the French again became masters of it. The Dutch took possession in 1676, but the French drove them away the year following.

CEBU, one of the most southerly Philippine islands in the Indian seas, sit. between the island of Layte on the W. and Negro on the E.

CELEBES, or Macassar island, is sit. between 116 and 124 degrees of E. lon. and between 2 degrees N. and 6 deg. S. lat. being 500 m. long, and generally 200 broad. The air of this island is hot and moist; and lying under, or very near the equator, subject to great rains above six months in the year. It has the Philippine islands on the N. the Molucca and Banda islands on the E. and the island of Borneo on the W. The natives are most remarkable for their skill in poisonous drugs and herbs, which abound in this island, as well as opium. They poison their darts, which they blow thro' hollow trunks, and the least wound they make is mortal.

The Dutch joining with the natives against the Portuguese, first expelled them, and then usurped the dominion of the island, where they have such strong fortresses, and numerous garrisons, that they treat the natives, both princes and people, as their slaves; tho' it was a great while before they could effect this, the inhabitants being generally a brave hardy people; and are hired by most of the Indian nations, and the Europeans who have settlements in that part of the world, to serve in their troops. The chief reason the Portuguese, and the Dutch after them, had for subduing this island, was, that it lay near the Molucca and Banda islands, where the cloves and nutmegs grow; and they could never secure their possession of those fine spices, unless

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they were masters of this island; and still, if any other nation should join the natives, and expel the Dutch from hence, it would be no difficult matter to come in for a share of those spices, which they robbed the English of, in time of profound peace.

CELL. See ZELL.

CENADA, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 46. 0. a town of the pr. of Trevigiana, in Italy, sit. 10 m. S. of Belluno, and 32 m. N. of Padua, sub. to Venice; the see of a bishop.

CENU, W. lon. 76. 4 N. lat. 9. 0. a town of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 m. S. of Carthagena.

CEPHALONIA, E. lon. 20. 45. lat. 38. 30. the cap. of the island of Cephalonia, sit. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, or Janna; sub. to Venice. The island produces oil, muscadine wine, and grapes which when dried resemble currants. The climate is very hot, and there are blossoms on the trees all the year round.

CERAM, sit. between 126 and 120 degrees of E. lon. and 3 deg. of S. lat. an island in the Indian ocean, having the islands of Molucca and Gilolo on the N. and Amboyna and the Panda islands on the S. and is about 140 m. long and 40 broad, a mountainous woody country, where the Dutch have a fortress, which keeps the natives in subjection, and contributes to defend their possession of the spice islands. The inhabitants of these and the neighbouring islands were reported to be cannibals by the first Europeans that visited them; but upon a better acquaintance with that people, there seems to be very little foundation for the charge.

CERIGO, or CYTHEREA, E. lon. 23. 40. lat. 36. 22. an island of Turkey, in the Archipelago, sit. near the E. part of the Morea, 50 m. N. of the isle of Candia. This was the native country of Venus and of Helen, who occasioned the siege of Troy. It is a mountainous rocky island, between 40 and 50 m. in circumference, however

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provisions are cheap, and there are great numbers of hares, quails, and turtle-doves.

CESENA, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 44. 20. a town of Romania, in Italy, sit. 15 m. S. of Ravenna; sub. to the Pope. The see of a bishop.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, whither the Protestants frequently retire and defend themselves against the tyranny of their princes; and where the English made an attempt to support them, by their fleet from the Mediterranean, in the reign of Q. Anne; but the communication was cut off by the French troops who had possessed the passes.

CEUTA, W. lon. 6. 25. lat. 35. 36. a city of the k. of Fez, in Africa, sit. on the S. side of the straits of Gioraltar, almost opposite to it, 150 m. N. of the capital city of Fez. A strong fortress, in the possession of Spain, taken from the Moors in 1415. They besieged it vigorously in 1697, and still continue to make frequent attacks upon it.

CEYLON island, sit. between 78 and 82 degrees of E. lon. and between 6 and 10 N. lat. being 250 m. long, and 195 broad, sit. in the Indian sea, near the S. E. coast of the continent of the Hither India. The Dutch are possessed of all the sea coast, and have shut up the K. in the middle of the island, who resides at his capital city of Candy, while the Dutch monopolize all the cinnamon which this island only produces, and suffer no other nation to trade with the natives, or get any cinnamon but what they purchase of them. They pretend to assist the K. of Ceylon against the Portuguese, who had several towns and fortresses on the coast; and when they had driven the Portuguese out, usurped the dominion of the country, and in 1765, they attacked the city of Candy also, and have established a governor there of their own. The island is full of woods, which abound in wild beasts and very dangerous serpents, some

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of whom are so large, that they will kill a tyger, and swallow him whole afterwards; having first broken all his bones, by twisting themselves round him. The most extraordinary vegetable production is a tree called the *Tallipot*, one of whose leaves will cover ten men, and keep them from the rain: they are very light, and travellers carry them from place to place, and use them as tents.

CHAGRE, W. lon. 82. 7. lat. 9. 50. a fort at the mouth of Chagre river, in the pr. of Darien, in America, a little S. W. of Porto-bello, and 350 m. W. of Carthagena. This fort has been taken several times by the Buccaneers, and last by admiral Vernon in 1740, where he found some rich merchandise, most of the goods loaden on board the galleons being sent down the river hither from Panama, except the plate, in order to be shipped at Porto-bello.

CHALDEA, or Babylonia, was the S. part of that pr. in the Asiatic Turkey, now called Eyraca Arabic, which lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and on the United Stream, N. W. of the gulph of Boffora, usually called the Persian gulph, and S. E. of the pr. of Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia.

CHALLONS-SUR-MARNE, E. lon. 4. 37. lat. 48. 57. the cap. of the Challonois, in Champagne, in France, sit. on the rivers Marne, Mah, and Nau, 95 m. E. of Paris, and 30 m. S. E. of Rheims. The see of a bishop. It carries on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs.

CHALLONS-SUR-SAONE, E. lon. 5. 17. lat. 46. 47. capital of the ter. of Challons, in Burgundy, in France, 35 m. S. of Dijon. The see of a bishop.

CHALUS, a town and castle of France, in Limosin, remarkable for its horse-fair, which is held on St George's day. E. lon. 1. 25. N. lat. 45. 16.

CHAMBERRY, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 45. 35. the capital of the d. of

Savoy, *lit.* 85 m. N. W. of Turin, and 40 S. of Geneva. It was taken by the Spaniards, 1742, and in 1743, the palace was on fire, where Don Philip was very near perishing in the flames.

CHAMPAIGNE, a province of France, bounded by Picardy on the N. by Lorraine on the E. by Burgundy on the S. and by the isle of France on the W. The chief city Troyes. Its principal trade consists in excellent wine, all sorts of corn, linen cloth, woollen stuffs, cattle, and sheep. The inhabitants are mild, laborious, and valiant, but they are reckoned to have no great depth of understanding.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, W. lon. 75. 10. lat. 45. *lit.* on the N. of the pr. of New York, in N. America. It is remarkable for the destruction of the American fleet; in October 1776.

CHANDERNAGORE, a French settlement in the East Indies, on the river Ganges, taken by Col. Clive, March 24. 1757.

CHARCAS, the S. part of Peru, in S. America, in which is the great silver mine of Potosi. La Plata is the capital.

CHARENTE, a river of France, which rising in Limosin, runs westward by Angoulême and Saintes, falling into the bay of Biscay, opposite to the isle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 48. 45. a town of the isle of France, *lit.* on the Seine, 4 m. S. E. of Paris; whither the French Protestants of Paris used to go to church, when they were tolerated by that crown.

CHARLEMONT, W. lon. 6. 50. lat. 54. 16. a town of Ireland, *lit.* on the river Blackwater, in the county of Ardenagh, and pr. of Ulster, 6 m. S. of Dungannon; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Caulfield.

CHARLEROY, E. lon. 4. 48. lat. 50. 20. a strong town in the pr. of Namur, in the Austrian Netherlands, *lit.* on the river Sambre, 19

m. W. of Namur. It was built by the Spaniards in 1666, and is now in their possession.

CHARLES CAPE, lat. 37. 12. N. a promontory of Virginia, in America, which makes the N. side of the strait entering the bay of Chesapeake.

CHARLES CAPE, a pr. of N. America, on the S. W. part of the strait entering into Hudson's bay.

CHARLESTOWN, W. lon. 79. 12. lat. 32. 30. the capital town of S. Carolina, in N. America, *lit.* on a peninsula, formed by Ashley and Cooper rivers, the former of which is navigable for ships, 20 miles above the town. A commodious and secure harbour; and the town was as well built as most in America, and a place of good trade; from whence a great number of ships are annually loaded with rice, skins, pitch, and tar; but the fortifications have been suffered to run to ruin; and the town was destroyed by fire, with abundance of valuable merchandise, Feb. 21. 1740. They have frequently suffered also by inundations and unhealthful seasons; but under all these disadvantages, it is one of the best colonies belonging to the United States of America; and capable of improvements that might be more advantageous than any of the northern colonies.

CHARLES FORT, W. lon. 8. 18. lat. 51. 21. a fortress in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster, in Ireland, *lit.* at the entrance of Kin-sale harbour.

CHARLETON, W. lon. 80. 14. lat. 52. 5. an island at the bottom of Hudson's bay, in N. America; sub. to Great Britain.

CHARLEVILLE, W. lon. 8. 42. lat. 52. 13. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster, *lit.* 30 m. N. of Cork; sends two memb. to parl.

CHARTRES, E. lon. 1. 29. lat. 48. 57. a large city of France, capital of the Chartrain and Beauce, in the pr. of Orleans, *lit.* on the river Eure, 45 m. S. W. of Paris. The see of a bishop.

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CHARTREUSE grand, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 45. 20. the capital of all the convents of the Chartreuse monks, sit. 7 m. N.E. of Grenoble, in the pr. of Dauphiny, in France, to which they ascend 3 miles thro' an almost impenetrable forest of fir-trees. Here the deputies from all their convents, being upwards of 200 annually meet. These monks are not allowed to speak to one another, but at certain hours, and at certain places; but are busied in all mechanic arts, and spin and weave their own clothes, and make all manner of instruments and utensils of wood, iron, brass, &c. On holidays only they are permitted to walk out, and open their mouths at pleasure.

CHARYBDIS, a rock in the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, where there is an eddy of water that drove the vessels on the rock Scylla, when the mariners endeavoured to avoid this; but now navigation is better understood, our sailors find no such inconvenience here, or perhaps the whirlpool itself is grown less dangerous than formerly.

CHATHAM, a port-town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, sit. on the river Medway, 32 m. S. E. of London. The principal station of the royal navy, furnished with timber, rope-yards, and naval stores, sufficient for the building and fitting out the largest fleet; the mouth of the river being well defended by Sheerness, and other forts and castles. Yet it happened to be so neglected in the Dutch war, in 1667, that the enemy came up the river, and burnt and destroyed several of the first rates, and other men of war in the harbour. In the year 1757, by direction of the D. of Cumberland, several additional fortifications were begun at this place, so that now, the ships are in no danger of an insult, either by land or water. It gave title of Earl to the Hon. W. Pitt.

CHATTEAU-DAUPHINE, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 44. 30. a fortress, sit.

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on the frontiers of Piedmont and Dauphine; but yielded by France to Piedmont at the treaty of Utrecht; and now sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

CHATTEAU DU LOIR, a town of France, in the Maine, famous for sustaining a siege of seven years against the Count of Mans. E. lon. 0. 25. N. lat. 7. 40.

CHATEL-CHALON, E. lon. 5. 25. lat. 46. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Franche Compté, sit. 20 m. S. of Dole, remarkable for its abbey of Benedictine nuns.

CHAUL, E. lon. 72. 45. lat. 18. 20. a fortified town of Asia, in the k. of Visapore, on the coast of Malabar, with a good harbour; it belongs to the Portuguese; 15 m. S. of Bombay.

CHEKIAM, a maritime pr. of China, in Asia, having the pr. of Nankin on the N. and the ocean on the E. It contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and an incredible number of populous villages.

CHELM, E. lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 10. a town of Poland, capital of the pal. of Chelm, in the province of Red Russia, 110 m. S. E. of Warsaw.

CHELMSFORD, a co. town of Essex, sit. on the river Chelmer, 29 m. N. E. of London. Here is an excellent conduit, on which are several inscriptions almost defaced by time. It has such a supply of water that it runs a hoghead and a half and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are chosen, and the assizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly sessions.

CHELSEA, a fine village, sit. on the river Thames, in Middlesex, two m. W. of Westminster; where stands a magnificent hospital for invalids, and an excellent physic-garden.

CHELTENHAM, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Gloucester, and 95 N. by W. of London; much resorted to for its medicinal waters, which are something like those of Scarborough.

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CHEMNITZ, a town in Saxony, noted for its warm baths, as well as for its mines of silver and other metals; but more so for a very high rock, one part of which, from the bottom to the top, is of a shining blue, mixed with green, and some specks of yellow that give it a most beautiful appearance.

CHEPELIO, W. lon. 81. 20. lat. 9. 0. an island in the bay of Panama, and pr. of Darien, in America, sit. about a league from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit.

CHEPSTOW, a market-town in Monmouthshire, sit. on the river Wye, near its mouth, 10 m. S. of Monmouth, and 131 W. of London. The tide rises here 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, said to be higher than in any other place in Europe.

CHERASCO, lon. 7. 55. lat. 44. 35. a considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a ter. of the same name, belonging to the K. of Sardinia, where he retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is sit. at the confluence of the river Sturlia and Tanaro, upon a mountain 17 m. N. E. of Coni, and 22 m. S. E. of Turin.

CHERBURG, W. lon. 1. 38. lat. 49. 38. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 50 m. N. W. of Caen, and opposite to Hampshire, in England; near which place, the confederate fleet, commanded by admiral Ruffel, obtained a victory over the French, commanded by admiral Tourville, in 1692, and afterwards burnt 20 of their men of war near Cape La Hogue. In August 1758, this town was taken by the English forces, and the harbour with all its forts and batteries destroyed.

CHERRY ISLE, E. lon. 20. 5. lat. 75. sit. on the N. of the Frozen Ocean, between Norway and Greenland.

CHERSO, E. lon. 14. 52. lat. 45. 8. capital of the island of Cherso, in the gulph of Venice, sit. be-

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tween Istria and Morlachia; and sub. to the Venetians. The air is good, but the soil is stony; however, it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey.

CHERSONESUS, a name anciently given to some towns and peninsulas, and still made use of by some geographers, when the most celebrated are mentioned.

CHERWELL river, rising in Northamptonshire, runs S. by Banbury, through Oxfordshire, to the city of Oxford, where it unites its waters with the Isis.

CHESAPEAK BAY, sit. in 35 degrees of W. lon. and between 37 and 40 degrees of N. lat. runs about 300 miles up into the country, between Virginia and Maryland, in America, navigable almost all the way for large ships, being about 20 m. broad at the entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, and between 20 and 30 m. broad afterwards, and abundance of navigable rivers falling into it; ships go to the very doors of the planters and take in their lading of tobacco and other goods.

CHESHIRE, a county of England, 50 m. in length, and 33 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire, on the W. Flintshire and Denbighshire, on the N. by Lancashire, and on the S. by Shropshire. It contains 24,000 houses, and upwards of a thousand inhabitants, 13 market towns, and 86 parishes. The soil and foil are very good; but the land is fitter for pasture than corn for which reason the inhabitants feed a great number of cattle, and it is remarkable for an excellent kind of cheese. Besides this, there are salt-works, which yield a white salt, and several mines of coal. The capital town is Chester.

CHESTER, W. lon. 3. lat. 53. 12. the capital city of Cheshire, 182 m. N. W. of London; given the title of Earl to the Prince of Wales; and is the see of a bishop.

CHESTER New, W. lon. 75. lat. 39. 54. capital of the county

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Chester, in Pennsylvania, sit. on the river Delaware, S. of Philadelphia. It is a fine capacious harbour, and admits vessels of any burden.

CHESTERFIELD, a market-town of Derbyshire, 147 m. N. E. of London, and 20 N. of Derby; gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Stanhope.

CHEVIOT, or Tiviot-hills, run from N. to S. through Cumberland and Northumberland; and were formerly the borders and boundaries between England and Scotland, where many an obstinate battle has been fought between the two nations; one of them recorded in the ballad of Chevy-chace.

CHIAMETLAN, a maritime pr. of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the same name. It is fertile, contains several rich silver-mines, and produces much honey and wax.

CHIAPA, a pr. of Mexico, in N. America, with two towns of the same name, one of which is the capital. It abounds in cochineal, cattle, fruits, honey, and several sorts of game, and brings in a good revenue to Spain from its trade.

CHIARI, E. lon. 10. 17. lat. 45. 30. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Brescia, in the ter. of Venice, sit. 7 m. W. of Brescia, and 27 m. E. of Milan. Here the Imperialists gained a victory over the French, anno 1701.

CHIAVENNA, E. lon. 9. 29. lat. 46. 15. a town of the Grisons, sit. N. of the lake de Como, in Italy, 35 m. S. of Coire. It carries on a good trade in wine and delicate fruits.

CHICHESTER, W. lon. 49 min. lat. 50. 50. the capital city of Sussex, sit. 63 m. S. W. of London, and 20 m. E. of Portsmouth; sends two members to parliament. It is a bishop's see.

CHILI Proper, is sit. on the W. coast of S. America, bounded by Peru on the N. by the pr. of La Plata on the E. by Patagonia on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. lying between 25 and 45

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degrees of S. lat. but some comprehend Patagonia in Chili, and extend it to Cape Horn, the most southern promontory in S. America. It is not less than 750 m. in length, though only from 37 to 50 in breadth. It abounds in trees, fruits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The inhabitants are brave, jealous of liberty, and have never been thoroughly subdued by the Spaniards.

CHILOË, W. lon. 74. S. lat. from 42 to 44; an island in the S. sea.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from East to West, through Buckinghamshire.

CHIMAY, E. lon. 4. 17. lat. 50. 30. a town of the French Netherlands, cap. of the ter. of Chimay, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. 20 m. S. of Charleroy. It was ceded to the French, by the Spaniards, in 1684.

CHIMÆRA, E. lon. 20. 29. lat. 40. 10. a port-town of Turkey in Europe, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, in the pr. of Epirus, 15 m. N. of the city of Corfu, near which are the mountains of Chimæra, which divide Epirus from Thessaly.

CHINA, including Chinesian Tartary, is sit. between 95 and 135 degrees of E. lon. and between 21 and 55 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by Russian Tartary on the N. by the Pacific ocean on the E. and S. and by Tonquin, Tibet, and the territories of Russia on the W. from which it is separated by the river Argun, being about 2000 m. in length from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth from E. to W. It is usually divided into 16 provinces, which will be described in their alphabetical order, as they occur. In these provinces it is computed there are 155 capital cities, 1312 of the second rank, 2357 fortified towns, and upwards of ten millions of families, which may amount to fifty millions of people; and some have computed them at fifty-eight millions. There are several very large rivers, and where these are wanting, the whole country is cut

through with navigable canals; and a brisk trade driven on them from one end of the k. to the other. There is a long wall of stone, 1500 m. in length, which the Chinese built to defend themselves against the incursions of the Tartars; but the Tartars, notwithstanding, made a conquest of their country, about 150 years since; and they are now governed by Tartar princes, who permit them, however, to retain their own laws, obliging them only to cut off their hair; and as to religion, they were all Pagans, and so no great change made in it. The Popish missionaries had once made a considerable number of profelytes amongst them, but have lately been expelled the kingdom.

The chief produce of this country is silk, tea, china, japan-ware, and gold-dust, of which almost every maritime people of Europe import a great deal, sending them silver in return.

The Europeans complain of them as very tricking unfair dealers; and that their customhouse officers take all opportunities of extorting money from foreigners.

Their writing and printing is a sort of short-hand, every character expressing a word, and sometimes a sentence. They have not the use of letters.

The Emperor is an absolute Prince, but all his laws and acts must be passed by a certain great council of his nobility, before they are of any force; however he does not want means to oblige them to yield their assent to what he proposes, any more than the sovereigns in this part of the world.

The government requires a profound submission of children to their parents; they even make statues and images to represent their ancestors, and worship them in their houses; and mutual civility among all men is enjoined by law, which seems to have made them a nation of hypocrites, having very little regard to the solemn professions they make of their friendship.

The revenues of the crown are computed at 21 millions sterling, which is not difficult to know, because an account of every man's family, estate, and substance, is taken every year and enrolled.

Their forces are said to consist of five millions of men in time of peace; a militia that are very seldom raised, having few enemies since the union of Tartary with China. Pekin is the capital of the whole Empire.

CHINCA, W. lon. 75. 52. lat. S. 13. 12. a port-town of Peru, sit. on a river and extensive valley of the same name, 60 m. S. of Lima.

CHINON, E. lon. 20 min. lat. 47. 12. a town of France, in the ter. of Tourain, in the pr. of Orleans, 23 m. S. W. of Tours. This town is remarkable for the death of Henry II. K. of England; and for the birth of the celebrated Rabelais.

CHIOS, Xio, or Scio, an island called by the Turks Saki Saduc, lies near the coast of Ionia, in the Lesser Asia, about 100 miles W. of Smyrna. It is a mountainous rocky island, 100 m. in circumference, almost destitute of water in dry summers. It is computed there are about 10,000 Turks, 3000 Latins, and 100,000 Greeks in the island; and the Greeks have 300 churches here, besides chapels and monasteries. A Cadi, or Mahometan ecclesiastic, has the administration of the civil government, and an Aga of the Janissaries has the command of the soldiers. The soil produces great plenty of excellent wine. It was from hence the ancients had their nectar. They have also oil and silk, oranges and lemons, and the best mastic, but very little corn.

CHIOS, the capital of the island of Chios, E. lon. 27. 14. lat. 38. 5 is sit. on the E. coast of the island. It is as well built, as most towns in the Levant, having been long in the possession of the Genoese. There is usually a Turkish garrison of 1400 men in the town; and the port is the rendezvous of the Turks.

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th shipping, going out and returning home to Constantinople, and there is usually a squadron of Turkish galleys in the port. The natives pretend Homer was born here, and shew a place which they call his school, at the foot of mount Epos, about 4 m. from the city.

CHIOZZO, or Chioggio, a town in the island Chioggio, in the gulph of Venice, by which there is a passage into the Lagunes, sit. 15 m. S. of the city of Venice.

CHIPPENHAM, a market and borough town of Wiltshire, sit. 22 m. N. W. of Salisbury, and 94 W. of London; W. lon. 2. 12. lat. 51. 5. sends two members to parliament.

CHIPPING, or High-Wicombe, borough-town of Bucks, sit. 33 m. from London, on the Oxford-road; sends 2 members to parl.

CHIRVAN. See **SHIRVAN**.

CHITOR, E. lon. 76. lat. 23. 30. the capital of the pr. of Chitor, in the Hither India, 250 m. N. E. of Agra, and 270 S. W. of Agra; sub. to the Mogul. This city is supposed to be the capital of Porus's dominions, who fought with Alexander. Asia.

CHITOR, E. lon. 7. 32. lat. 45. 1. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Po, 10 m. N. of Turin, taken by the French after a brave defence, *anno* 1705; recovered the next year by the confederates, after the victory of Turin; subject to the K. of Sardinia.

CHOISI, a royal palace in France.

CHOCZIM. See **CHOTZIM**.

CHONAT, E. lon. 21. 20. lat. 22. a town of Hungary, sit. on the river Merisi, 15 m. E. of Seged; sub. to the house of Austria. See of a bishop.

CHORASAN, a pr. of Persia, Asia, on the N. E. adjoining to the Tartary. This was the ancient Bactria, and the country of the K. Khan, afterwards sovereign of Persia.

CHOTZIM, E. lon. 27. 15. lat. 50. a frontier town of Moldavia,

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via, on the confines of Poland, sit. on the river Neister, 110 m. N. W. of Jazy; taken and retaken several times in the late wars between Russia and Turkey; now in possession of the Turks.

CHREMNITS, E. lon. 18. 57. lat. 48. 45. the chief of the mine-towns in Upper Hungary, sit. 68 m. N. E. of Presburgh; sub. to the house of Austria.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a borough-town of Hampshire, sit. near the sea-coast, 10 m. E. of Pool, 12 W. of Lymington, and 101 S. W. of London; sends 2 members to parl.

CHRISTIANA, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 59. 50. a town of Norway, in the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. on a bay of the sea, 100 m. N. of Gottenburg; sub. to Denmark.

CHRISTIANOPLE, E. lon. 15. 40. lat. 57. a port-town of Sweden, sit. on the Baltic sea, in the ter. of Bleking, in the pr. of S. Gothland, 13 m. N. E. of Carelsroon. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658.

CHRISTIANSTADT, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 56. 2. a town of Sweden, sit. on the river Heges, in the ter. of Bleking, in the pr. of S. Gothland, 45 m. W. of Carelsroon; sub. to Sweden. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658, taken by the Danes in 1678, and retaken by the Swedes in 1680.

CHRISTOPHERS St. or St. Kitts, W. lon. 94. 10. lat. 17. 30. one of the Caribbee islands, to which Columbus gave his Christian name. It is about 20 m. long, and 7 broad, and has a high mountain in the middle, from whence some rivulets run down. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, precipices, and thick woods, and in the W. part of the island are sulphureous springs. The produce of it is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, and indigo, with the tropical fruits. It lies near the N. W. point of Nevis, about 60 m. W. of Antigua; sub. to Great Britain.

CHURCHILL FORT, sit. on the E. side of Hudson's-bay, in British Canada, in America, W. lon.

16. N. lat. 60. the most northerly fort belonging to the Hudson's bay company.

CHUSAN, or Cheuxan, E. lon. 124. lat. 30. 40. an island on the E. coast of China, in Asia, near the pr. of Chekiam, where the English E. India company had a factory, but were obliged, by the extortions of the natives, to remove.

CHUSISTAN, a pr. on the S. W. of Persia, in Asia, having the gulph of Persia on the S. and the pr. of Eyraca Agem on the N. It is the Susiana of the ancients, and Susian is the capital.

CIFALU, or Cefalidi, E. lon. 13. 32. lat. 38. 30. a port-town of Sicily, in the pr. of Valdemona, sit. on a cape or promontory, 36 m. E. of Palermo; the see of a bish. sub. to the King of the two Sicilies.

CILICIA, anciently a pr. of the Lesser Asia, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, N. W. of Syria, now the E. division of the pr. of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey.

CINALOA, a pr. of Mexico, in N. America, lying on the Pacific ocean, opposite to the S. end of California. The air is very wholesome; and the country abounds in fruits, Indian corn, pulse, and cotton. The natives are very robust and warlike.

CINCA, or CINGA, a river in Spain, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running S. through Arragon, falls into the river Ebro.

CINQUE-PORTS, sit. on the coast of Kent and Suffex, viz. Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford, under the government of the constable of Dover castle; had large privileges granted them on account of their setting out ships for defence of the coast against France; but the sea is now retired some distance from Romney. They send each two barons to parl. who, at the coronation, support the canopy over the King's head.

CINTRA, W. lon. 10. 15. lat. 59. 0. a cape and mountain of Por-

tugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, usually called the Rock of Lisbon, sit. on the N. side of the entrance of the river Tagus.

CIRCASSIA, is sit. between 40 and 50 degrees of E. lon. and between 45 and 50 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Russia on the N. by Astracan and the Caspian sea on the E. by Georgia and Dagistan on the S. and by the river Don and the Palus Meotis on the W. The Circassian Tartars are a kind of republic, but sometimes put themselves under the protection of Persia, and sometimes of Russia, or the Turks. They live in tents most commonly, rambling from place to place with their flocks and herds. Their country is now most taken notice of, for its beautiful children; from whence, and the neighbouring country of Georgia, the seraglios of Turkey and Persia are usually supplied with boys and young virgins. Asia.

CIRENCESTER, a borough-town of Gloucestershire, sit. on the river Churn, 19 m. S. E. of Gloucester, and 85 W. of London; sends two members to parl.

CIRENZA, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 40. 48. a town of Naples, in Italy, in the pr. of the Basilicate, sit. 50 m. S. W. of Bari, and 97 m. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop.

CITTADELLA, capital of the island of Minorca, is sit. at the W. end of the island, in 3 deg. 30 min. E. lon. and 40 degrees of N. lat. 30 m. W. of Fort Philip, and 60 W. of the city of Majorca, conquered by G. Britain in 1708, and confirmed to Britain by Spain at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Reduced under the power of France, after a very brave defence, in June 1756. See MAHON-FORT, and MINORCA.

CIVIDAD-REAL, W. lon. 4. 15. lat. 39. 2. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, the cap. of La Mancha, sit. on the river Guadiana, 60 m. S. of Toledo.

CIVIDAD-RODRIGO, W. lon. 6. 50. lat. 40. 38. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, near the con-

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finer of Portugal, fit. on the river Aquada, 45 m. S. W. of Salamanca; several times taken and retaken, in the wars between Spain and Portugal.

CIVITIA-DE-CHIETI, E. lon. 14. 15. lat. 42. 22. a town of Italy, in the Hither Abruzzo, in Naples, fit. on the river Pescara, 25 m. E. of Aquila, and 80 miles N. E. of Naples; the see of an archbishop.

CIVITTA-VECCHIA, E. lon. 12. 31. lat. 42. 5. a port-town and fortress of Italy, in the pr. of St Peter's Patrimony, fit. on a bay of the Tuscan sea, 35 m. N. W. of Rome, being the station of the Pope's galleys, and lately declared a free port by his Holiness.

CLACKMANNAN, W. lon. 3. 36. lat. 56. 15. a town fit. on the N. shore of the river Forth, in Menteithshire, 29 m. N. W. of Edinburgh, where Robert Bruce, K. of Scotland, had a palace. The small territory of Clackmannan is usually reckoned a county by itself. It produces good corn and pastures, and plenty of coals; and, together with Kinross, sends one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, E. lon. 14. lat. 47. the capital of Carinthia, in the cir. of Austria, in Germany, 150 m. S. W. of Vienna.

CLARA St. W. lon. 80. 16. S. lat. 3. 30. an island of Peru, in S. America, fit. on the bay of Guilaquil, 70 m. S. W. of the city of Guilaquil; sub. to Spain.

CLARE, a market-town of Suffolk, 10 m. W. of Sudbury, and 56 m. N. E. of London; gives title of Marquis and Earl to the Duke of Newcastle.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, 55 m. in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the S. by Galway. It contains upwards of 10,000 houses, 76 baronies, nine parishes, and one borough. The soil is very fruitful, and the county is commo-

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dious for navigation. The capital is also called Clare.

CLARENZA, E. lon. 21. 41. lat. 37. 55. the capital of the duchy of Clarenza, in the Morea, in European Turkey, a port-town, fit. on the Mediterranean, 26 m. S. of Patras.

CLEAR CAPE, a promontory on a little island, on the S. W. coast of Ireland.

CLERMONT, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 45. 47. a town of France, in the ter. of Auvergne, in the pr. of Lyons, fit. 75 m. W. of Lyons; the see of a bishop.

CLERMONT, E. lon. 5. lat. 49. 10. a town of France, in the pr. of Champagne, 10 m. S. W. of Verdun. Here is a bridge naturally formed, as they pretend, by the petrifying quality of a fountain.

CLEVES, or Cleef, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 51. 41. the capital of the d. of Cleve. in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, fit. near the W. shore of the river Rhine, 12 m. S. E. of Nineguen; sub. to the K. of Prussia.

CLEVELAND, a district in the North riding of Yorkshire, from whence the noble family of Fitzroy take the title of Duke.

GLISSA, E. lon. 17. 35. lat. 44. 0. a town of Dalmatia, fit. 10 m. N. E. of Spalatto; subject to the Venetians. It is situated on a craggy mountain, near which there is a narrow valley between two steep rocks, through which the road lies from Turkey to Dalmatia.

CLITHERO, a borough-town of Lancashire, fit. 33 m. N. of Manchester, and 107 N. N. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

CLOGHER, W. lon. 7. 30. lat. 54. 16. a city of Ireland, in the co. of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, fit. 20 m. W. of Ardmagh; the see of a bish. sends two members to parl.

CLOGHNIKELTY, a borough in the county of Cork, in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

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CLOMINES, a borough in the county of Wexford, in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

CLONMEL, W. lon. 8. 2. lat. 52. 51. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary, and pr. of Munster, sit. on the river Sure, 19 m. S. E. of Tipperary town; sends two memb. to parl.

CLOUD St. a town of France, 4 miles from Paris, seated on the river Seine. Here is a magnificent palace, and one of the finest in Europe, belonging to the D. de Chartres, which has a cascade greatly admired. This town has the title of a duchy. E. lon. 1. 18. N. lat. 48. 51.

GLOYNE, E. lon. 8. 0. lat. 51. 40. a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and pr. of Munster, sit. 16 m. E. of Cork; the see of a bishop; sends 2 members to parl.

CLUGNY, E. lon. 4. 33. lat. 46. 24. a town and remarkable abbey in France, in the pr. of Burgundy, 24 m. S. W. of Châlons.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running N. W. through Clydesdale, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glasgow, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, over against the isle of Bute.

COBLENTZ, CONFLUENTIA, E. lon. 7. 18. lat. 50. 24. a large town of Germany, in the archbish. of Triers, and cir. of the Lower Rhine, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moselle, 55 m. N. E. of Triers, and 36 S. of Cologne, sub. to the Elector of Triers, who commonly resides here.

COBLON, E. lon. 80. 5. lat. 12. 50. a port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the coast of Coromandel, 12 m. S. of Fort St George, the only settlement the Ostend E. India company had in India, and this they were obliged to abandon, by the English and Dutch E. India companies.

COBURG, E. lon. 11. 5. lat. 50. 20. a very elegant town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. 25 m. N. of Bamberg. It is

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capital of a territory of the same name, and hath a famous college, fort, and castle.

COCHIN, E. lon. 75. 10. lat. 10. a port-town of India, on the Malabar coast, sit. 100 m. S. of Calicut, where the Dutch have a factory, and a very strong fort. Asia. Formerly there were 80,000 families of Jews here, settled in a kind of republic; but their number is now reduced to 4000; and they have a synagogue not far from the king's palace, two miles from the town. The water is very unwholesome, and is said to be the occasion of a very extraordinary disease, to which the inhabitants are subject; namely, a swelling in one of the legs, which will sometimes be a yard in circumference; yet, notwithstanding this immense bulk, it seems no heavier than the other. The Papists say, this disease was inflicted upon them for putting to death the apostle Thomas.

COCHIN-CHINA, sit. between 104 and 109 degrees of E. lon. and between 10 and 17 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the kingdom of Tonquin on the N. by the Indian ocean on the E. and S. and by the kingdom of Cambodia on the W. being upwards of 400 miles in length, and 150 broad; the chief produce of this country is silk and rice. The countries within the Tropics will scarcely produce any other grain, and the periodical rains supply them with water for their rice fields; and among their animals they have great numbers of elephants, which are the greatest strength of their armies. The king is an absolute prince, and the sentences of the magistrates arbitrary, being restrained by no written law. Their religion is downright Paganism, and they are as superstitious as any people, great observers of times and seasons, and of lucky and unlucky days, and omens. Wives are purchased here as in China, they are not stinted any number; and men of the best quality will offer their daughters

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merchant-strangers for their mistresses. Asia.

COCKERMOUTH, a borough-town of Cumberland, sit. on the river Derwent, near the Irish sea, 25 m S. W. of Carlisle, and 287 N. N. W. of London; it sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Baron to the family of Wyndham, Earl of Egremont. It is well inhabited, has a good trade in coarse broad-cloths, and has several handsome buildings. The market is the best for corn in the county, except Penrith.

COCONATO, E. lon. 7. 59. lat. 44. 56. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, 20 m. E. of Turin, said to be the place where Columbus the discoverer of America was born.

COD CAPE, W. lon. 69. 45. lat. 42. 0. sit. in the Atlantic ocean on the coast of New England, near the entrance of the harbour of Boston.

COESFELDT, E. lon. 64. 2. lat. 51. 58. a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, and cir. of Westphalia, sit. on the river Birkel, 23 m. S. W. of the city of Munster.

COEVORDEN, one of the strongest towns in the United Provinces, in Over-Yssel, fortified by the famous Coehorn. It was taken by the Bishop of Munster, 1673; and the Dutch retook it the same year. It is surrounded by a morass, and is 30 m. S. of Groningen. E. lon. 6. 41. N. lat. 52. 40.

COEVRES, W. lon. 3. 10. lat. 49. is a town of France, which gives title to a duke and peer.

COGNI, E. lon. 33. lat. 38. the capital of Caramania, in the Lesser Asia, called anciently Iconium, where St. Paul preached, sit. 100 m. N. of the Mediterranean sea, and 230 m. S. E. of Constantinople; at present the seat of the Beglerbeg, or Turkish viceroy. Here are sheep whose tails weigh thirty pounds.

COGNAC, W. lon. 10 min. lat. 45. 42. a town of France, sit. on

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the river Charente, in the ter. of Angoumois, 17 m. W. of Angoulême, and 44 m. S. E. of Rochelle; famous for its excellent brandy, and a castle where Francis I. was born.

COIMBRA, W. lon. 9. 5. lat. 40. 10. a large town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, sit. on the river Montego, 90 m. N. E. of Lisbon; the see of a bishop.

COIRE, or Chur, E. lon. 9. 25. lat. 46. 50. the capital of the co. of the Grisons, in Switzerland, sit. on the river Rhine, 48 m. S. of Constance; the see of a bish.

COL, a name given by some to one of the western islands of Scotland. It abounds in corn, pasture, salmon, eels, and cod. W. lon. 7. 35. N. lat. 57. 8.

COLBERG, E. lon. 15. 57. lat. 54. 18. a port-town of Pomerania, in Germany, sit. on the Baltic sea, 60 m. N. E. of Stetin; sub. to the K. of Prussia, and remarkable for its salt-works.

COLCHESTER, a large borough-town of Essex, sit. on the river Coln, 22 m. E. N. E. of Chelmsford. It has the greatest manufacture of bays of any town in England; and they are allowed to have the best way of improving oysters; but it is most memorable for the brave defence the cavaliers made against Fairfax the Parliament-general, and his barbarity in murdering Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, in cool blood, after the town was taken; a grand funeral was made for them after the restoration, by public authority; sends two members to parl. It was lately a corporation, but lost its charter for some misdemeanour.

COLCHIS, the modern Mengrelia, sit. at the E. end of the Euxine sea, in Asia.

COLDINGUEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and diocese of Ripen; remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pass, that go from Jutland into Germany; which brings

in a considerable revenue to the king. It is seated on an eminence, in a pleasant country abounding with game. E. lon. 9. 25. N. lat. 55. 35.

COLERAINE, W. lon. 7. 2. lat. 55. 10. a great town in Ireland, in the co. of Londonderry, and pr. of Ulster, sit. on the river Bann, 5 m. S. of the ocean, and 25 m. N. E. of Londonderry; sends two memb. to parl. It gives title of Baron to the English family of Hanger.

COLIOURE, E. lon. 3. 5. lat. 42. 45. a small but ancient and strong sea port-town, in the ter. of Perpignan, and gov. of Roussillon, in France, 10 m. from Perpignan.

COLMAR, E. lon. 7. 14. lat. 48. 6. a town of Germany, in the province of Alsace, and cir. of the Upper Rhine, sit. 35 m. S. by W. of Straßburg, but now sub. to France. It has great privileges, and the Protestants have liberty of conscience.

COLMOGOROD, a town of the empire of Russia, situated in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see. E. lon. 23. 20. N. lat. 56. 32.

COLNBROOK, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, sit. 19 m. W. of London, on the Bath-road. It is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and has several good inns.

COLOCZA, E. lon. 19. 42. lat. 46. 33. a fortified town of Upper Hungary, sit. on the Danube, 50 m. S. E. of Buda; the see of an archb. sub. to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Turks, in 1686, and afterwards retaken by the Imperialists.

COLOGNE, E. lon. 6. 37. lat. 50. 50. the capital of the archb. of Cologne, and of the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, sit. on the river Rhine, 45 m. E. of Maestricht, 62 m. N. of Triers, and 400 m. N. W. of Vienna. It is an imperial city, and one of the largest and most elegant of Germany, and has a great trade, especially in

wines; but the strength of its fortifications is not much to be depended on; King Charles II. being pleased with the situation of the town, spent the two last years of his exile here.

The government of the city is lodged in the magistrates and burghers, consisting of six burgo-masters, seven aldermen, and 100 common-council men, who continue for life, and two of the burgo-masters are regents annually by turns; but then the aldermen are appointed by the elector, without whose concurrence no law can be made, and the elector appoints the judges in criminal cases; he also claims the command of the militia, and the defence of the city, so that it appears to be a mixed government. The inhabitants are for the most part Roman Catholics, but many of the principal merchants and tradesmen are Protestants, of whom the Lutherans have a church allowed them in the city; but the Calvinists are obliged to go as far as Mulheim, two miles on the other side of the Rhine, to their public worship. The elector has two palaces in the city, but usually resides at Bonn, 10 m. S. of Cologne.

COLOGNE electorate, extends upwards of 70 miles along the western shore of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, but is not more than 7 or 8 miles broad, sit. between 50 degrees 30 min. and 51. 30. N. lat. and bounded by the duchy of Cleves, on the N. by the river Rhine, which divides it from the duchy of Berg, on the E. by the electorate of Triers on the S. and by the d. of Juliers and the Netherlands on the W. and is a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, pasture, and all necessaries of life. The late elector (of the house of Bavaria) was bishop of Osnaburgh, Paderborn, and Hildesheim; but the treaty of Westphalia, Osnaburg, &c. are alternately to be possessed by Protestants and Papists, and the nomination is in the house of Brunswick-Lunen-

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burg; so that on the death of the Elector, his present Majesty King George III. head of that house, nominated his second son, Prince Frederick, born 16th August 1763, to the bishoprick of Osnaburg, and he was elected accordingly, Feb. 27. 1764. The Elector of Cologne is arch-chancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right with the Elector of Mentz to consecrate the Emperor. The revenues of Cologne are computed to amount to 130,000*l.* *per annum*.

COLOMBO, a handsome, pleasant, and strong town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the eastern side of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638; but they were driven out in 1658 by the Dutch, who still possess it.

COLOMBOTZ, a fortified castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on a hill, under which is a strong pass called Urania.

CLOUR DIAMOND MINES. See GOLCONDA.

COLUMNNA, or Kolomna, E. lon. 40. 27. lat. 54. 50. a town of Russia, in the pr. of Moscow, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Moscow and Occa, 45 m. S. E. of Moscow; the see of a bishop.

COLURI, the ancient Salamis, a little island in the gulph of Engia, in the Egean sea, sit. in 24 degrees of E. lon. and 38 degrees of N. lat. 7 m. S. of Athens, and separated from the continent, by a strait a mile over. King Ajax, who makes such a figure in the description of the siege of Troy, was only sovereign of this pitiful island; all the riches of which consists in barley, wheat, tar, rosin, pit-coal, spunges, and pot-ashes, which they carry to Athens. The principal town is also called Coluri, sit. on the S. side, and at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world.

COM, E. lon. 49. lat. 34. a town of Persia, in the pr. of Eyreca Asem, sit. 100 m. N. of Ispahan: a large populous city, but has suffer-

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ed pretty much in the civil wars, and those with Turky. Asia.

COMARA, E. lon. 18. 16. lat. 48. 15. a town of Hungary, on the Danube, sit. at the E. end of the island of Schut, 33 miles S. E. of Presburg, and 70 S. by E. of Vienna.

COMETEAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Satz; it was taken in 1421, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the sword.

COMINES, E. lon. 3. 1. lat. 50. 45. a town of French Flanders, sit. on the Lys, 5 m. S. W. of Menin, on the lines the French made to defend their country against the Austrian Netherlands.

COMINOES, the eastern division of Gascony in France. Its principal trade consists in cattle, mules, and corn. St. Bertrand is the capital town.

COMO, E. lon. 8. 57. lat. 45. 45. a town of Italy in the d. of Milan, sit. on the S. end of the lake Como, 35 m. N. of Milan; subject to the house of Austria; the see of a bishop. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1706.

COMO, the lake so called, is the largest in Italy, and situated in the duchy of Milan, on the confines of Switzerland. It is 88 m. in circumference, and yet is not above 6 miles broad in any part.

COMORIN CAPE, E. lon. 78. 17. lat. 7. 45. the most southern promontory of the Hither India, in Asia, lying N. W. of the island of Ceylon.

COMORRA, a handsome and large town in Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, and is so well fortified that the Turks could never take it. E. lon. 18. 25. N. lat. 47. 50.

COMPEIGN, E. lon. 3. 12. lat. 49. 30. a town of France, in the pr. of the isle of France, sit. on the river Oyse, 45 m. N. E. of Paris; here is a royal palace at which the K. sometimes resides; and here the maid of Orleans was taken prisoner, in 1430.

COMPOSTELLA, W. lon. 7. 17. lat. 42. 54. the capital city of the pr. of Galicia, in Spain, sit. 275 miles N.W. of Madrid, and 47 m. E. of Cape Finesterre. A large elegant city, and a flourishing trade; and here, they assure us, is the tomb of St James the Apostle, which occasions a prodigious resort of pilgrims, annually, from all parts of Europe, being intitled to large indulgences for this instance of devotion; it is the see of an archb. whose revenues amount to 70,000 crowns *per annum*, and the revenues of the chapter to as much; and from this holy city the knights of St Jago, or St James, derive their original. They are the richest order in the kingdom, possessing 87 commendaries, or estates, amounting to 172,000 ducats, or nobles, *per annum*. They cannot be admitted of this order, unless they prove their nobility for two generations, and that they are descended from the race of old Gothic Christians, and their blood has not been mixed with that of the new Christians, namely converted Jews or Moors.

COMPOSTELLA NEW, W. lon. 100. 12. lat. 21. a town of N. America, in the pr. of Mexico, and ter. of Xalisco, sit. near the Pacific ocean, 400 m. N. W. of the city of Mexico; sub. to Spain. It was built in 1531.

CONCALE-BAY, sit. on the coast of France, in Britany. Here the English forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St Maloes, which they did, and burnt all the ships in that harbour, amounting to upwards of 100. Concale is the town which gives name to the bay, and is famous for its oysters. W. lon. 1. 47. N. lat. 48. 41.

CONCEPTION, W. lon. 83. 5. lat. 10. the capital of the pr. of Veragua, in Mexico, in N. America, sit. near the coast of the N. sea, 100 m. W. of Porto-bello.

CONCEPTION, W. lon. 79. 7. S. lat. 36. 43. a city of Chili, in S. America, sit. on the Pacific ocean,

140 m. S. of St Jago, being a good harbour. It stands in a country that produces good wine; sub. to Spain. It has been taken and ravaged several times by the native Americans, who are still unconquered in that country.

CONDE, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 27. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. on the river Scheld, 12 m. W. of Mons, and 8 N. E. of Valenciennes, with the title of a principality, and a castle. It is one of the strongest towns in this country.

CONCEDO CAPE, W. lon. 93. 7. lat. 21. a promontory of N. America, in the pr. of Jucatan, 100 m. W. of Merida.

CONDOM, E. lon. 22. min. lat. 44. 0. capital of the Condomois, in the pr. of Gascony, in France, sit. 75 m. S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 12 m. S. W. of Agen; the see of a bishop.

CONDORÉ, or Pulo Condore, E. lon. 106. 30. lat. 9. 30. a little island in the Indian ocean, sit. 60 m. S. of the k. of Cochinchina. It is a fruitful country, and has a commodious harbour, which induced the English East-India company to make a settlement here, *anno* 1702; but not agreeing with the natives, most of their factors were murdered by the Cochinchinese; and the rest were driven from thence, *anno* 1705. Asia.

CONGO, sit. on the W. coast of Africa, between 10 and 20 degrees of E. lon. and between the equator and 18 degrees of S. lat. comprehending the countries of Loango, Angola, and Benguela, is bounded by the k. of Benin on the N. the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Mataman, a part of Cassin, on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. and is sometimes called. The Lower Guinea, where the European merchants purchase great numbers of slaves; the chief town St Salvador. It is sub. to several Negro princes; but as the Portuguese have a great many settlements on this coast, and in the inland

country, they pretend to the domination of the whole, and that those princes are their vassals; however, the trade is open to all the nations in Europe, that please to traffic with the natives. The capital of all the Portuguese settlements in this part of Africa, is the city of Loango, in a small island near the coast, in 2 degrees S. latitude.

CONI, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 44. 23. strong town of Piedmont, in Italy, cap. of the ter. of Coni, sit. on the river Stura, 35 m. S. of Turin, and 35 N. of Nice, besieged several times by the French, who have been as often obliged to raise the siege, particularly in the year 1744, when great numbers of their troops were destroyed in their attacks, or by the badness of the season and the roads, in their retreat. A battle also was fought near this town, during the last siege, wherein great numbers were killed on both sides, and the K. of Sardinia was obliged to retire and leave the French masters of the field; however, he found an opportunity of throwing reinforcement of troops into the town during the action, and the French were soon after obliged to retire from before it.

CONNAUGHT, the most western pr. of Ireland. It is about 130 in length, and 48 in breadth; it has no rivers of any note but the Shannon. It contains one archbishopric, 5 bishoprics, 6 counties, 10 market-towns, 8 places of trade, 10 boroughs that send members to parli. and 330 parishes. The principal town is Galway.

CONNECTICUT, apr. of New-England, in N. America, bounded by the Massachusetts colony on the E. by the sea on the S. and by New York on the W. being about 100 m. in length, and 80 in breadth. This colony, though usually stiled one of New England, is a distinct government, and of a different origin from that of New England, having the choice of its own governor, deputy-governor, council, assembly, as the colony of

Rhode-Island has (though that also is frequently deemed dependent on New England) and these are called charter-governments.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, the S. W. division of Gascony, in France. It lies along the river Salat, and has nothing considerable but St Lizier, which is the capital town.

CONSTANCE, E. lon. 9. 12. lat. 47. 37. an elegant city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the S. W. shore of the lake of Constance, 62 m. S. W. of Ulm, and as many S. E. of Friburg. It is the see of a bishop, who is a prince of the empire; but the city, though formerly a free imperial city, is now subject to the house of Austria; and the bishop, whose power here is very inconsiderable, usually resides at Merspurg, on the side of the lake. Here was held a council, anno 1514, for putting an end to a schism in the church, three Popes pretending a right to the infallible chair at the same time; they were all deposed, and Martin V. elected Pope. In this council the doctrines of Wickliff were condemned for heresy, and his bones ordered to be burnt, 40 years after he was dead.

CONSTANCE LAKE, on which the city stands, it is 30 m. long, and 8 or 10 broad; and the river Rhine runs through it with so strong a current, that it doth not mix its waters with those of the lake, as it is said.

CONSTANTINA, E. lon. 7. 12. lat. 36. 4. the capital of the pr. of Constantina, in the k. of Algiers, in Africa, sit. 125 m. S. E. of Algiers, and 90 m. S. of Bona.

CONSTANTINA PROVINCE, is bounded by the Mediterranean sea on the N. by the river Guadil-barbar, which separates it from the k. of Tunis on the E. Biledulgerid on the S. and the pr. of Bugia on the W.

CONSTANTINOPLE, E. lon. 29. 20. lat. 41. 4. the metropolis of the Turkish empire, anciently called

Byzantium, and by the Turks at this day Stamboul; but, frequently, by the European nations, the Porte; being one of the securest and most commodious harbours in Europe. It is sit. on the western shore of the Bosphorus, or Strait of Constantinople, in the pr. of Romania. The city is built in the form of a triangle, and the ground rising gradually from the shore, the whole town appears at one view from the sea. The seraglio, or palace, is built upon a point of the triangle, which runs out between the Propontis and the harbour, and underneath the palace are the gardens, which extend to the water-side. It is surrounded by a wall of no great strength, about 12 m. in circumference, exclusive of Galata, and the other suburbs. The streets are narrow and the private houses mean, built chiefly of wood; so that when a fire happens, thousands of them are sometimes destroyed; but the public buildings, palaces, mosques or temples, bagnios, and caravanseras for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. The chief mosque, particularly, which was formerly the metropolitan church of St Sophia, is said to be the finest temple in the world, covered with five extensive domes or copulas.

There is a public market daily held at Constantinople, for slaves of both sexes; where men purchase wives, concubines, and servants, at pleasure; who have either been taken prisoners in Christian countries, or purchased of their friends by brokers. These brokers are generally Jews, who make a trade of purchasing children in Georgia, Circassia, and other Christian or Pagan countries, and selling them to the Turks; for no Mahometan is made a slave, and indeed they offer freedom to their Christian captives of the male sex, if they will apostatize; but as for the women, they will never part with them, or make them an offer of their liberty. It is not material,

they think, what religion women are of, and oftener take infidels as they call them, into their embraces than native Turks. Constantine the Great, being obliged to reside in the East, chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept possession of it ever since. According to M. Tournefort, it is 23 m. in circumference, which, with the suburbs, must make the whole about 34 miles. It is said to contain 3770 streets; is 112 m. S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 700 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. S. E. of Paris, and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm.

CONSTANTINOW, *E. lon.* 43. 37. lat. 50. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Volhinia, 62 m. N. E. of Kaminiac. It is remarkable for two battles fought in 1648, and 1657.

CONWAY, or Aberconway, a market town of Carnarvonshire, N. Wales, sit. near the sea, at the mouth of the river Conway, 15 W. of St. Asaph, and 230 N. W. of London; gives the title of Baron to a branch of the family of Seymour, now Earl of Hertford. In this town, corn, timber, and oak bark, are in plenty; and they export at the custom-house from 12,000 bushels of barley every year. There is a vast body of marcasite up the river, with which copperas is made; and some think there are veins of copper-ore in it. Formerly it was famous for pearl fishing, and there are plenty of pearl-muscles, but the business is now neglected.

CONZA, a small ancient town in the kingdom of Naples, an archbishop's see. It was greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. *lon.* 16. 5. N. lat. 40. 50.

CONZA, *E. lon.* 16. 5. lat. 40. a town of Naples, in Italy, in the further principate, sit. on the

Offanto, 50 m. S. E. of the city of Naples; the see of an archb.

COOS, or Longo, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 37. an island of the Archipelago, sit. near the S. W. coast of Naxos, or the Lesser Asia, 50 m. N. W. of the isle of Rhodes; subject to the Turks.

COPENHAGEN, E. lon. 13. 2. lat. 55. 51. the capital of the k. of Denmark, sit. on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, near the strait called the Sound, having a commodious harbour, not being distant above 1 m. from the coast of Schonen, in Sweden. The town is about 5 m. in circumference, and naturally strong, standing in a marshy ground, and fortified after the modern way. The harbour surrounded by forts and platforms, and the entrance so narrow, that but one ship can pass in at a time; but it appears that their fortifications cannot protect them against a bombardment at sea, nor are they secure on that side always against the attacks of a land army; for it seems the Baltic has been so hard

frozen some years, that the Swedes have drawn their artillery over the ice, and laid siege to Copenhagen in the winter; and, as the town lies in a morass, it is more easily approached on the land side in winter, than in summer. The buildings of this city make no great figure; but here is an univ. and an academy established for martial exercises, and engineering, and others for the modern languages and mathematics. It was the see of an archb.

The Danes, like other Lutherans, have reduced their bishops and archbishops to superintendants, and stripped them of their lands and revenues, as well as their power. Copenhagen stands about 100 m. S. W. of Stockholm, 450 m. W. of Vienna, and 500 N. E. of London.

COPLOWATS, E. lon. 37. 25. lat. 43. 40. a considerable town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey; formerly the residence of several Al-

banian merchants, who professed the Roman Catholic religion, and were driven thence in the year 1700.

COQUIMBO, W. lon. 61. 59. S. lat. 29. 44. a port-town of Chili, in S. America, sit. at the mouth of the river Coquimbo, on the Pacific ocean, 260 m. N. of St. Jago. A good harbour; subject to Spain. It hath often been pillaged by the English.

CORBACH, E. lon. 8. 55. lat. 51. 15. a town of Germany, in the lang. of Hesse, and circle of the Upper Rhine, sit. 32. m. W. of Cassel; sub. to the Prince of Waldeck. Near this place was a smart action between the allies and the French, July 10. 1760, wherein the latter had the advantage.

CORBY abbey and town, E. lon. 8. 20. lat. 51. 40. sit. in Germany, on the S. E. confines of Westphalia, lying on the river Weser, 30 m. E. of Paderborn. The abbot whereof is a sovereign prince, and has a place in the diet of the empire, his territories about the town being very extensive.

CORDELERAS, mountains in S. America. See ANDES.

CORDOUA, W. lon. 3. 47. lat. 37. 42. a city of Spain, capital of the ter. of Cordoua, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the river Guadalquivir, 75 m. N. E. of Seville, 75 N. of Malaga, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid; the see of a bishop, and the place of Seneca's nativity and Lucan's. It is a large city, containing 14,000 families, has an university, and a good trade in wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. In the neighbourhood are a vast number of Orange and lemon trees, which render these fruits exceedingly cheap.

CORDOUAN tower, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 45. 35. a remarkable light-house at the mouth of the river Gironde, in France, in the pr. of Guienne; the architecture of which is extremely fine.

COREA, an island or peninsula, on the N. E. of China, between 29

and 109 degrees of E. lon. and between 36 and 46 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Tartary on the N. by the Indian ocean, which separates it from Japan, on the E. by the Kang sea, and bay of Nankin on the S. and by the pr. of Leatong on the W. said to have good mines of gold and silver; sub. to China.

CORF-CASTLE, W. lon. 2. 8. lat. 50. 32. a borough-town of Dorsetshire, sit. near the sea, 21 m. E. of Dorchester, and 116 W. by S. of London; sends two members to parliament.

CORFU, E. lon. 19. 3. lat. 39. 40. capital of the island of Cortu, sit. in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of the gulph of Venice, opposite to the town of Butrinto, in the pr. of Epirus, in European Turkey, lying but 10 miles W. of that city; sub. to the Venetians. It is an archbishopric.

CORFU island, is about 35 m. long, and 10 broad, lying about 4 m. W. of the coast of Epirus; sub. to Venice. It is the most important place the Venetians have in these parts, as it commands the Adriatic sea; for which reason they have always hereabout 15 galleys, and other vessels. It formerly belonged to Naples, but submitted to its present masters in 1386. Here they make a great deal of salt, and the country abounds in vineyards, lemons, olives, and other fruit-trees.

CORIA, W. lon. 4. 23. lat. 39. 40. a city of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, sit. 35 m. N. of Alcantara, and 150 m. S. W. of Madrid, and is the see of a bishop. It was taken by the allies, in 1706.

CORIENTES CAPE, W. lon. 110. 50. lat. 20. 2. S. a promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in S. America, sit. on the Pacific ocean, 100 m. S. of Xalisco.

CORIENTES CAPE, E. lon. 36. 49. S. lat. 24. 8. on the coast of Africa, opposite to the S. end of Madagascar.

CORINTH, E. lon. 28. 13. lat. 38. 44. a city of European Turkey,

called by them Gerame, sit. near the Isthmus, between the gulphs of Engia and Lepanto, having Achaia on the N. and the Morea on the S. 40 m. N. W. of Athens, 89 m. E. of Patras, and 70 m. N. by E. of Lacedemon, or Misitra. The buildings are not now contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The castle is sit. on a high steep rock above it, of very difficult access. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil. From the castle there is one of the finest prospects in the world, having the sea in full view on the E. and W. and a fine country N. and S. The narrowest part of the Isthmus is about six miles over; and, on a mount there, called Oneius, were anciently celebrated the Isthmian games; there are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of temples dedicated to the Sun, Neptune, Diana, Pluto, Ceres and Bacchus, and some remains of the wall built by the Lacedemonians across the Isthmus from sea to sea, to secure the Peloponnesian peninsula from the incursions of the Athenians, which the Venetians repaired when they were in the possession of the Morea. The inhabitants of Corinth are most of them Christians, and it is the see of a Grecian archb. but sub. to the Turks, as all Greece and the Morea are at this day. The Venetians lost the Morea, without fighting one battle for it, in the year 1715.

CORK, a county of Ireland, 80 m. in length, and 50 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Kerry and the sea, on the N. by Limerick, and on the S. and S. E. by the ocean. It contains 43,286 houses, 232 parishes, 12 boroughs, and sends 26 members to parliament. The soil is fertile, and there are two remarkable rivers, viz. Blackwater and Lee. The principal town is of the same name.

CORK, W. lon. 8. 25. lat. 51. 40. the capital city of the co. of Cork, in the pr. of Munster, in Ireland, sit. on the river Lee, 124 m. S. W.

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of Dublin, and 50 m. S. of Lime-
rick. It is a port-town, and equals
any town in Ireland, except Dublin,
in its trade, and is the see of a bi-
shop, containing upwards of 8,000
houses. It sends two members to
parl. and gives title of Earl to the
family of Boyle.

CORNETO, E. lon. 12. 35. lat.
42. 20. a little city of Italy, in the
d. of Castro, in the Pope's ter. sit.
on the river Marta, 3 m. E. of the
Tuscan sea, and 37 m. N. W. of
Rome; the see of a bishop.

CORNWALL, the most wester-
ly county of England, from whence
the Prince of Wales takes the title
of Duke. It contains upwards of
165,000 inhabitants, 161 parishes,
27 market-towns, and sends 44
members to parliament. It is very
remarkable for its tin, and there are
thought to be near 100,000 miners,
who are subject to particular laws,
and have a parliament of their own.
There are particular places which
have the coinage of tin, to which all
the tin found in the county must be
carried to be stamped. The other
commodities are blue slate, corn,
cattle, and a little silver. Some-
times a sort of diamonds have been
found here, but much softer than
the true ones. This county was one
of the places to which the ancient
Britains retreated, and the British
language was retained for a consider-
able time; but it is now extinct, ex-
cept in two or three parishes at the
Land's End. The soil is generally
hilly and rocky, but there are many
fruitful valleys, particularly near
the sea. The air is subject to storms
and high winds, but pretty healthy.
The county has the title of a Duchy,
and the King's eldest son is Duke of
Cornwall.

COROMANDEL coast, E. lon.
80. and between 10 and 20 degrees
of N. lat. being the eastern coast of
the Hither India, bounded by Gol-
conda on the N. the bay of Bengal
on the E. Madura on the S. and
Bisnagar Proper on the W. but it is
sometimes extended from Cape Co-
morin to Masulapatan, in 16 deg.

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N. lat. On this coast lies Madras
and Fort St George, and many other
European forts and factories; from
whence chints, callicoes, and mu-
slins are imported into Europe, and
some diamonds. It is sub. to the
Mogul, formerly a pr. of the k. of
Bisnagar, but conquered, with most
part of the peninsula, by the Great
Mogul, Aurengzebe.

CORON, E. lon. 12. 0. lat. 36.
30. a port-town of European Turkey,
in the ter. of Belvedere, in the Mo-
rea, sit. on a bay of the Mediterra-
nean, 80 m. S. of Patras, and 40 m.
W. of Lacedemon; said to be a
strong place, but made little defence
in the year 1715, when the Turks
took it from the Venetians, with
the rest of the Morea.

CORREGIO, E. lon. 11. 15. lat.
44. 40. a town of Italy, in the d. of
Modena, 10 m. N. W. of the city
of Modena. It was taken by Prince
Eugene, in 1706.

CORSAIRS, Turkish rovers, or
privateers.

CORSICA, an island in the Me-
diterranean, between 8 and 10 de-
grees of E. lon. and between 41 and
43 degrees of N. lat. 100 m. S. of
Genoa; famous for the noble stand
which the inhabitants lately made,
under general Paoli, for their liber-
ty, against their Genoese tyrants;
in which, however, they were un-
successful, being conquered by the
forces of France, sent into the island
by permission of the Genoese, who
have annexed the whole island to
the dominions of France. Theo-
dore, the last king of Corsica, was
confined many years in England for
debt, and after being cleared by an
act of insolvency, in common with
other debtors, died in extreme in-
dignity, Dec. 11. 1755.

CORTE, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 41.
12. a strong town of Corsica, sit.
near the middle of the island, 27
m. S. W. of Bastia, with a castle.

CORTONA, E. lon. 12. 2. lat.
43. 18. a town of Tuscany, in Ita-
ly, sit. 32 m. S. E. of Sienna; the
see of a bishop.

CORUNNA, or the Groyne, W.

lon. 7. 15. lat. 43. 20. a port-town of Galicia, in Spain, sit. on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, 37 m. N. of Compostella, and 16 S. W. of Ferrol. To this port the English packet boat always goes in time of peace.

CORVO, W. lon. 31. 22. lat. 39. 48. the most westerly of the islands of Azores or Terceras, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between Europe and America, where, it is observed, the needle has no variation. It is a very small island, and this and the neighbouring island of Flores produce a variety of beautiful flowers, from whence the latter obtained that name. They are all sub. to Portugal.

CORZOLA, or Cursola, E. lon. 19. 15. lat. 42. 36. an island sit. in the gulph of Venice, divided from Ragusa, in Dalmatia, by a narrow strait.

COSENZA, E. lon. 16. 35. lat. 39. 23. a town of Naples, capital of the Hither Calabria, sit. 11 m. E. of the sea, and 70. m. N. E. of Reggio; the see of an archbishop.

COSMOPOLI. See Porto Feraijo.

COSSACKS, people inhabiting the banks of the rivers Nieper and Don, near the Black sea, and the frontiers of Turkey. Their country, usually called the Ukrain, and for the most part subject to Russia. They are very barbarous, roving about in the summer time, and attacking all they meet. Their religion is a kind of mixture of Mahometism, Paganism, and Christianity.

COSSANO, E. lon. 16. 30. lat. 40. a city of the Hither Calabria, in Naples, sit. 15 m. W. of the gulph of Otranto, and 25 m. N. of Rossano; the see of a bishop.

COSTA-RICA, a pr. of Mexico, in America, bounded by the N. sea on the N. E. and by the Pacific ocean on the S. W. by the pr. of Nicaragua on the N. W. and by Veragua on the S. E. The chief town of New Carthage; subject to Spain. The soil is not very fertile, but there are plenty of cattle. Carthage is the capital town.

COTHOUSE, a town of Germany, in the territory of Lusatia, and circle of Upper Saxony, sit. on the river Spree, 50 miles N. E. of Dresden. It is a strong and important place, and has been sub. to the King of Prussia ever since the year 1645. Here are a great number of French Protestants, who have introduced manufactures; and the place is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax.

CORTONA, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 38. 50. a town of Naples, in the Further Calabria, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, 15 m. S. E. of St Severino; the see of a bishop.

COVENTRY, W. lon. 1. 26. lat. 52. 26. a town of Warwickshire sit. 92 m. N. W. of London, and 10 m. N. of Warwick. The town and territory about it a county of itself; the see of a bishop in conjunction with Litchfield; sends two members to parl. and from this town the Earls of Coventry take their name and title. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, &c. comprehending 10 wards, 3 parish-churches, a very considerable grammar school, and exhibition for both universities, besides several hospitals. The houses in general are old, and built of no better materials than wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other which make but an indifferent appearance. There is a considerable manufacture in stuffs, particularly temaries and ribbons.

COVERDEN, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 52. 50. a town of Holland, in the pr. of Over-Yssel, sit. near the confines of Westphalia, 40 m. N. of Deventer; a fortress in the marshes, strong by nature, as well as by art.

COULAN, or Quilon, E. lon. 75. 30. lat. 8. 30. a fort or factory upon the west or Malabar coast of the Hither India, in Asia, 60 m. of Cochín; subject to the Dutch. The capital town is of the same name, and the place where the Dutch have a settlement.

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COURLAND Duchy, is sit. between 21 and 26 degrees of E. lon. and between 56 degrees 30 min. and 57 degrees 30 min. N. lat. bounded by the river Dwina, which divided it from Livonia on the N. by Lithuania on the E. by Samogitia on the S. and by the Baltic sea on the W. being about 130 m. long, and 30 broad. It was usually reckoned a province of Poland, but the Courlanders elect their own princes, and were governed by their own laws. They were influenced however in their choice, either by the Poles or the Russians, and now they are entirely subject to the latter. The capital city is Mittaw, whose inhabitants are Protestants.

COUTANCES, W. lon. 1. 32. lat. 49. 3. a port-town of Normandy, capital of the Coutantin, sit. 36 m. S. of Cherburgh, and 100 m. W. of Rouen; the see of a bishop.

COUTRAS, W. lon. 16. min. lat. 45. 5. a town of France, in the pt. of Guienne, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 290 S. W. of Paris. It is remarkable for a victory gained by Henry IV. in 1587.

COWBRIDGE, a market-town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, 12 m. W. of Cardiff, and 175 W. of London.

COWES, a town and harbour on the N. coast of the isle of Wight, opposite to Southampton river, in Hampshire, W. lon. 1. 25. lat. 50. 43. It is chiefly noted for its harbour.

COWPAR, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 56. 20. a parl. town of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, sit. 7 m. W. of St Andrews.

COXWOLD, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 16 m. N. of York, and 214 N. by W. of London.

COZUMEL, W. lon. 86. 35. lat. 19. 36. an island near the W. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed and refreshed his troops, before he entered on the conquest of Mexico, now subject to Spain. It is still inhabited by Indians.

CRACOW, E. lon. 19. 55. lat.

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50. 10. sometimes reckoned the capital city of Poland, sit. in the pr. of Little Poland, and pal. of Cracow, in a fine plain, near the banks of the Vistula; the best built town in the kingdom; it is the see of a bish. and an university. Here the supreme courts of justice are held, and the regalia are kept in the castle, it being the place where the kings are crowned; and here also they are usually buried. It stands about 40 m. E. of the frontiers of Silesia, and 112 S. W. of Warsaw. This city has suffered greatly during the civil wars, exclusive of the damages it received from a very dreadful fire.

CRAIL, or Careil, W. lon. 2. 36. lat. 56. 17. a parl. town of Scotland, sit. on the sea-coast of the co. of Fife, 7 m. S. E. of St Andrews.

CRANGANOR, E. lon. 75. 5. lat. 10. 25. a Dutch factory on the Malabar coast, in the Hither India, in Asia, 30 m. N. of Cochin.

CRAPACK. See **CARPATHIAN** mountains.

CRAVEN, a division of the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Are.

CREDITON, a market-town in Devon, where there is a considerable woollen manufactory, sit. 8 m. N. W. of Exeter. The town was almost destroyed by fire on the 14th of August, 1743; the loss in goods and houses computed at 50,000 l. and upwards; but large contributions were made in all parts of the kingdom for their relief. This town has since suffered very considerably by fire.

CREMA, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 45. 25. a town of Italy, capital of the Cremasco, in the ter. of Venice, 30 m. E. of Milan, and 35 m. W. of Mantua; the see of a bish.

CREMONA, E. lon. 9. 55. lat. 45. 8. a city of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, in the duchy of Milan, sit. on the river Po, 45 m. S. E. of Milan. Here the Imperial general Pr. Eugene of Savoy, surprised the French general Marshal Villeroy in

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his bed, and carried him off, *anno* 1702, and had taken the city, but the troops appointed to support him lost their way. The pr. entered the town in the night time by a subterraneous passage, which had been an aqueduct, and retired the same way with little loss.

CRESCENTINO, E. lon. 8. 5. lat. 45. 30. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Turin, and 33 N. of Veru. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the Allies in 1706.

CRESSY, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. 44 m. S. of Calais, and 27 N. W. of Abbeville; made memorable by the victory obtained by Edward III. King of England, over the French near this place, *anno* 1346.

CREVANT, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 47. 47. a town of France, in the pr. of Burgundy, sit. 40 m. E. of Auxerre, and 60 miles N. E. of Bourges; famous for a battle fought here between the French and English.

CREVELT, a village near Nays, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, where Pr. Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French army commanded by the Pr. de Clermont, on the 23d of June, 1758.

CRICKLADE, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. on the river Isis, 6 m. N. W. of Highworth; near which the river of Thames has its rise; sends 2 members to parl.

CRIM-TARTARY, the ancient Taurica *Cherfonesus*, is a peninsula, sit. in the Black sea, between 40 and 44 degrees of E. lon. and between 44 and 46 degrees of N. lat. having the Palus Meotis on the N. E. and the Black sea surrounding the rest, except a narrow Isthmus which joins it to Little Tartary; the chief towns whereof are Bachaserai and Kassa; the town of Crim, from whence it received its name, being reduced to a village. The Tartars which inhabit this peninsula, are subject to the Turks, who

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were not able to defend them from the invasions and ravages of the Russians, in the years 1738 and 1739, though the Russians quitted the country again, as not tenable, being too far from their frontiers. The Cham or Han of Crim-Tartary, is obliged to furnish the Turks with a body of 30,000 men, when they take the field; they subsist on their plunder, having no other pay; every man takes two or three horses with him on their incursions to carry off their slaves and booty; and whenever they loose a horse, they immediately feast upon him, inviting their comrades to the entertainment. When they are not at war, their chief traffic is in buying up children in Circassia, and other countries, and selling them to the Turks, who give them rice, coffee, raisins, dates, and clothing, in return. The country is naturally fruitful, and produces excellent wine, where there are Christian or Jewish inhabitants; but this being a liquor prohibited the Mahometans, they do not cultivate the vine, or indeed any other produce of the earth, any further than necessity compels them.

CROATIA, a frontier province of Germany, bounded by Sclavonia on the N. and E. by Bosnia on the S. and by Carniola on the W. sub. to the house of Austria.

CROCCEIUS, or Hoambo, a river of China, in Asia, rises in the mountains on the W. of the pr. of Suchuen, and runs along the frontiers of Tartary beyond the great wall, which it re-enters, and then runs S. between the provinces of Xansi and Xensi, and passing on E. through the provinces of Honan, Xantum, and Nankin, after a course of near 1000 miles, falls into the bay of Nankin, carrying with it a yellow sort of slime or mud, from whence it is sometimes called the Yellow river. And neither the waters of this, or any other of the Chinese rivers are fit to drink, till they are boiled, which is supposed

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to be one reason of boiling and infusing tea in them.

CROMARTIE, W. lon. 3. 41. lat. 57. 40. capital of the shire of Cromartie, in Scotland, sit. on the German sea, at the mouth of the Frith of Cromartie, 12 m. N. E. of Inverness.

CROMAR, a market-town in Norfolk, sit. 23 m. N. of Norwich, and 127 N. E. of London. Formerly it appears to have been considerable, and some traces of its walls are still to be observed. It had two churches; one of which, together with some houses, were swallowed up by the sea. A part of a church still remains, and is built of flint, with a tower of the same, raised to a great height. This structure was erected in the time of the Saxons.

CRONEBURG, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 50. 15. a town of Germany, sit. in the Landgr. of Hesse-Cassel, and sub. to the Landgrave, sit. 10 m. N. of Francfort on the Maine.

CRONENBURG, E. lon. 12. 50 lat. 56. a fortress of Denmark, sit. on the island of Zealand, at the entrance of the Sound; where the Danes take toll of such ships as are bound for the Baltic. It is built upon piles; and was very richly furnished before it was pillaged by the Swedes in 1658.

CRONSLÖT, or Crown-Castle, E. lon. 30. lat. 60. a castle and harbour in the little island of Cronslot, in the mouth of the river Neva, and entrance of the gulph of Finland, in Russia, sit. 12 m. W. of Peterburgh, a station of the Russian men of war; where there are great magazines of naval stores, with docks and yards for building of ships.

CROSSEN, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 5. a town of Silesia, sit. on the Oder, 35 m. N. W. of Glogaw, capital of the duchy of Crossen, in the Marche of Brandenburg.

CROTOY, E. lon. 1. 45. lat. 50. 15. a town of France, sit. in the pr. of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, 14 m. N. W. of Abbe-

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ville. The fortifications are demolished.

CROWLAND, a market-town in Lincolnshire, sit. 11 m. N. E. of Peterborough, and 88 N. by W. of London. It is seated in the fens, in a very dirty soil, and there is no coming at it but by causeways which will not admit a cart. It has three streets separated from each other by water-courses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. Their chief trade is in fish and fowl, which are here in great plenty.

CROWN-POINT, 75 deg. W. lon. 44 degrees N. lat. a strong fort on the west side of the gut or river which connects Lake Sacrament with Lake Champlain. After several unsuccessful attempts, during the late war, it was taken by General Amherst, in August 1759. This post secures all the British dominions that are behind it, from the inroads of the French and Indians, who infested the whole country, so long as this important place (originally within the limits of New-York) continued in possession of the French.

CROYDEN, a market-town in Surry, sit. 10 m. S. of London, on the road to Lewes. The archbishop of Canterbury has a palace here.

CRUZ, or Croix (St.) W. lon. 65. 2. lat. 17. 55. one of the Caribbee islands, in America, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 60 m. S. E. of Porto Rico; sub. to France.

CUBA, an island of North America, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between 65 and 83 degrees of W. lon. and between 20 and 23 degrees of N. lat. being 800 m. and upwards in length from E. to W. and generally about 70 m. broad. A ridge of hills pretty well covered with wood, running through the middle of the island from E. to W. but the lands near the coast generally a plain champaign country. There are a great many rivulets running from the hills N. and S. but they have a very short course. There are also abundance of commodious harbours

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about the island, one particularly on the S. W. part of the island, where the English admiral and general landed several thousand men, in July 1741, and encamped there in a fine plentiful country; but the rainy season coming on, they lay there till most of them rotted, and then returned to Jamaica, without attempting any thing. St Jago, in the S. E. part of the island, is esteemed the capital; but the Havannah on the N. W. is much more considerable, on account of its trade, and the rendezvous of the galleons annually on their return to Spain. It is not a very fruitful island, at least it produces little, through the sloth of the inhabitants; and were it not for the commodious situation and fine harbours, would have been abandoned probably by the Spaniards, as Hispaniola in a manner was, after they had destroyed the numerous Indian inhabitants. Cuba lies about 120 m. S. of Florida, 50 W. of Hispaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

CUBAGUA, W. lon. 63. lat. 10. 15. an island in America, sit. between the island of Margareta and Terra Firma; sub. to Spain.

CUENZA, W. lon. 1. 55. lat. 40. 10. a town of New Castile, in Spain, sit. 85 m. E. of Madrid; the see of a bishop. It was taken by Lord Peterborough in 1706, but retaken by the Duke of Berwick.

CULLEMBACH, or Cullemberg, Marquissite, the N. E. div. of the cir. of Franconia, in Germany; the principal town is Cullenback.

CULLEN, W. lon. 0. 12. lat. 57. 38. a parliament town of Scotland, sit. on the sea-coast of the county of Banff, 40 m. W. of Aberdeen.

CULLODEN-HOUSE, sit. 3 m. E. of Inverness, near which the King's forces, commanded by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, obtained a complete victory, and thereby put an end to the rebellion, 16th April 1746.

CULM, E. lon. 8. 10. lat. 53. 4. a town of Poland, in the pr. of

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Prussia, sit. on the river Wesel, 75 m. S. of Dantzick; the see of a bishop.

CULROS, W. lon. 3. 34. lat. 56. 8. a parliament-town in Scotland, sit. on the river Forth, in the co. of Menteith, 33 m. N. W. of Edinburgh.

CUMBERLAND, a co. in the N. of England, separated from Scotland by Solway Frith, and river; 75 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, said to contain 14,820 houses, and about 89,000 inhabitants. It has one city, 14 market-towns, 58 parishes, and sends 6 members to parl. Carlisle is the capital. Here are mines which produce lapis calmaris, coal, copper, and black lead. The air is sharp and cold, and the land generally high. One of the royal family is Duke of Cumberland.

CUNNERSDORF, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 52. 20. a village in the mar. of Brandenburg, where an obstinate battle was fought, August 12. 1759, by the Prussians, against the Austrians and Russians combined; who, at last, obliged the Prussians (who made the attack) to retreat; sit. 30 m. E. of Francfort upon the Oder, and 16 m. N. E. of Crossen in Silesia.

CUNNINGHAM, a shire of Scotland, sit. on the Frith of Clyde, opposite to Bute island.

CUR, or Cyrus, a river of Asia, rises in mount Caucasus, and running S. through Georgia and the province of Chirvan, in Persia, unites its waters with the river Aras or Araxes, and continues its course E. to the Caspian sea.

CURRASSOW, or Curazao, W. lon. 68. 25. lat. 11. 56. an island of the Lesser Antilles, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, opposite to Core-Venezuelo, on the Terra-Firma, in S. America; subject to the Dutch, from whence they carry on a clandestine smuggling trade with the Spanish settlements on the Terra Firma; a practice they complained of much in the Jamaica-men, and used great endeavours to put a stop

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to it; which they had no sooner effected, than they fell into the same traffic themselves, and take care usually to send ships of such force, that they are out of danger of their guarda costas.

CURDISTAN, the ancient Assyria, lies part of it in Asiatic Turkey, and part of it in Persia, having Turcomania or Armenia on the N. and Eyraca-Arabia or Chaldea on the S. in which province Nineveh anciently stood, on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, opposite to Mosul.

CUSCO, W. lon. 74. 37. S. lat. 13. the capital town of Peru, in S. America, during the reigns of the Incas or Indian Emperors. It stands on a little hill, in the midst of a spacious plain, surrounded by mountains, from which fall out streams which water the adjacent country, one of them running through the city, and supplying several canals in the chief streets. The principal buildings in it, when the Spaniards conquered the country, were the temple of the Sun, and the Emperor's palace. The temple of the Sun was the richest on the face of the earth, both the ceiling and the walls being covered or lined with massy gold plate, on the inside; at the E. end, the image of the sun, which covered that wall from top to bottom, consisting of one gold plate, which was twice as thick as the plates that covered the other walls. This image, falling to the share of a Spanish officer, 'tis said he play'd it away in one night; and tho' the Peruvians worshipped no other deity in this temple but the sun, yet were there images of all animals, birds, beasts, and fishes, of wrought gold, as big as the life, dedicated to the sun; and having more than were sufficient to adorn the temple, they were piled up in rooms adjoining to it in heaps, when the Spaniards arrived there. This city the Spaniards would probably have made the seat of their government, if it had not stood so far from the sea; for nothing could be more commodi-

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ously situated, as this was upon an eminence, in a pleasant fruitful country, abounding in springs and rivulets, most desirable things in a hot climate, where it never rains. Cusco is still a fine town, and the see of a bishop; and stands about 375 m. E. of Lima.

CUSTRIN, E. lon. 15. lat. 52. 34. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, sit. on the river Oder, 50 m. E. of Berlin. This city suffered very much by the Russian army in 1758; near it was fought the famous battle in which the King of Prussia defeated the Russian army, leaving 20,000 dead on the field.

CUYO, a division of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa-cruz, of the Sierra.

CYCLADES, a name given to certain islands that lie about the isle of Delos, in the Archipelago, sit. between Europe and Asia, and, at length, extended to all the little islands in those seas, who sent presents, and contributed to the revenues of the temple in Delos, dedicated to Apollo and Diana, and said to be the place of their nativity.

CYDNUS river, in Cilicia, in the Lesser Asia; the waters whereof were so cold, that Alexander was near losing his life by bathing in them.

CYPRUS, an island sit. in the most easterly part of the Levant, or Mediterranean sea, between 32 and 35 deg. of eastern lon. and between 34 and 36 deg. of N. lat. 60 m. S. of the coast of Caramania, or Cilicia, and 30 m. W. of the coast of Syria, being about 150 miles long, and 70 broad; the chief town Nicosia, the seat of the Turkish Beglerbeg, or Viceroy, and formerly the residence of the K. of the island. Here is one of those mountains called Olympus; there is another of the same name in the Lesser Asia, and a third in Greece; but there are no springs or rivers but what the rains produce; which happening to fail them thirty years successively, during the reign of Constantine the Great, the inhabitants

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were obliged to abandon the island for some time; the soil however produces corn, wine, oil, wool, cotton, salt, and some silk; they have also plenty of flesh, fish, and fowl; and a pretty brisk trade, between the merchants of Europe and Asia; several European nations, particularly the English Turkey-company, have their consuls and factors in this island. It was very populous while in the possession of the Christians, and had a great many good towns in it; but it is now so thinly inhabited, that half the lands lie uncultivated. The present inhabitants are Turks, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, and some few Latins. The Turks have the government, but the Greeks are most numerous. This island was dedicated to Venus; and her votaries, it is said, prostituted themselves to foreigners. It has been successively governed by the Egyptians, Phœnicians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, and Turks. Richard I. King of England, meeting with an unhospitable reception here, subdued the island, and transferred his right of it to Guy Lusignan, titular King of Jerusalem, whose descendants transferred it to the state of Venice; from whom the Turks took it, *anno* 1570; and have remained in possession of it ever since. This island brings them in 1250l. annually, tho' the governor is changed every year. There is one archbishop, and three bishops, who join with the Turks to fleece the inhabitants. Nicosia, the capital, is seated in the center of the island, and is the archbishop's see. The manners of the inhabitants are extremely licentious, and the island is much infested with poisonous animals.

CYRENE, the ter. of Barca, lying on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoly and Egypt, anciently so called.

CZASLAW, E. lon. 15. 33. lat. 49. 50. a town of Bohemia, sit. 42 m. S. E. of Prague; near which a battle was fought in 1742, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which

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the latter had the advantage.

CZENSTOKOW, E. lon. 19. 15. lat. 50. 48. a town of Poland, sit. on the river Warta, in the pr. of Little Poland, 50 m. N. W. of Cracow. It has a fort; in it is kept a rich treasure, called the treasure of the Virgin Mary. It is called the Loretto of Poland, because the pilgrims visit this place on account of a convent near it.

CZERNICK, E. lon. 15. lat. 46. 12. a town of Carniola, in the cir. of Austria, sit. 25 m. S. E. of Laubach, remarkable for its lake, from whence the waters retiring in the summer, it makes good pasture, and at Michaelmas they rush in again with a torrent from under the earth. See ZIRCHNETZERSEE.

CZERNIKOW, E. lon. 32. 31. lat. 51. 52. capital of the province of Czernikow, in Russia, sit. near the frontiers of Poland, 90 m. N. E. of Kiof.

CZERSKOW, E. lon. 21. 27. lat. 52. 26. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Warfovia, sit. on the Vistula, 30 m. S. of Warsaw, cap. of the pr. of Czerskow.

CZONGRODT, E. lon. 20. 57. lat. 46. 30. a town of Hungary, sit. on the river Thieffe, 13 miles N. of Sagedin.

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DABUL, E. lon. 73. 55. lat. 17. 24. a port-town in the pr. of Decan, on the W. coast of the Hither India, 160 m. N. of Goa: The English East-India company carry on some traffic here, notwithstanding it is sub. to Portugal.

DACA, E. lon. 89. lat. 23. 30. a town of Bengal, in the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. on a branch of the river Ganges, 125 m. E. of Huegly. The inhabitants are noted cowards; infomuch that a thousand of them will fly before five or six armed men.

DACIA, anciently the name of Transylvania, and Walachia, and some neighbouring countries.

DAGHESTAN, a country of

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Asia, bounded by Circassia on the N. by the Caspian sea on the E. by Chirvan, a province of Persia, on the S. by Georgia, on the W. of which the chief towns are Tarku and Derbent; but the generality of the natives live in tents, wandering from place to place; and though they are but a small state, the country being mountainous, and of difficult access, none of the neighbouring powers have been able to subdue them. When they find themselves hard pressed at any time by one power, they put themselves under the protection of another; as lately, when they were attacked on the side of Persia by Kouli Khan, they called in the Russians, and so well defended themselves, with a little assistance given them underhand, that Kouli Khan was obliged to retire, having lost great part of his army in their mountains. The towns of Tarku and Derbent, on the Caspian sea, are usually in the possession of the Russians.

DAGNO, or **Decagni**, E. lon. 48. lat. 42. a town of Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. on the rivers Drino and Nero, near the confluence, 30 m. N. E. of Scutari; the see of a bishop.

DAGO, Dagho, or **Dagerwort**, E. lon. 22. 50. lat. 58. 48. capital of the island of Dago, sit. on the Baltic sea, near the coast of Livonia, 70 m. S. W. of Revel; sub. to Russia.

DAHOMÉ, a kingdom of Africa, which lies N. of Whidaw, or Gambia, on the Guinea coast; the K. thereof lately made a conquest of Whidaw, and very much disturbed the Negro trade of the Europeans.

DALEBURG, E. lon. 13. lat. 59. capital of the pr. of Dalia, in Sweden, sit. on the W. side of the Wener Lake, 50 m. N. E. of Gottenburg.

DALECARLIA, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by Norway on the N. and W. by Helsingia and Gestricia on the E. and by Dalia, Wermeland, and Westmania, on the S.

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abounds with iron and copper mines. This province is about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Idra is the capital. The inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike, and all the remarkable revolutions in Sweden have taken their rise in this province.

DALECARLIA river, which gives the name of the pr. rises in the Dofrine mountains, which divide Norway from Sweden, and running from the N. W. to the S. E. through the whole pr. falls into the Bothnic gulph, between the provinces of Upland and Gestricia.

DALIA, a pr. of Sweden, is bounded by Dalecarlia on the N. of Wermeland, and the Wener Lake on the E. Gothland on the S. and the Schagerach sea and Norway on the W.

DALMATIA, bounded by the pr. of Bosnia on the N. by Servia on the E. by Albania on the S. and Morlachia and the gulph of Venice on the W. most of it sub. to the Turks; but some towns on the sea-coast sub. to the Venetians. The air is wholesome, and the soil fruitful, abounding in wine, corn, and oil.

DAMAN, a port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, in the pr. of Guzarat, or Cambaya, sit. on the W. coast of India, 50 m. S. of Surat, in 72 degrees, 35 min. E. lon. and 21 degrees of N. lat. sub. to the Portuguese.

DAMASCUS, now called **Scham**, E. lon. 47. 18. lat. 33. the capital city of the S. part of Syria, sit. 90 m. N. E. of Jerusalem, and 200 m. S. of Aleppo, in a pleasant fruitful plain, so extensive, that the mountains which encompass it are but just discernible, and exceedingly well watered by rivulets. The city is about 2 miles square, and encompassed with gardens for near 50 miles, and there is scarce a garden which has not a fine quick stream running through it, with fountains, cascades and other water-works. The natives will have this to be the seat of Paradise; and have a tradition that

Adam was formed of the dust of the neighbouring fields; the see of an archbishop. They have several manufactures of which those of sabres and knives have been always very famous, and Damascus steel hath been celebrated in all countries.

DAMBEA, a pr. of Africa in Abyssinia, near a great lake of the same name, not far from the river Nile. Some pretend that the capital town is called Dambea, sit. at the head of the lake, E. lon. 34. lat. 15. but this is rather uncertain.

DAMIETTA, E. lon. 28. 20. lat. 31. 0. a port-town of Egypt, in Africa, sit. on the eastern mouth of the river Nile, 4 m. from the sea, and 100 m. N. of Grand Cairo. A Greek archbishop's see. It is one of the richest places in Egypt, and by some is thought to be the ancient Pelusium.

DAMVILLERS, E. lon. 5. 33. lat. 49. 22. sit. on the confines of Lorrain, 30 m. W. of Thionville; subject to France. It was dismantled in 1673.

DANTZICK, E. lon. 19. 5. lat. 54. 22. the capital of Regal Prussia, in the k. of Poland, sit. on the western shore of the river Weisſel, or Viſtula, which a little below falls into the Baltic ſea. It is an excellent harbour, has the best foreign trade of any port within the Baltic, and is one of the Hanſe-towns. It ſtands 140 m. N. of Warſaw, and 70 m. S. W. of Koninſburg. The town is large, and encompassed with a wall and fortifications, of a great extent. The houſes are well built of ſtone, or brick, ſix or ſeven ſtories high; and the granaries, containing vaſt magazines of corn, and naval ſtores, are ſtill higher, to which the ſhipping lie cloſe, and take in their lading; for the Dutch annually import from hence a great many thouſand tons of corn, timber, and naval ſtores; and other nations ſome; but the Dutch having the greateſt ſhare of this trade, paying for their merchandiſe with pickled herrings, the ſpices of India, ſugars, brandy, and other produce of the

more ſouthern countries; whereas the Engliſh, and other nations, are forced to purchaſe theſe things chiefly with treaſure. The inhabitants are computed to amount to 200,000 ſouls, who are ſubject to a mixed kind of government. Their magiſtracy conſiſts of thirty ſenators, who continue for life, four of them burgo-maſters; beſides theſe there are 13 conſuls, who elect the ſaid burgo-maſters out of their own body; and elect the judges, and all other officers of the city, from whom there lies an appeal to the 13 conſuls and 4 burgo-maſters; and from them to the republic of Poland. The king annually nominates a burgo-maſter out of the conſuls, to preſent his perſon in the ſenate; and all ſentences of death muſt be ſigned by him in the king's name. One hundred burgeſſes are elected to preſent the people's grievances, and defend their privileges, and inſpect the adminiſtration of the government; and the hundred, with the concurrence of the ſenate, preſent the clergy to vacant benefices. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, are tolerated. The juriſdiction of the town extends 50 miles round the city; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence, and coin money, with the eſſigies of the K. on one ſide, and the city arms on the reverſe. They are ſaid to be under the protection of Poland; but if they had not been protected by other powers againſt their enemies, their ſtate had been ſubverted long ſince. In the year 1703, the Engliſh, the Dutch, and the K. of Prussia, entered into an alliance for their protection againſt the Swedes, who would have extorted a ſum of money from them, as they did gain in the year 1706, when the K. of Sweden threatened them with a viſit, on his ſucceſs againſt king Auguſtus, if they reſuſed to acknowledge Stanislaus for their king. But in the year 1734, when they took the part of Stanislaus againſt the late K. of Poland, and actually

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harboured and protected him in their city, having been purchased with French money, they were besieged by the Muscovites and Saxons, obliged to surrender, and forced to purchase their peace with several 100,000 pounds, for suffering Stanislaus to make his escape out of the city during the siege; a bishop's see and univerlity.

DANUBE, one of the finest rivers in Europe, rises in the Black-forest, in the pr. of Suabia, in the S. W. of Germany, and running N. E. through Suabia, visits Ulm, the capital; then running E. thro' Bavaria and Austria, passes by Ratisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; then entering Hungary, it runs S. E. from Peterburgh to Buda, and so on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia and Moldavia, then discharges itself by several channels into the Black-sea, thro' the pr. of Bessarabia. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have had fleets of men of war upon it, which frequently engaged during the wars between them, and yet the cataracts below, render it unnavigable to the Black sea; and there are also several cataracts above Buda.

DARDA, E. lon. 20. lat. 46. 5. a town of Hungary, sit. on the W. side of the Danube, at the end of the bridge of Essek, 80 m. N. W. of Belgrade. It was built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Imperialists the next year, in whose hands it remains.

DARDANELLES, E. lon. 26. 26. lat. 40. 10. two castles at the entrance of the Hellespont, where all ships going to Constantinople are examined. These castles do not stand on the foundations of Sestos and Abydos, nor even near the places where they stood, as some have erroneously imagined. They were built in 1659, to secure the Turkish fleet from the insults of the Venetians.

DARIEN, or Terra Firma Proper, is a pr. of Terra Firma, in S.

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America, being a narrow isthmus, which joins the N. to S. America, and bounded by the N. sea on the N. the gulph or river of Darien, which divides it from the pr. of Carthagera, on the E. and by the pr. of Popyan and the South sea on the S. and by another part of the South sea, and the pr. of Veragua on the W. lying between 78 and 83 degrees of W. lon. and between 8 and 10 degrees of N. lat. It lies in the form of a bow or crescent, about the great bay of Panama in the South sea, and is 300 m. in length, and 60 in breadth, from sea to sea. This pr. if it be not the richest, is of the most importance to the Spaniards; and has been the scene of more action than any pr. in America, being situated both on N. and S. seas; the gold sands found in some of the rivers; but above all, the wealth of Peru being brought hither, and from hence imported into Europe, has induced many enterprizing people to attempt Panama, Porto Bello, and other towns of this pr. in order to come in for a share of these treasures with the Spaniards, or dispossess them of their country. But it is very far from being a desirable place to inhabit; for it is generally mountainous and barren, excessive hot, and the low grounds overflowed with almost perpetual rains. The mountains are so vastly high, and difficult of access, that it takes up a great many days to pass them, though the isthmus be not more than 60 miles over. It was from these mountains, the Spaniards first discovered the South sea, or Pacific ocean, anno 1513, and gave it the name of the South sea, because they crossed the isthmus from the North sea, though in reality the Pacific ocean lies W. of the continent of America.

DARKING, or **DORKING**, a market-town of Surry, sit. 24 m. S. W. of London, in the road to Arundel. The town stands on a hill, on which are a great number of box-trees.

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DARLINGTON, a market-town of the co. of Durham, sit. 18 m. S. of the city of Durham, and 243 N. by W. of London; gives title of Earl to the family of Vane.

DARMSTADT, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 49. 45. the cap. of Hesse Darmstadt, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, sit. on the river Darmstadt, 14 m. S. of Frankfort, and 13 S. E. of Mentz; subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt.

DARTMOUTH, a borough and port-town of Devonshire, sit. on the English channel, 31 m. S. S. W. of Exeter, and 198 W. by S. of London; from whence the family of Legge takes the title of Earl; sends two members to parl.

DARWENT, a river which rises in the Peak in Derbyshire, and running from N. to S. through that country, falls into the Trent.

DASSEN-ISLAND, or the **ISLE OF DEER**, one of the three small islands to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. It has its name from the great number of deer, first carried thither in 1601. There are also sheep there, whose tails weigh 19 pounds.

DAVECOTAH, a coast-town and English factory in India, 50 m. S. of Pondicherry. Asia.

DAVENTRY, or **DAINTRY**, a market-town of Northamptonshire, sit. 73 m. from London, on the road to Coventry.

DAVID'S ST, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 52. an episcopal town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, sit. near the Irish channel, 24 m. N. W. of Pembroke, and 270 m. W. by N. of London. It was once a very considerable place, but has since fallen into decay, and the walls are demolished.

DAVID ST, E. lon. 79. 55. lat. 11. 30. a town and fort in the neighbourhood of Cudalore, sit. on the coast of Coromandel, in the Hither India, in Asia, sit. 80 m. S. of Fort St. George; one of the strongest fortresses the English have in India, from whence they import chints, calicoes, and muslins. It was taken by the French in 1758,

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and the fortifications demolished; but it was restored by the peace of 1762.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, run N. W. from Cape Farewel, in 60 degrees N. lat. to Baffin's Bay, in 80 degrees separating Greenland from N. America. Davis passed them in 1683, endeavouring to find a N. W. passage.

DAUPHINY, a pr. of France, bounded by Burgundy on the N. Piedmont, a pr. of Italy, on the E. by Provence on the S. and by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc and Lyonois, on the W. Hence the presumptive heir of France is called the Dauphin. In some places it is very fertile, and produces corn, wine, olives, wood silk, copperas, crystal, iron, and copper; but in others it is so barren, that the inhabitants are obliged to go into other countries to seek for subsistence.

DAK, or **DAQUES**, W. lon. 1. lat. 43. 45. a town of France, cap. of the ter. of Les Landes, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. on the river Adour, 25 m. N. E. of Bayonne, and 75 m. S. W. of Bourdeaux, anciently the cap. of Aquitain; the see of a bish. and remarkable for its battles.

DEAD-MAN'S HEAD, a cape or point of land near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD-SEA, the lake Asphaltitis in Palestine, in Asia, so called, into which the river Jordan runs; supposed to be the place where Sodom and Gomorrah stood, which Maundrel assures us is fabulous. It is about 70 m. long, and 20 broad. The water of the lake is not only salt, but very bitter and nauseous. It is inclosed on the E. and W. with high mountains, which abound with sulphurous stones; and the bitumen this lake affords exactly resembles pitch, and can only be distinguished from it by its sulphurous smell and taste.

DEAL, a port-town of Kent, between which and the Goodwin sands the shipping usually ride in the

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Downs, on going out, or coming home, about 72 m. S. by E. of London. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. The inhabitants are about 4,000 in number; but have no manufacture.

DEAN, a forest in Gloucestershire, N. of the river Severn, comprehending 23 parishes, and four market-towns. Also a town of the same name, 11 m. W. of Gloucester, and 140 W. S. W. of London.

DEGAN, a pr. of the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia, is bounded by the pr. of Cambaya or Guzerat on the N. by Golconda and Berar on the E. by Visapour on the S. and by the Indian ocean on the W. The chief inland town Aurenghabad, and upon the coast the town of Bombay. The principal trade consists in cotton and silk.

DEE, the river which Chester stands upon; also one of the same name runs by New Aberdeen, in Scotland.

DELFT, E. lon. 4. 10. lat. 52. a town of the United Netherlands, capital of Delftland, in the pr. of Holland, sit. 8 m. N. E. of Rotterdam, and 30 m. S. W. of Amsterdam. It is pleasantly situated in the meadows, and canals run thro' the streets, planted with trees. It is about 2 m. in circumference, defended against inundation by three dams or dykes. It has no great trade at present, but is the retirement of the wealthiest merchants. In one of their churches is the tomb of William I. Prince of Orange, who was assassinated. In this town is made the best earthen ware, from hence called Delft-ware.

DELLY, E. lon. 79. 25. lat. 29. the cap. of the pr. of Delly, and present of all the Hither India, Asia; a large populous city, 90 m. in circumference, sit. on the river Gemina, 100 m. N. of Agra, and 212 E. of Lahor. Delly was the residence of the then Mogul Emperor, when Kouli Khan invaded India; and here he kept the

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Mogul prisoner, with his nobility and generals, till he had obliged them to deliver him all the wealth they had in their possession, or could extort from their vassals and dependants; and not content with this, he put several of the great men to the torture, when they did not answer his expectations; which occasioning an insurrection against the invader, he plundered the city, and massacred great part of the natives; after which he released the Mogul, having obliged him to transfer some provinces of India, which lay next to Persia, to that crown; and carried away with him the greatest treasure that ever was amassed together by any conqueror, chiefly in diamonds, the produce of Golconda, a pr. of India; which Aurengzebe, the ancestor of this Mogul, had wrested from the K. of Golconda, and driven him from his throne, about threescore years before.

DELLY, a pr. of India, in Asia, bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. Becar on the E. Agra on the S. and the Hind-downs, or Indostan Proper, on the W.

DELOS, E. lon. 25. 50. lat. 37. 26. the chief of the islands of the Cyclades, in the Archipelago; but the least of all of them, not being more than 6 miles in circumference; sit. a little S. of Mycone and Tinos. This island, the ancients supposed, was the place of Apollo's and Diana's nativity; and therefore the Greeks instituted public festivals, erected temples, and sent priests, sacrifices, and choirs of virgins hither, to do them honour. The island is now destitute of inhabitants, but there are abundance of very fine ruins, supposed to be those of the temples of Diana and Apollo.

DELPHOS, E. lon. 22. 15. lat. 38. 30. anciently a great city of Achaia, now Livadia, in Turkey, sit. on the side of the mountain Parnassus, 10 m. N. of the gulph of Lepanto, where the town of Castro now stands; much resorted

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to formerly on account of the temple of Apollo, and the Dark-cave, from whence the Pythian priests pronounced her oracles, sitting on a tripod.

DELTA, the Lower Egypt, called so anciently from its triangular form. It takes up a considerable space between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean sea, and is the most plentiful part of Egypt.

DEMER, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, which has its source near Bilfen, to the W. of Maestricht, in the ter. of Liege, where it washes Hasselt, and then entering Brabant, passes to Dieft, Sichen, Arsthot, and Mechlin, after which it takes the name of Ruppel, and falls into the Schelde opposite to Ruppelmond.

DEMONA valley, the N. E. pr. of Sicily, of which Messina is the capital town. In this valley stands Mount Ætna; from which the whole valley hath its name, as the superstitious inhabitants imagine that mountain to be full of demons or devils.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a co. of N. Wales, bounded by the Irish sea on the N. by Flintshire on the E. by Merioneth on the S. and Carnarvon on the W. It comprehends 57 parishes, and 4 market-towns; is 39 m. in length, 15 in breadth, and is supposed to contain 6400 houses, and about 38,000 inhabitants. It is fruitful in pastures, and produces many cattle. The air is good and sharp; and there are many Druidical monuments to be found throughout the country.

DENBIGH, capital of the co. sit. on the river Cluyd, 210 m. N. W. of London; sends one memb. to parl. gives title of Earl to the family of Fielding.

DENDERMOND, E. lon. 4. 3. lat. 51. 3. a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, and pr. of Flanders, sit. in a marshy ground, at the confluence of the rivers

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Schelde and Dender, 12 m. E. of Ghent. Taken by the Allies, anno 1706, and by the French, in 1745.

DENMARK, a kingdom sit. between 8 and 13 degrees of E. lon. and between 54 and 58 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the sea called the Catgate, or Schaggerrach, which separates it from Norway, on the N. by the same sea, and the Straits called the Sound, which separate it from Sweden, on the E. by the Baltic sea, and part of Germany on the S. and by the German ocean on the W. The country is, in general, a flat barren sand, and has thick foggy air, occasioned by the seas, which almost surround it, and their numerous lakes. The Peninsula of Jutland was anciently called the Cimbrian Chersonese, or the Peninsula of the Cimbri. What is now properly called Denmark, consists of Jutland, the islands of Zealand and Funen, and the little islands about them. As to the kingdom of Norway, the duchy of Holstein, Oldenburgh, and Delmonhurst, these are indeed part of the K. of Denmark's dominions, but in different countries.

The constitution of this kingdom has been frequently altered; sometimes their kings have been hereditary, at others elective, sometimes limited and restrained by the states, consisting of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and peasants; and, at others, absolute, as they have been ever since the year 1660; when the peasants, finding themselves grievously oppressed by the nobility and gentry, agreed to make the crown absolute and hereditary, in which they were joined by the clergy. And the King having assembled the nobility and gentry, in a garrisoned town, in a manner compelled them to resign their liberties into his hands.

The forces the King of Denmark has usually on foot in Denmark, Norway, and Holstein, amount to near 40,000; but most of them are maintained by other

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princes, to whom he lets out, and receives a subsidy, almost equal to the pay of the troops, besides; so that they rather add to the revenue of the crown, than diminish it; though they are very burdensome frequently to the farmers in the country, on whom they are quartered while they remain at home.

The revenues of this Prince are computed to amount to about 700,000*l.* *per annum*, arising from the crown-lands, customs, and other duties on beer, malt, corn, paper, a land-tax, poll-tax, &c. In Norway, the revenue arises from the tenth of the timber, tar, fish, oil, mines, and an excise, with the rest of the taxes enumerated in Denmark, and levied with much greater oppression, as they are a distant, and a kind of rival kingdom.

The produce of Denmark and Norway, consists chiefly in timber, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and lean cattle. They have very little corn, except rye; and the produce of the mines of Norway is not comparable to those of Sweden.

Their religion is Lutheran, no other being tolerated; and the clergy depend on the state for their subsistence; the church-lands having been seized by the government at the Reformation. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENNIS St. a town of France, 5 m. N. of Paris, with a Benedictine abbey, wherein most of the kings of France are interred.

DEPTFORD, a town in Kent, sit. on the river Thames, 4 m. E. of London; considerable on account of its fine docks for building of ships, and the King's yard there. It had a victualling-house built in 1745, which in 1749 was burnt down to the ground, with great quantities of stores and provisions.

DERBENT, E. lon. 50. lat. 41. 25. a town of Daghistan, in Asia, sit. on the W. coast of the Caspian sea; sub. to Russia. It is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great. The walls are built

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with stones as hard as marble, and near it are the remains of a wall which reached from the Caspian to the Black sea. It was taken by the Russians in the time of Peter the Great.

DERBYSHIRE, an English co. 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It comprehends 106 parishes, 11 market-towns; is said to contain 21,140 houses, and about 126,900 inhabitants; sends 4 members to parl. The air in general is pretty good, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is sharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and stony, but some of the southern ones are very rich. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and what is common to other counties. The Peak is noted for its wonderful caverns. See **PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE**.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, seated on the river Derwent, 36 m. N. of Coventry, and 122 N. W. by N. of London. It sends 2 memb. to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Stanley. In the year 1734, Sir Thomas Lombe erected a machine in this town for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. In 1745, the rebels came as far south as this town, after which they returned to Scotland.

DEREHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 11 m. W. of Norwich, and 101 N. E. of London.

DERWENT, a river which rises in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, and running S. falls into the Ouse. Also another which rises in Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent near Nottingham.

DERWENTWATER, a river which runs through Cumberland, from the S. W. to the N. W. and forming several lakes in its passage; falls into the Irish sea below Cockermouth; from which

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water, James Fitz-James took the title of Earl.

DESEADA, or *Desiderada*, W. lon. 61. 15. lat. 16. 36. one of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantic ocean, in America, E. of the island of Guadaloupe; sub. to France. It surrendered to Great Britain, along with Martinico, but was restored by the treaty of Paris, 1763.

DESEADA, or *Cape Desire*, W. lon. 100. 0. S. lat. 53. 30. the most westerly cape of the straits of Magellan, in America, at the entrance of the South sea.

DETTINGEN, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 50. 8. a village of Germany, sit. in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in the ter. of Hanau, 9 m. E. of the town of Hanau, and 4 W. of Aschaffenburg; where the Austrians, and their English allies, on the 16th of June, 1743, were attacked and interrupted in their march from Aschaffenburg to Hanau by the French, but had the good fortune to repulse and break through the enemy, and continue their march to Hanau: It was not thought convenient, however, to pursue the enemy over the river Maine, or stay to carry off the wounded men from the field of battle; whereupon the French returned to the field of battle next day, and made the wounded men their prisoners. H's Majesty K. George II. headed the English army at this battle in person.

DEVIZES, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 14 m. W. of Marlborough, and 89 W. of London; sends 2 members to parl.

DEVONSHIRE, a co. in the W. of England, having the Irish channel on the N. Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire on the E. the English channel on the S. and Cornwall on the W. from whence the family of Cavendish take the title of Duke. The chief rivers are the Ex, the Touridge, the Tame, and the Tau. It comprehends 394 parishes, 38 market-towns; is supposed to contain 56,500 houses, and about 338,000 inhabitants; sends twen-

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ty-six members to parliament. The air is pretty temperate in the valleys, but sharp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. Besides the common productions, it is also noted for perry.

DIARBECK pr. the ancient Mesopotamia, is sit. between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, in Asiatic Turkey, bounded by Turcomania on the N. by Persia on the E. by Eyraca Arabic or Chaldea on the S. and by Syria on the W.

DIARBECK, E. lon. 42. lat. 47. 30. the capital of the pr. of Diarbec, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the river Tigris near its source, 200 m. E. of Aleppo, and 240 N. of Bagdat. The Turks are more affable here than in most other places, with regard to the Christians who are upwards of 20,000 in number.

DIE, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 44. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphiny, sit. on the river Drome 22 m. S. of Grenoble; the see of a bishop.

DIEPPE, E. lon. 1. 9. lat. 49. 55. a port-town of France, sit. on the British channel, 30 m. N. of Rouen, opposite to the port of Rye, in England; a station of the French privateers, which occasioned its being bombarded by the English in 1694; but the harbor will not admit of ships of burden.

DIGNE, E. lon. 6. 9. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, 55 m. N. of Toulon the see of a bishop.

DIJON, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 47. the capital of the pr. of Burgundy sit. on the river Ouche, 140 m. E. of Paris. It is a bishop's see with a parliament, a mint, an university, an academy of science, an abbey, and a citadel.

DILLINGEN, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 40. a town of Germany the circle of Suabia, sit. on the river Danube, 20 m. N. E. of Ulm and a little S. E. of Hochstet; the bishop of Augsburg is sovereign of

DINGLE-ICOUCH, W. lon.

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18. lat. 52. a port-town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and pr. of Munster, sit. on Dingle bay, 74 m. W. of Limerick; sends two members to parliament.

DITMARSH, a territory of the duchy of Holstein, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany.

DIU, E. lon. 68. 55. lat. 21. 27. a little island and town, sit. on the coast of Guzurat, in the Hither India, in Asia, 200 m. W. of Surat; sub. to Portugal. In 1670 it was taken by the Arabs, who plundered all the churches and other riches, but they were driven away with the loss of 1000 men. If this town was in good hands, it would be the best place for trade on all that coast.

DIUL, E. lon. 68. 43. lat. 26. a port-town of Asia, in the pr. of Tatta, or Sinda, in the Hither India, sit. W. of the river Indus, in the Indian ocean, 50 m. W. of the city of Tatta; lately transferred by the Mogul, with the rest of the pr. to Persia. It was ceded to Nader Khan, when he took the great Mogul prisoner at Dely.

DISIET St. E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 48. 32. a city of France, in the pr. of Champagne, sit. on the river Marne, at the place where it begins to be navigable for boats, 45 m. N. of Troyes.

DOFRINE mountains, divide Sweden from Norway.

DOGADO, the duchy, a pr. of the Venetian ter. in Italy, having the Padowan on the W. and the Gulf of Venice on the E. consisting of the islands on which Venice sits, and those about it, and of the coast on the Terra Firma, or Continent of Italy, opposite to them, called the Lagunes of Venice, and of which the city of Venice is the capital.

DOL, W. lon. 1. 50. lat. 48. 35. a town of France, in the province of Brittany, sit. near the English Channel, 17 m. S. E. of St. Malo. The neighbouring country produces apples, and abounds with apples, of which they make cyder.

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DOLLART-BAY, a large gulph which separates East Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen; one of the United Provinces.

DOMBES, a ter. of France, in the d. of Burgundy, on the West bank of the river Soane.

DOMEA, a great river of Tonquin, in Asia, sometimes called Chaule upon which the capital city of Keccio, and most of their towns stand. It rises in the pr. of Yunan, in China, and running S. through the kingdom of Tanquin, discharges itself into the gulph of Cochinchina, in 123 deg. of E. lon. and 21 deg. of N. lat.

DOMINGO St. W. lon. 69. 15. lat. 10. 25. the capital of the island of Hispaniola, in N. America, sit. on the S. side of the island, having a pleasant fruitful country on the N. and E. the ocean on the S. and a large navigable river on the W. The approaches to it are so difficult, that the natives baffled the attacks of a very formidable body of English forces, though commanded by experienced generals, viz. Penn and Venables, in the year 1655; however, they made a conquest of the island of Jamaica, after their retiring from St Domingo. Bartholemew Columbus, brother to the Admiral, built this city, and gave it the name of Dominica, in memory of his father Dominic. It is a large town and excellent harbour; the see of an archb. the most ancient royal audience in America, and the seat of the governor of the island, and in possession of the French.

DOMINGO St. one of the richest of the Caribbee islands in America, sit. between 17 and 21 deg. N. lat. and 67 and 74 degrees of W. lon. lying in the middle between Cuba and Porto-Ricco, 450 miles long, and 150 broad, surrounded with craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. It was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, the Spanish general. It is partly in the hands of the French, and partly of the Spaniards; the

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latter giving it the name of Hispaniola. The heat in the N. and S. E. parts would be intolerable if it was not qualified by frequent rains, which, however, render the country very unwholesome. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal.

DOMINICA, W. lon. 61. 24. lat. 15. one of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, in N. America, 26 m. W. of Martinico, and 140 N. W. of Barbadoes; properly sub. to England, but very little cultivated, and lately usurped by the French, who have always opposed our settling here; but by the late treaty of peace, however, it was ceded in express terms to the English. Since the commencement of the American war, it hath been retaken by the French. This island obtained its name from being discovered by Christopher Columbus on a Sunday.

DON, or Tanais river, rises in the pr. of Rezan, in Russia, and running S. E. passes by Woronets, and continuing its course still S. E. approaches near the river Wolga, where Peter the Great was cutting a canal for a communication between the two rivers. The river Don turns to the S. W. and dividing Asia from Europe, falls into the Palus Meotis, a little below the city of Asoph. But though the Czar Peter did not live to finish the last canal, he had made another between the river Woronets, and another river which falls into the Wolga, whereby the Don had a communication with it, and both those rivers are deep enough to carry ships of a good burden down to the Euxine and Caspian seas; but the losing of Asoph has made the navigation of the Russians to the Euxine sea impracticable.

DONAWERT, E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 48. 44. a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, sit. on the Danube, 37 m. N. E. of Ulme, and 25 W. of Ingolstat. The forcing the entrenchments at Schellingburg near this place, by the Duke of Marl-

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borough, in 1704, was one of the warmest actions in Q. Anne's wars.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. It contains near 14,000 houses, 40 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and sends 12 members to parliament. It is in general a champaign country, and abounds with harbours; the principal one is of the same name.

DONEGAL, a borough in the county of Donegal, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Chichester.

DONERAILE, a borough in the county of Corke, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

DORCHESTER, the capital of Dorsetshire, sit. on the river Frome, 123 m. S. W. of London; gives the title of Marquis to the family of Pierpoint, Dukes of Kingston; sends two members to parl.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, 50 m. from London, on the Gloucester road; formerly the see of a bishop, and of much greater consequence than at present.

DORDONNE, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. thro' the pr. of Guienne, falls into the river Garonne, 12 m. below Bourdeaux.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, 52 m. in length, and 27 in breadth; it contains 22,000 houses, 248 parishes, 22 market-towns, and 130,000 inhabitants; the principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle; it sends 20 members to parl. The air is sharp on the hills, but mild and pleasant on the sea-coast, and the soil is sandy, except in some rich meadows, plains, and valleys. There are many hills which feed great numbers of sheep, and the sea-coasts abound with fish.

DORSTANT, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 51. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Mark, sit. on the river Lippe, 25 m. E. of Guelder.

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DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, E. lon. 2. 23. lat. 51. 50. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on an island in the river Maas, 10 m. E. of Rotterdam. Here was held a synod of the Protestant divines, *anno* 1618, to which K. James I. sent some bishops. It is famous for its salmon-fishery.

DORTMOND, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 51. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Mark, sit. on the river Emser, 30 m. N. E. of Dusseldorp; an Imperial town, or sovereign state.

DOUAY, lon. 3. 10. lat. 50. 15. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Scarpe, 25 m. S. of Lille. It was taken by the allies on the 26th of June 1710, after losing several thousand men before it, and retaken by the French, *anno* 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France.

DOVE, a river which divides Derbyshire from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent, near Burton.

DOVER, a borough, port-town, and castle, in the co. of Kent, sit. on a rock opposite to Calais, in France, 72 m. S. E. of London, and 16 S. E. of Canterbury. Once esteemed a strong fortress, and the key of the k. but the fortifications are antique, and a poor security against an enemy at present; neither is the harbour secure, or capable of admitting ships of burden. Dover gives the title of Duke to the family of Douglas, and sends 2 members to parliament, stiled barons of the Cinque ports, of which Dover is the chief. The castle was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks for 3000 men. It is the station of the packet boats, that, in time of peace, pass between this place and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. From this place, in fine weather, there is a prospect of the coast of France.

DOUGLAS, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 54. 7. a port-town on the coast of the isle of Man, equally distant from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores;

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the best harbour in the island.

DOURLACH. See **DURLACH**.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth. It contains 72 parishes, 9 baronies, 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parl. It is a fertile county, though in some places encumbered with bogs.

DOWN-PATRICK, W. lon. 5. 57. lat. 54. 23. capital of the cp. of Down, in the pr. of Ulster in Ireland, sit. 7 m. W. of Strangford-bay; sends 2 members to parl.

DOWNETON, or **DUNKTON**, a borough town of Wiltshire, sit. 6 m. S. of Salisbury, and 84 W. S. W. of London; sends 2 members to parliament.

DOWNHAM, a market-town in Norfolk, sit. near the river Ouse, 12 m. S. of Lynn, and 18 N. of Ely. Hither, every Monday morning, 1000, sometimes 2000 firkins of butter are brought, and sent up the river Ouse to Cambridge; from whence it is conveyed to London in the Cambridge waggons, and gets the name of Cambridge-butter, though very little of it is the produce of that country.

DOWNS, a road near the coast of Deal, in Kent, through which shipping pass in going out and returning home and frequently make some stay; here also, squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

DRAVE, a large navigable river, which rises in the archb. of Saltzburg, in Germany, runs S. E. through the pr. of Stiria, and continuing its course S. E. divides Hungary from Slavonia, and falls into the river Danube at Esseck.

DRESDEN, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 51. 12. a city of Germany, capital of the Elect. of Saxony, sit. on the river Elbe, 75 m. N. W. of Prague, and 85 S. of Berlin. It is one of the largest and strongest towns in Germany, and was the only place which the K. of Sweden, Charles XII. did not reduce, when he laid Saxony under contribution, *anno* 1709; for here the Elector, then K. of Poland, resided, determined to de-

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send the city to the last extremity; and hither Charles XII. ventured to come and take his leave of that K. after he had drained his country of all its treasure; nor did the K. think fit to detain his person, but let him return peaceably to his camp. This city was taken by the K. of Prussia in 1756, but retaken in 1759. It is divided by the river Elbe into the Old and New towns, which are joined by a fine stone-bridge, with 15 arches, and is 685 paces long; both towns are surrounded with strong fortifications.

DROGHEDA, W. lon. 6. 17. lat. 43. 45. a port-town of Ireland, in the co. of Louth, and pr. of Leinster, sit. on the river Boyne, 5 m. W. of the Irish channel, 23 m. N. of Dublin. The co. and borough jointly send 2 members to parl. It gives title of Earl to the family of Moore. It is remarkable for a siege it sustained from the Rebels, in the time of K. Charles I.

DROITWICH, a borough-town of Worcesterthire, sit. 7 m. N. of Worcester; where are considerable salt-works; sends two members to parliament.

DRONTHEIM, E. lon. 10. 32. lat. 64. 15. a town and port of Norway, capital of the pr. of Drontheim, sit. on a bay of the Northern ocean, 270 m. N. E. of Bergen; the see of an archbishop; sub. to Denmark.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, 27 m. in length, and 17 in breadth; containing 87 parishes, 7 baronies, 4 market towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is a small county, but the soil is very rich and fertile in corn and grass, and the chief place is the city of Dublin.

DUBLIN, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 53. 14. the cap. of the county of the same name, in the province of Leinster, and of the k. of Ireland, sit. at the mouth of the river Liffy, near the Irish channel, 60 m. W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 270 m. N. W. of London. It is a beautiful city, pleasantly situated, in view of the sea on one side, and a fine coun-

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try on the other; the seat of the government, and the chief courts of justice. It would have been a commodious and secure harbour, but the mouth of it is so choaked up, that vessels of burden cannot come up to the town. It is the see of an archb. and has a noble college, which is an university of itself, and consists of a Provost, 7 senior, and 13 junior fellows, and 70 scholars of the house, who are maintained upon the foundation, with a power of conferring degrees of bachelors, masters, and doctors, in all the arts and faculties. This college or university was founded by Q. Elizabeth, in 1591. Dublin is the capital city of Ireland, and with respect to its magnitude, the second city in the British dominions, being about the size of Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, and Marseilles. It sends 2 members to parliament for the city, and two for the university.

DUERO, or Duro, a river of Portugal, which rising in the N. E. of Old Castile, in Spain, runs from E. to W. through that province by Valladolid then crosses the pr. of Leon, passing by Toro, and Zamora, and entering Portugal, at Miranda, runs S. dividing the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, then turning W. crosses Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic ocean at Porto Port.

DUISBURG, E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 51. 22. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and ter. of Cleve, sit. on the river Roer, which falls into the Rhine a little below, 12 m. N. of Dusseldorp; sub. to Prussia.

DULAS, a village on the N. E. side of the Isle of Anglesey, in N. Wales, is a place much frequented, on account of the corn and butter trade; and upon all the coast they make fern-ashes, which are sold to soap-boilers, glass-houses, melting-houses, and refiners. Near it is a red ochery earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ore lately discovered.

DULEEK, a borough in the co. of Meath in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

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DUMBLAIN, W. lon. 3. 47. lat. 56. 11. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Menteith, sit. 5 m. N. of Stirling; near which town was fought the battle of Sheriff-Moor, between the English commanded by the Duke of Argyle, and the Scots commanded by the Earl of Mar, *anno* 1713; where a wing of each side was victorious; and the other wing defeated.

DUMET, a small island on the coast of France, taken by some of Admiral Hawke's ships cruizing in the bay of Biscay, Sept. 4. 1760.

DUMFRIES, the capital of the co. of Dumfries, or Nithsdale, in Scotland, sit. on the river Nith, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 54. 55. 8 m. N. of Solway Frith.

DUNBAR, W. lon. 2. 22. lat. 55. 58. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Lothian, sit. near the German sea, 28 m. E. of Edinburgh; rendered memorable by Cromwell's victory over the Scot's, *anno* 1650.

DUNBARTON, W. lon. 4. 32. lat. 56. cap. of the shire of Dunbarton, or Lenox, in Scotland, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 m. N. W. of Glasgow. It was once considerable for its trade, which is now much decayed, but is still remarkable for its citrie, which is thought to be one of the strongest in Europe.

DUNDALK, W. lon. 6. 48. lat. 53. 57. a port-town of Ireland, in the co. of Louth, and the pr. of Leinster, sit. on a bay of the Irish sea, to which it gives its name, 18 m. N. of Drogheda; sends 2 members to parl.

DUNDEE, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 56. 31. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, sit. on the N. side of the Frith of Tay; 14 m. N. W. of St. Andrews. It is a handsome and populous town, with a good harbour for ships of burthen.

DUNFERMLINE, W. lon. 3. 17. lat. 56. 3. a parliament-town in Scotland, in the co. of Fife, 16 m. S. W. of Edinburgh: here was a magnificent abbey and palace, of the Kings of Scotland, in which the princess Elizabeth, (daughter of K. James VI. and mother of the princess

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Sophia, from whom the present royal family are descended), and King Charles I. were born.

DUNGANNON, W. lon. 7. 5. lat. 54. 28. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Tyrone, and pr. of Ulster, 11 m. N. of Armagh; sends two members to parliament.

DUNGARVAN, W. lon. 7. 29. lat. 51. 57. sit. on Dungarvon bay, in the co. of Waterford, and pr. of Munster, in Ireland, 22 m. S. W. of Waterford town; gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Cork, and sends 2 members to parliament.

DUNGENNES, a cape or point of land on the coast of Kent, 6 m. S. of Romney.

DUNKELD, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 56. 36. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, sit. on the river Tay, 12 m. N. of Perth. It was formerly a bishop's see, but the cathedral is now in ruins.

DUNKIRK, E. lon. 2. 27. lat. 51. 2. a port-town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the English channel, at the mouth of the river Coln, 20 m. E. of Calais, 22 S. W. of Ostend, and 50 m. E. of Dover. The fortifications of which port, and the works that run out into the sea, had cost France more money than any fortress of that kingdom. This town being taken from the Spaniards, by the united forces of England and France, was put into the hands of the English, *anno* 1658; but it was sold to France, in the reign of King Charles II. Whereupon the fortifications were much improved, and it was the station of the French privateers in the wars that followed, who grew rich with the spoils of the English. Whereupon Britain insisted on the harbour and fortifications being demolished, at the treaty of Utrecht, *anno* 1713, which was done accordingly. In the late war, the French attempted to rebuild the works, but were afterwards obliged to demolish them by the peace of 1763. This port would never admit of large men of war, all the mischief

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done from thence was done by light frigates and privateers.

DUNLEER, a borough in the county of Louth, in Ireland; sends 2 members to parl.

DUNNINGTON, a market-town in Lincolnshire, sit. 27 m. S. E. of Lincoln.

DUNNOSE, a cape or point of land on the S. coast of the isle of Wight.

DUNOTER CASTLE, W. lon. 1. 47. lat. 56. 57. a magnificent castle and palace in Scotland, in the co. of Merns, most agreeably situated on an eminence by the sea-coast, 12 m. S. of Aberdeen, and belonging to the Earl Marshal. Here have been some Roman inscriptions dug up, which have been since placed in the castle by the proprietor.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, W. lon. 3. 36. lat. 58. sit. on the sea-coast, in the co. of Sutherland, in Scotland, 15 m. N. of Cromartie; a seat of the Earl of Sutherland.

DUNSE, W. lon. 2. 15. lat. 55. 48. a market-town of Scotland, in the shire of Merse, sit. 12 m. W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Dunscotus the schoolman was born here.

DUNSTABLE, a market-town of Bedfordshire, 33 m. N. W. of London, on the Chester road; famous for a manufacture of lace and straw hats.

DUNWICH, a borough-town of Suffolk, sit. on the German sea, 12 m. N. E. of Saxmundham, and 95 N. of London; sends two members to parl. The only business is fishing for mackerel, herrings, soles, sprats, &c.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rising in the Alps, runs W. along the confines of Dauphiny and Provence, then running S. by Sisteron, and afterwards W. through Provence, falls into the Rhone, a little below Avignon.

DURAZZO, E. lon. 20. 15. lat. 41. 27. a port-town of Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. on the E. side of the gulph of Venice, 20 m. S. of Drino, and 38 N. of Valona.

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It was the see of a Greek archb. but is now only a poor village, with a ruined fortress, but has a good harbour on the gulph of Venice.

DURBUY, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 58. 15. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 25 m. S. of Liege, and 32 S. E. of Namur. It was ceded to France in 1698.

DURHAM, a co. of England, though commonly called the bishopric of Durham. It is 35 m. in length, and 34 in breadth, containing 113 parishes, 9 market-towns, 97,000 inhabitants, and sends 4 members to parl. The air is good, but cold upon the hills on the N. and W. sides, which are very thinly inhabited, being generally very barren. The eastern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead.

DURHAM, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 51. 40. the capital of the bishopric and principality of Durham, sit. on the river Were, 14 m. S. of Newcastle, and 256 N. by W. of London; sends two memb. to parl.

DURLACH, or Dourlach, E. lon. 9. 28. lat. 48. 58. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and territory of Baden, sit. 15 m. N. E. of the city of Baden, and sub. to the Prince of Baden Durlach; the inhabitants are Protestants.

DURSLEY, a market-town of Gloucestershire, and 97 m. W. of London; gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Berkeley.

DUSSELDORP, E. lon. 6. 24. lat. 51. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the d. of Berg, sit. on the E. shore of the Rhine, 20 m. N. of Cologne, subject to the Elector Palatine. It was taken by the Hanoverian forces in 1758, who were then in pursuit of the French.

DUYVELAND, or Divelland, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E. of the isle of Schonen, from which it is divided by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a pr. of Russia, having the White sea on the N. and the

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of Ruboninski on the S. the capital town is Archangel.

DWINA, the name of a river, which rises in Lithuania, in Poland, and running N. W. divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic sea at the Dunamunderfort, a little below Riga.

DWINA, a river which gives name to the pr. of Dwina, and running through it from S. to N. discharges itself into the White sea, a little below Archangel.

DYLE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in Brabant, runs N. by Louvain, and having received the Demer, then runs W. by Mechlin, and falls into the Schelde, at Kuppelmond.

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EARNE Lake, or Lough-earne, a great lake of Ireland; in the county of Fermanagh, and pr. of Ulster, extending 30 m. in length, joined by a narrow strait, on which stands the town of Inskilling; the inhabitants whereof expressed an uncommon bravery in favour of William on the reduction of Ireland, at the Revolution.

EAST-BORN, a town of Suffex, 15 m. E. S. E. of Lewes, and 60 S. S. E. of London; noted for a plenty of birds in the adjacent country, called Wheat-ears.

EASTLOW, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. near the coast of the English channel, 16 m. W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London; sends two members to parl. The chief employment of the inhabitants is their fishery.

EASTONESS, the most westerly point or cape on the coast of Suffolk, N. of Southwold-bay.

EATON, a town of Buckinghamshire, sit. on the Thames, opposite to Windsor, 20 m. W. of London, where is a school and college of the foundation of K. Henry VI. being a seminary for King's college in Cambridge, none but the students of this school being admitted fellows of King's college.

E B

EBERSDORF, E. lon. 16. 25. lat. 48. 25. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, sit. on the river Danube, 8 m. E. of Vienna. Here the Austran family has a country-seat, or palace. It was taken by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in 1692.

EBERSTEIN, E. lon. 7. 34. lat. 48. 40. a district of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; sub. to the Margrave of Baden.

EBRENBURG, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 40. 40. a town of Germany, sit. in the pal. of the Rhine, 3 miles S. of Cleutfnach.

EBRO, anciently Iberus, is a river of Spain, which rises in the N. W. part of Old Castile, upon the confines of Asturia, runs S. E. thro' Old Castile and Biscay, then dividing old Castile from Navarre, continues its course through Arragon, visiting the capital city of Saragossa, from whence it runs S. E. to the confines of Catalonia, where it receives the Cinca and Segra, and then crossing the S. W. part of Catalonia, passes by the city of Tortosa, discharging itself with great rapidity into the Mediterranean, 20 miles below that city. From this river Iberus, it is supposed Spain had its ancient name of Iberia; certain it is the Celts, a nation of Gaul, that sent colonies into this part of Spain, were called Celtiberians, and the country Celtiberia. Upon the conclusion of the first Punic war, the Ebro made the boundary between the Roman and Carthaginian territories; and Spain, when entirely reduced by the Romans, was divided by them into two very unequal provinces, viz. the Hither and the Further Spain, in respect to Rome; that on the W. of the Ebro being vastly larger than the other. The river Ebro is, at present, almost the only navigable river in Spain, and in this the navigation is very difficult, except between Tortosa and the sea; for though it will carry vessels 250 miles down the stream, yet it runs with that rapid force, that a boat cannot go up

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the stream higher than Tortosa, and it is very dangerous going down, on account of the rocks, which lie in the channel, for 50 or 60 miles, below Saragossa.

ECBATANA. See **TAURIS**.

ECKEREN, E. lon. 4. 14. lat. 51. 23. a little village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the Marquisate of Antwerp, 5 m. N. of Antwerp, and 6 E. of Lillo; made memorable by an obstinate battle fought there between the French and Dutch, *anno* 1703, where the Dutch general Opdam, being separated from his army, informed the States they were entirely defeated; but the Dutch afterwards maintained their ground, being commanded by general Slagenburg, repulsed the French, whereupon Opdam was broke and disgraced.

ECYA, or **Ezija**, W. lon. 5. lat. 37. 20. an Episcopal town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the river Xenil, 48 m. E. of Seville, and 28 S. W. of Cordoua.

EDEM, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway Frith, 7 m. W. of that city.

EDEN GARDEN, supposed to be sit. in Diarbec, the ancient Mesopotamia, in Asia, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

EDESSA. See **ORFA**.

EDGHILL, near Keynton, in Warwickshire, sit. 14 m. S. of Warwick, and 12 m. N. W. of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, rendered memorable by the first battle which was fought in the civil wars between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, where King Charles I. was in person, on Sunday, Oct. 23d, 1642.

EDG WORTH, or Edgware, a market-town of Middlesex, sit. 12 m. N. W. of London; adjoining to which stood Canons, the elegant seat of the Duke of Chandos, now demolished, and the materials sold.

EDINBURGH, W. lon. 3. lat. 55. 58. the capital city of Scotland, and of the county of Mid-Lothian, sit. 2 miles S. of Leith, and of the

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Frith of Forth; 116 m. N. W. of Newcastle, and upwards of 391 N. W. of London. It stands on an eminence, and has one grand street, upwards of a mile in length, and very broad. The castle is at one end, and the palace of Holyrood-house at the other, where, for some ages before the Union, the kings of Scotland resided. The buildings are of hewn stone, fashed, and ten or eleven stories high, there being distinct families on every floor almost. There is a descent from this street on each side, which makes the cross-streets incommodious. However, the Scots esteem it the prettiest town in Europe, though it be but small for the capital city of the kingdom. Here the parliament used to assemble; and here the supreme courts of justice are still held, whose decisions are final with respect to the nation at large, and subject to no review, save it be that of a British parl. or the King himself. Besides the courts of civil justice, there is an annual meeting in the city, of the General Assembly of the church, wherein all ecclesiastical matters are ultimately decided, by deputies from different presbyteries throughout the whole kingdom. It was the see of a bish. till Episcopacy was abolished at the Revolution, in 1688. In the city are nine parish-churches, of the Presbyterian persuasion, besides a number of dissenting meeting-houses of some eminence. The university flourishes here at present, under the patronage of learned men in every branch. It is defended by the castle, seated on the W. end of the city, strong both by nature and art, being inaccessible, except on the side next the city. Within these few years the town hath been greatly enlarged, both upon the S. and N. parts. Upon the N. it hath been ornamented with a fine bridge, which joins the old and new towns together. The latter is adorned with many very elegant buildings, and the spirit for improvement still going forward. It is computed,

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that in the city and its environs, there will be betwixt 80 and 90,000 inhabitants. The most of their great men attend the English court, and there spend the produce of their estates, which is looked upon as a real loss to the country in general, as well as this city in particular. It has no harbour but the town of Leith. See LEITH.

EDISTON ROCK, W. lon. 4. 20. lat. 50. 12. a rock sit. in the English channel, 14 m. S. of Plymouth, in Devonshire; on which a light-house is erected, for the direction of ships going in or out of the channel. The first light-house was built by Mr Winstanly, which was demolished by the great storm on the 26th of November, 1703, in which Mr Winstanly, the engineer, perished; but it has been rebuilt and bids defiance to all the storms that have happened since on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, from whence it is equally distant. It has been since again demolished by fire, but is again rebuilt.

EDMONDS BURY. See BURY ST EDMONDS.

EDOM, or Idumea, now part of Arabia Petrea, was sit. between the Levant and the Red sea, which divides Asia from Africa.

EGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago, sit. between Greece and the Lesser Asia.

EGER. See AGRIA.

EGERMOND, or Egremond, a market-town in Cumberland, 14 m. S. of Cockermouth, and 39 S. W. of Carlisle; gives title of Earl to the family of Wyndham.

EGRA, E. lon. 12. 25. lat. 50. 10. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the river Eger, 95 m. W. of Prague, taken by the French, *anno* 1742, but surrendered to the Austrians next year, and now subject to the house of Austria; a town of the greatest consequence of any in Bohemia, except Prague.

EGYPT, sit. in the N. E. part of Africa, between 29 and 38 degrees of E. lon. and between 21 and 31 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the

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Levant, or Mediterranean sea, on the N. by the Red sea, and the Isthmus of Suez, which divides it from Arabia, on the E. by Abyssinia, or Ethiopia Superior, on the S. and by the deserts of Barca and Nubia, on the W. being 600 m. in length, from N. to S. and from 100 to 200 in breadth, from E. to W.; the river Nile, which rises in Abyssinia, running the whole length of it, from S. to N. and overflowing it annually, beginning to rise in the months of May or June, and is at the height usually in September, from which time the waters decrease till May or June again. There being no other water in the country (or not more than two springs) they were under a necessity of building their towns on the banks of the Nile, on some eminences, natural or artificial; so that on the overflowing of the river, they look like so many islands, which have no other communication but by boats. The Lower Egypt is contained in a triangular island, made by the Levant; and the two chief branches of the Nile, which, dividing 5 miles below Cairo, one branch takes its course to the N. W. and falls into the Levant at Rosetto, and the other N. E. falling into the sea at Damietta, the ancient Pelusium; these mouths being about 100 miles asunder. This part of the country called the Delta, or Lower Egypt, having the greatest advantage by the overflowing of the Nile, is much the most fruitful, but not the most healthful; the mud which covers it, after the flood is gone, sending up an unwholesome vapour. The mountains and sands which inclose Egypt on the E. and W. would render the valley between excessive hot, if it were not for this annual flood; nor would the soil produce much without it, for the country is naturally barren, where the waters do not reach, and they have seldom any rain, unless in the Lower Egypt, tho' travellers relate, that they have sometimes seen heavy showers even in Upper Egypt. They have canals

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cut quite through Upper Egypt, to distribute the water to their fields and gardens, and preserve it in the dry season; and these they fill with great ceremony annually, when the river rises to a certain height; and by these means Egypt is rendered the most fruitful country in Africa, supplying Constantinople, and other towns in European Turkey, with corn, as it did Rome and Italy of old. They only harrow their grain into the mud, on the retiring of the waters; and, in March following, usually have a plentiful harvest. As to their rice fields, they supply them with water from their canals and reservoirs constantly, this grain usually growing in water. Those lands that are not sown, yield good crops of grass for their cattle. No place in the world, says Mr Sandys, is better furnished with grain, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, melons, roots, and other garden stuff, than the Lower Egypt; oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, castia, and plantains, abound here, and they have some grapes, but not proper for wine; which defect is, in some measure, supplied by palm-wine. The country is excessive hot for two or three months before the flood rises, and the musketoes, or guats, will not suffer people to sleep in the night. The sands also are extremely troublesome, insinuating themselves into the closets, chests, and cabinets, and even into the bed-cloaths, making them as hot as if they had been warmed with coals; and these sands are probably the occasion of sore eyes, with which the natives are almost universally afflicted in summer. Fevers and fluxes are frequent in autumn, and the swelling of the scrotum; but the greatest misfortune is the plague, which visits them at least once in seven years; but when the Nile begins to overflow, it is said, the plague and all other diseases are abated. It must not be forgot, also, that the hot winds are very troublesome in April and May, and occasion their sore eyes, as well as the sands.

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Among the curiosities of Egypt, the pyramids are the most considerable; they are built of stone, by whom, or when, none knows; the base of the largest taking up ten acres of ground, and running up to 700 feet perpendicular height; eyewitnesses frequently differ 100 feet as to their height; and indeed, the sands are driven up so high on the sides, that it is impracticable to take the height exactly. The mummy-pits are another curiosity, which, with the pyramids, are on the W. side of the river, opposite to Cairo; in these pits have been thousands of embalmed bodies interred, which have continued 3 or 4000 years at least; the coffins are set upright, in niches in the walls, and never laid at length.

Egypt is generally held to be sub. to the grand Signior, and so it is in part, but his authority is extremely limited by the Egyptian princes, who are all of them absolute in their respective territories, and assemble at Cairo, in a kind of parliament, or great council, which submits to the Grand Signior's Bassa, or viceroy, no farther than they see fit, and sometimes they depose him, and demand another of the Grand Signior, who is more acceptable to them; however, they suffer the Grand Signior to collect a revenue in their several districts, but by no means equal to what the country is able to pay; and, if more is demanded, or any innovations attempted, it endangers a revolt. They come to Cairo with such bodies of troops as protect them against the arbitrary administration of the Bassa, and the only way he has to manage them, is by dividing them into parties, and siding with that party which is most devoted to the Grand Signior. These Egyptian princes are not natives of the country, neither are they ever succeeded by their children in their respective governments, but by some slave, whom they appoint their successor; and these are usually slaves purchased in Georgia, or Circassia.

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This is their constitution, as was that of the ancient Mamalukes; no man could be sovereign who had not been a slave, and purchased in some foreign country; but out of these we must except some Chieks, or Arab chiefs, who are proprietors of villages, or small districts, in the country; these are succeeded by their children, on paying a fine, or small rent, to the government. The religion of the governors of the country is Mahometan; but the Cophtis, the posterity of the ancient Egyptians, the Greeks and Latins are Christians, but of different sects; and there is a great number of Jews at Cairo, and in the great towns where any thing is to be got.

EIFIELD, or **ELFIELD**, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 49. 54. a town of Germany, cap. of the co. of Rhine-gaw, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Rhine, 6 miles N. W. of Mentz, and sub. to the Elector of Mentz.

EISLEBEN, E. lon. 12. lat. 51. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and co. of Mansfield, sit. 5 m. E. of Mansfield; the place of Luther's nativity.

EKESIO, or **EKESTO**, E. lon. 15. 10. lat. 57. 30. a town of Sweden, in the island of the same name, in the pr. of East Gothland, sit. 44 m. N. W. of Calmar.

EKRENFORD, E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 50. a port-town in the d. of Sleswic, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 9 m. E. of the city of Sleswic.

ELBA, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 42. 22. an island in the Mediterranean, sit. 15 m. W. of the coast of Tuscany, in Italy. This island is sub. to the K. of the two Sicilies, except only Porto Fertajo, which is separated from the rest of the island by an artificial canal, and belongs to the D. of Tuscany. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and loadstone, and also for its quarries of marble.

ELBE, is a river which rises in the confines of Silesia, and running S. of Konnigsgratz in Bohemia, af-

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terwards runs N. W. till it receives the Muldaw, at Malnic, below Prague; and then continuing its course N. passes through the d. of Saxony, visiting Dresden, Meissen, and Wittenburg; and afterwards Magdeburg; then running N. E. through Brandenburg, receives the river Havel; after which it divides the d. of Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and then running between the d. of Bremen and Holstein, visits Hamburg; and passing on still N. W. by the fortrefs of Gluckstadt, falls into the German sea a little below it. It is navigable for great ships, higher than any river in Europe, ships of 3 or 400 tons coming up as high as Hamburg, which is 70 m. from the sea; and by this river is imported and exported, to and from Germany, an incredible quantity of merchandise, of almost every kind.

ELBEUF, E. lon. 1. 3. lat. 49. 18. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, 10 m. S. of Rouen. It hath the title of a duchy, and a good manufacture of cloth.

ELBING, E. lon. 20. 5. lat. 54. 12. a town of Royal Prussia, in the pal. of Marienburgh, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, called the Frish-haff, near the mouth of the river Wessel, 30 m. S. E. of Dantzick; a large populous town, and a place of good trade; sub. to the crown of Poland.

ELBURG, E. lon. 5. 55. lat. 52. 30. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Guelderland, sit. on the E. coast of the Zuyder, sea, 10 m. N. E. of Harderwick.

ELCATIF, E. lon. 53. lat. 26. the capital of a territory in Arabia Felix, in Asia, which lies on the western shore of the gulph of Persia, and is sub. to that crown. This city lies 300 m. S. of Bassora; and in the gulph near it was, not long since, a very rich pearl-fishery.

ELDEN-HOLE, one of the wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire, to which no bottom can be found. See **PEAK**.

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ELEPHANTO, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, 8 m. from the island of Bombay. It belongs to the Portuguese, and serves only to feed cattle. It took its name from the figure of an Elephant, carved out of a white stone, 7 feet high. It is so like nature, that, at a little distance, it may be mistaken for a live Elephant. In the middle there is a high mountain shaped like a blunt pyramid; and, about half way to the top, a large cave, with two passes into it, in which are pillars hewn out of the solid rock, curiously carved. Some are of the figures of men, in several postures, and exceedingly well done; and they are all from 12 to 15 feet high. Over their heads are represented multitudes of small people in a posture of devotion. It is a very difficult matter, to declare who this extraordinary piece of workmanship was done by, for the natives cannot give the least account of it; and, indeed, it far surpasses any thing of this kind, which has been done for a great number of years.

ELGIN, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 57. 40. a town of Scotland, cap. of the co. of Murray, sit. on the river Lossy, 5 m. S. of Murray Frith, and 47 m. E. of Inverness. Also, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in the county of Murray, which sends one member to parl.

ELISABETH'S ISLAND, W. lon. 70. lat. 41. an island in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of New England, in N. America, having Cape Cod on the N. the island of Nantucket on the E. and the island of Martha's Vineyard on the W. the natives are employed chiefly in the fisheries, particularly that of whales.

ELSIMBURG, or **Helsingburg**, E. lon. 13. 6. lat. 56. 18. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of Schonen, sit. on the opposite side of the Sound, 7 m. E. of Elsinore.

ELSINORE, or the **HELSINGOR**, E. lon. 13. 22. lat. 56. a port-town of the island of Zealand, sit. on

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the Sound, or Strait, at the entrance of the Baltic sea, 22 m. N. of Copenhagen; here the Danes take toll of all merchant-ships which go to the ports in the Baltic.

ELTZ, E. lon. 9. 25. lat. 52. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and bish. of Hildesheim, sit. on the river Leina, 17 m. S. of Hanover, and 11 m. S. W. of Hildesheim.

ELVAS, W. lon. 5. 19. lat. 38. 45. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. on the river Guadiana, near the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura, 14 m. W. of Badajoz, and 22 E. of Estremos. It consists of 4 parishes, containing about 2500 inhabitants, and standing on a hill, fortified after the modern way, is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal. It was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpose. Here is a cistern so large that it will hold water enough to serve the inhabitants for 5 months. It is brought in by a most magnificent aqueduct, 3 m. in length, which is, in some places, supported by 4 or 5 high arches, one upon another. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, 3 m. in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. It is the see of a bish.

ELWANGEN, E. lon. 11. 18. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and co. of Ottingen, sit. on the river Jaxt, 37 m. N. of Ulm. It has a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town.

ELY, E. lon. 15 min. lat. 52. 24. a city in Cambridgeshire, in an island of the same name, on the banks of the river Ouse, sit. 17 m. N. of Cambridge, and, with the ter. about it, which includes Wisbeach, and most part of the fens; is a county of itself, and has a judge who determines all causes civil and criminal within its limits; and is the see of a bishop. The river is navigable from Lynne, and the town carries on a good trade.

EMBDEN, E. lon. 7. 3. lat. 53.

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20. a port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Embden, sit. on the Dollart-bay, near the mouth of the river Ems, 25 m. E. of Groningen, and 60 m. W. of Bremen; it was an imperial or sovereign state, under the protection of the Dutch; but the K. of Prussia taking possession of the adjacent country, on the death of the last prince, they sold their right in this place to him, in 1744.

EMBRUN, or AMBRUN, E. lon. 6. 6. lat. 44. 35. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphiny, sit. on a rock, near the confines of Piedmont, 45 m. S. E. of Grenoble, and 60 m. W. of Turin; taken by the D. of Savoy, father of the late King of Sardinia, in 1692, but soon after abandoned by him; the see of an archbishop.

EMPOLI, E. lon. 11. 50. lat. 43. 45. a town of Italy in the d. of Tuscany, sit. on the side of the river Arno, 15 m. W. of Florence; the see of a bishop.

EMS, a river of Germany, which rises in the bish. of Paderborn, in the S. E. part of Westphalia. It runs first W. through the county of Ritberg, then running N. passes thro' the co. of Tecklenburg and the bish. of Munster, and continuing its course N. thro' the co. of Embden, or East Friesland, discharges itself into the Dollart-bay, at the city of Embden.

ENGERS, E. lon. 2. 46 lat. 50. 33. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Elect. of Trier, sit. on the river Rhine, 17 m. N. of Coblenz, and is capital of a co. of the same name.

ENGHIEN, E. lon. 4. lat. 50. 4. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. 14 m. S. W. of Brussels. Near this town K. William III. attacked the French, commanded by Marshal Luxembourg, in 1692, but was repulsed with very great loss: this is usually called the battle of Steinkirk, from a village the French had fortified to defend themselves.

ENGIA, or ENGINA, E. lon. 24.

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lat. 37. 45. an island of European Turkey, sit. in the gulph of Engia, between Achaia and the Morea, 21 m. S. of Athens, and 50 m. E. of Corinth: it is about 30 miles in circumference, and has one town upon it, of the same name, consisting of 600 houses. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with partridges to that degree, that the people are summoned annually to destroy their eggs, to preserve their corn.

ENGLAND OLD. See the INTRODUCTION.

ENGLAND NEW, is situated between 67 and 73 degrees of W. lon. and between 41 and 46 degrees of N. lat. It is bounded by Canada on the N. W. by Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, on the N. E. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and by the province of New-York on the W. being about 300 miles long, and from 100 to 200 broad.

It is comprehended under four different colonies or divisions, viz. 1. New Hampshire, or the North division. 2. Massachusetts colony, or the middle division. 3. Rhode-island, and Providence plantation, or the South division. And 4. Connecticut, or the West division.

Before America was declared Independent, each of these parts had a distinct charter and government, viz.

1. New Hampshire had one charter, and was a distinct government.

2. Massachusetts colony, comprehending New Plymouth and Maine, were included in the same charter.

3. Rhode-Island and Providence plantation had another charter, without any dependence on the rest. And,

4. Connecticut and Newhaven were included in a fourth charter.

They now form distinct parts of the Thirteen United Provinces of North America.

As this country is situated near 10 degrees farther South than Old England, one would expect the air to be temperate at all times of

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the year, but as the N. and N.W. winds blow over a vast tract of snow and ice, we find that the winter sets in earlier, continues longer, and is more severe than in Britain. The summer, tho' short, is much hotter than any thing known in Europe in the same lat. Notwithstanding these extremes of heat and cold, the clearness and serenity of the sky render this climate as healthy as any part of America.

The lands near the sea are generally low, and in some places swampy, tho' farther up the country there are some hills, and the N. E. part is rocky and mountainous. The high grounds are for the most part a mixture of sand and gravel inclining to clay. The soil is various in different places, but in general best towards the South.

Their productions are mostly the same with the Colonies around them. They raise large quantities of flax and hemp: European grains have not yet been cultivated with much success. Indian corn makes the general food of the lower sort of people.

The fruits of Old England come to great perfection here. The oak trees are said to be inferior to those in Britain, but the firs are very large and fit for masts and yards of shipping. They draw from their trees considerable quantities of pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine and gums.

They have rich mines of iron, which, if improved, might equal, if not excel, those of Sweden.

Their cattle are in general the same as in Britain. They have great variety of fish, fowls, and quadrupeds, of various kinds.

The inhabitants being originally from Britain, it is unnecessary to mention their manners or disposition.

With regard to religion they are mostly Independents, to which persuasion they formerly adhered so close as to persecute every sect

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who differed from them; but that spirit being long ago extinguished, people of any persuasion may now live among them in peace and security.

Since the conclusion of the war with Great Britain, no certain account can be given either of their laws or religion.

ENNIS, a borough in the co. of Clare, in Ireland; sends 2 members to parliament.

ENNISCORTHIE, a borough in the co. of Wexford, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

ENNISTRACE, a borough in the co. of Kilkenny; sends 2 members to parliament.

ENTRE MINHO DOURO, a pr. of Portugal, 45 m. in length, and as much in breadth, having the river Minho on the N. and Douro on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the W. Braga is the capital.

ENTRE TAYO and GUADIANA, or Alentejo, a pr. of Portugal, sit. between the river Tagus and Guadiana, having the pr. of Estremadura on the N. Spain on the E. Algarva on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the W.

EPERIES, a town of Hungary, and cap. of the co. of Sares, remarkable for its fairs, and mines of salt. E. lon. 21. 1. N. lat. 48. 50.

EPHESUS, E. lon. 30. 36. lat. 37. 56. an ancient city of Ionia, in the Lesser Asia, sit. near the sea on the mouth of the river Caystrus, which formed a commodious harbour. It was the capital of Asia, during the Roman government; and here stood the celebrated temple of Diana, which Erostratus burnt down to perpetuate his memory; the same night Alexander the Great was born. St. Paul has honoured the Ephesians with an Epistle, and made Timothy the first bishop of this city, which is now dwindled to a small town; though there are some remains of a Roman theatre, a circus, and aqueduct, and many other magnificent ruins, which lie about 40 m. S. of Smyrna.

EPIRUS, a pr. of European Tur-

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ky, is bounded by Albania on the N. by Thessaly on the E. by Achaia on the S. and by the sea, near the entrance of the gulph of Venice on the W. The capital is St Janina. It has the name of New Epirus, to distinguish it from the ancient country of that name.

Albania is frequently comprehended in Epirus, and reckoned the North division of it; and, in some maps, the whole is denominated Albania. N. B. The whole province of Epirus is in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, 16 m. S. W. of London; formerly much resorted to on account of its medicinal waters.

ERFURT, E. lon. 11. 8. lat. 51. 4. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, cap. of Thuringia, sit. 12 m. W. of Weimar, and 20 E. of Saxagotha; sub. to the Elector of Menz. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in Germany; has an university, and a considerable ter. depending on it, which comprehends 73 villages. It has 300 streets, but is thinly peopled. A fire happened in the city in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches.

ERIE LAKE, lies between 80 and 87 degrees of W. lon. and between 41 and 42 deg. of N. lat. W. of the colony of Pennsylvania, in N. America. It has a communication with the lake Ontario, or Frontinac, by the strait of Niagara, the greatest cataract, or fall of water, in the known world. The country between these lakes and the United States, is inhabited by the Five Nations of Iroquois Indians.

ERIVAN, E. lon. 45. lat. 40. 6. a town of Persia, on the frontiers of Turkey, in Asia, in the pr. of Chirvan, sit. 180 m. E. of Erzerum, and 60 m. N. W. of Tauris. Erivan lake lies N. of the town.

ERZERUM, E. lon. 41. 15. lat. 40. the capital of the pr. of Turcomania, or Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 180 m. W. of Erivan, and

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140 m. S. of Trepisond and the Black sea. It stands at the foot of a chain of mountains, which are covered with snow usually until midsummer. The town is about two miles in circumference, surrounded by a double wall and towers, very antique. The Beglerbeg, or viceroy, resides here, in an ancient palace; and the Aga of the Janissaries, who is independent on him, in a castle, which stands above the town. It is computed that the inhabitants of Erzerum consist of 18,000 Mahometans, and 6000 Armenians. The trade of the place consists chiefly in furs and copper-utensils; copper being dug out of the neighbouring mountains, and manufactured here. This city is a great thoroughfare, from Persia and India, to Constantinople, by the way of Trepisond and the Black sea; the merchants chusing this way to avoid the Arabs who lie on the road to Aleppo. Erzerum does not stand on the Euphrates, as we find it in some maps, but in a peninsula, formed by the sources of that river; one of which streams lies a day's journey, and the other half a day's journey, from the city. Every week some caravan sets out from hence for Tocat, Teflis, Tauris, Trepisond, or Aleppo; but the Curdes, or natives of Curdistan, (Assyria) rambling about with their flocks and herds, as far as the sources of the Euphrates, are almost as troublesome to the merchants as the Arabs, frequently extorting money from the caravan, on one pretence or other. These Curdes call themselves Jasides, or followers of Jesus, but have a great deal of superstition, and very little religion amongst them, and acknowledge neither the Turks nor Persians for their sovereigns, but retire when they are attacked to their cold inaccessible mountains. Neither of these powers think it worth their while to make an entire conquest of them.

ESCHAUT river. See SCHELD.

ESCURIAL, a palace of the K. of Spain, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Madrid, in a village of the same name

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in New Castile, one of the largest and most magnificent palaces in the world, begun to be built by Philip II. son of the Emp. Charles V. *anno* 1557, and finished in 1563. There is not any thing wanting to render it a complete and beautiful town; for here is a fine church, built after the model of St Peter's at Rome, a college, monastery, dwelling-houses, shops, artificers, cloysters, gardens, and an extensive park, with groves, fountains, cascades, grottos, fine prospects, and every thing that can render a place agreeable in so hot a climate, tho' it is situated in an exceeding barren soil. There are in the palace 11,000 windows, 14,000 doors, 1800 pillars, 17 cloysters, or piazzas, and 22 courts. The Pantheon, so called from its being built also after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, is the mausoleum of the kings of Spain, to the Austrian family.

ESK, a river which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and running from the N.E. to the S.W. falls into Solway Frith, giving name to a district of Scotland, called Eskdale.

ESKIMAUX. See LABRADOR.

ESLINGEN, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 48. 40. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, sit. 7 m. S. E. of Stuttgart; an imperial city or sovereign state, under the protection of the D. of Wirtemberg. The prevailing religion is Protestantism, tho' there are several convents.

ESNAY, or ASNA, a town of Egypt, seated on the western banks of the Nile, and supposed to be the ancient Syena; but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, adorned with a mosque, and is the residence of an Arabian Scheik. In the middle of Efnay, there is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, very well preserved: they support stones placed cross-ways, on which great tables are laid, by which a roof is formed. There are high hieroglyphic figures on almost every

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part, but those on the inside are better done than the others. Dr. Pocock supposes it to have been the temple of Pallas.

ESPARTEL CAPE, the most N. W. promontory of Africa, sit. at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar.

ESSECK, E. lon. 20. 55. lat. 46. a town of Hungary, near the confluence of the rivers Drave and Danube, having a bridge 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth, over the marshes. This is a difficult pass, for the possession whereof there has been several battles fought between the Christians and Turks, but now it is subject to the house of Austria, with the whole kingdom of Hungary. Esseck lies 100 m. S. of Buda, and 90 m. N. of Belgrade.

ESSEN, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 51. 22. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Mark, sit. 10 m. N. E. of Dusseldorp, formerly free and imperial, but now sub. to the Abbess of Essen.

ESSEX, an English co. bounded by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire on the N. by the German sea on the E. by the river Thames which divides it from Kent, on the S. and by Middlesex and Hertfordshire on the W. It is 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, comprehending 415 parishes, and 27 market-towns; sends 8 memb. to parl. Colchester is the largest and most famous, though Chelmsford is the county-town. The air in the inland parts is healthy; but not so on the sea coasts, called the Hundreds, where the marshes produce agues. The productions of the country are corn, fish, fowl, cloth, stuffs, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world.

ESTONIA, a pr. on the N. of Livonia, the chief town Nerva; sub. to Russia.

ESTREMADURA, a province of Protugal, bounded by Beira on the N. by Spanish Estremadura on the E. by Alentejo on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W.

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Lisbon is the capital of the province, and of the kingdom.

ESTREMADURA, a province of Spain, bounded by Leon on the N. the two Castiles on the E. by Andalusia on the S. and the pr. of Alentejo, in Portugal, on the W. It is 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and now makes part of New Castile. It abounds in wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges; but the air is bad, on account of its excessive heat.

ESTREMOS, W. lon. 8. lat. 38. 43. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 23 m. W. of Elvas, and 75 S. E. of Lisbon.

ESWEGET, or Eschwege, E. lon. 10. lat. 51. 18. a town of Germany, in the ter. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. 25 m. S. E. of Cassel.

ETHIOPIA SUPERIOR, a country of Africa, comprehending the greatest part of it, viz. Abyssinia, Nubia, and Abex, as it did in its most flourishing state; is bounded by Egypt and the desert of Barca on the N. by the Red sea and the Indian ocean on the E. by Anian and the unknown parts of Africa on the S. and by other desert and unknown countries on the W. Abyssinia Proper has now little communication with the rest of the world, the Turks having possessed themselves of Abex, which runs along the western coast of the Red sea. The river Nile rises from a lake almost in the middle of Abyssinia, and being swelled by the rains, which annually fall at a certain season between the tropics, overflows Egypt, and all the lower grounds which border on the river, which is the case of all rivers that rise within the tropics, tho' the ancients were not so great a loss for the occasion of this periodical flood; and what increases the flood still more, are the torrents that fall from the numerous hills with which this country is encumbered; though they have this advantage from their hills, that they can remove thither in the wet season, and enjoy a cooler air than they do in Egypt, which lies

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several degrees N. of Abyssinia. Their valleys also are rendered fruitful, by the annual rains and the numerous rivulets, producing plenty of corn, rice, wine, flax, sugar, and fruits proper for the climate; and gold is said to be very plenty here; but the Turks have shut up all the avenues to the country, that no other people can traffic with them for it at this day. Their cattle are camels, horses, oxen, sheep, and asses, with which they abound. As to the persons of the Ethiopians, or Abyssinians, they are perfectly black, but their features more agreeable than their southern neighbours, having neither flat noses, nor thick lips, like other Caffres. The sovereign of this country was once absolute, but at present the great men set up for princes in their respective governments, and the K. can transact nothing without them of any consequence. It was the K. of this country, that the Europeans used to stile Prestor John. The Portuguese, 'tis said, when they first discovered this country, seeing a cross always carried before him, stiled him priest, or Presbyter Maximus. He took upon him the supreme ecclesiastical, as well as civil power; others say, the Turks gave him the name of Prestor Cham, or Cam, i. e. King of slaves, because they purchased most of their negro slaves in this country. The government appears now to be a republic, or rather a mixed monarchy, in which the Prince's power is extremely limited by the great men. As to the common people, it is not very material whether the power be lodged in the king or lords, for they are all slaves either to the one or the other. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism, but they seem to adhere more to the Greek church than to the Latin. They keep both the Christian and Jewish sabbath, and both baptize and circumcise their children, and even their female children. The K. by the persuasion of the Jesuit missionaries, once submitted to the au-

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thority of the Pope; but this occasioning a civil war, he was obliged to expel the Latin fathers, and restore their ancient rites and ceremonies in ecclesiastical affairs. This is the country, from whence, it is supposed, the Queen of Sheba came to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and from whence the eunuch, the prime minister of Queen Candace came, who was converted to Christianity, and baptized by St Philip.

ETIENNE St. a considerable town of France, in Forez, remarkable for its manufactories of iron and steel; for the tempering of which, the water of the brook Furenz, on which it is seated, is extremely good. E. lon. 4. 35. N. lat. 45. 22.

ETNA MOUNT, or M. Gibell, E. lon. 15. lat. 38. a volcano, or burning mountain, in the island of Sicily, and pr. of Val di Demona, is sit. 50 m. S. W. of Messina, and 10 m. W. of the town of Catania; from whence the first part of the way is full of towns and villages, vineyards, and plantations, which are rendered fruitful by the ashes thrown out of the volcano; beyond this the rising grounds are planted with vines and fruit trees, intermixed with corn-fields and pastures, and the upper part is planted with fir-trees; and here are clefts and cracks in the earth, from whence there issues smoke. The top of the mountain is compassed with a circle of snow, from whence, however, smoke and flames continually ascend. This volcano being generally about 6 miles round; but the eruptions frequently alter the face of it. As this hill is much larger than mount Vesuvius, being 180 Italian miles in circumference at the bottom, the eruptions have been more frequent, and much more dreadful. In an eruption that happened in the year 1693, the town of Catania was overturned in a moment, and 18,000 people perished in the ruins.

EVESHAM, a borough-town of Worcester-shire, sit. 14 m. S. E. of

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Worcester, and 95 N. W. by N. of London; sends two members to parliament.

EVORA, or Eborá, W. lon. 7. 10. lat. 38. 32. a town of Portugal, cap. of the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Lisbon, and 47 W. of Badajoz, in Spain. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, and is an archb. and univ. and stands in one of the pleasanter and most fruitful countries in Portugal.

EUGUBIO, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 42. 20. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and duchy of Urbino, sit. 35 m. S. of Urbino; the see of a bishop.

EUPHEMIA, E. lon. 16. 32. lat. 27. a port-town of Naples, in the pr. of the Further Calabria, sit. on a bay of the sea, to which it gives its name, 50 m. N. E. of Reggio.

EUPHRATES, the finest river of Turkey, in Asia, has two sources to the northward of the city of Erzerum, in Turcomania, in 40 degrees odd min. N. lat. which streams unite three days journey below that city, where it will carry small vessels, but the rocky channel renders the navigation difficult. It runs at first from E. to W. through the pr. of Turcomania, or Armenia; but then meeting with mount Taurus, turns to the southward, dividing Armenia from Natolia, and continuing its course S. E. divides Syria from Diarbeck, or Assyria. It afterwards passes thro' the pr. of Eyraca Arabic, or Chaldea, and having united its waters with the Tigris, runs on S. E. to the city of Bassora, 50 m. below which it falls into the gulph of Persia. The country now called Diarbec, is almost encompassed by the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and was the ancient Mesopotamia, or Padan Aram.

EUREUX, E. lon. 1. 12. lat. 49. 21. a town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, capital of the ter. of Eureux, sit. 35 m. S. of Rouen, see of a bishop.

EURIPUS, the strait between the island of Negropoint and the

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continent of Greece, in European Turkey, remarkable for the tides in this channel, which are sometimes regular, and at others irregular, according to the different times of the moon; when they are irregular they flow 13 or 14 times, and ebb as often, in 24 or 25 hours. At these times the water is half an hour rising, and three quarters of an hour falling; but when the tides are regular, they observe the same rule according to the moon as the tides in the ocean.

EUSTACE, or **EUSTATIA**, W. lon. 63. 55. lat. 17. one of the least of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic ocean in America, sit. 3 or 4 m. W. of St Christopher's; sub. to the Dutch.

EUXINE, or Black sea, sit. between 28 and 45 degrees of E. lon. and between 42 and 46 degrees of N. lat. being 700 m. in length from E. to W. and from 260 to 150 m. in breadth from N. to S. the current perpetually running into it from the Mediterranean, through the straits of the Hellespont and Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, and no visible passage out of it, and yet the waters are not higher at one time than another, or any tides that are discernible. It divides Europe from Asia, as far as it extends, but is entirely surrounded by the Turkish territories, having the Budziac Tartary, Little Tartary, and Coban (a part of Circassian Tartary) on the North, another part of Circassia and Mingrelia on the E. Natolia, or the Lesser Asia, on the S. and the pr. of Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia on the W.; but within these limits is comprehended the Palus Meotis which extends from the straits of Kassa, in Crim-Tartary, to the city of Asoph, at the mouth of the river Don, or Tanais. It is said to be a stormy tempestuous sea, from whence it obtained the name of Black or Terrible.

EXETER, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 44. the cap. of Devonshire, sit. on the river Ex, 171 m. W. of Lon-

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don, and 10 m. N. of the English channel. Topsham, about 4 m. S. of it, is the port-town to Exeter, ships above 100 tons burden coming no higher up the river. The buildings of this city, and the roads round the adjacent country have been greatly improved of late years; it is a place of good trade, and there is a manufactory of serges, druggets, long-ells, duroys, and sagathees. It is generally stiled the London of the W. there being no city between that and the Land's end, which lies about 130 m. W. of this city; it is the see of a bishop. sends 2 members to parl. and gives the title of Earl to the family of Cecil. It contains 15 parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a very ancient structure, famous for a fine peal of bells, the bishop's throne, and one of the largest and most magnificent organs in this kingdom, built by one John Loofemore, a native of that country.

EXILLES, E. lon. 7. lat. 45. 5. a strong fortress on the frontiers of Dauphiny and Piedmont, in Italy, sit. on the N. side of the river Doria, 10 m. W. of Susa, 32 N. E. of Mount Dauphin, and 25 N. W. of Turin; taken from France by the Duke of Savoy, anno 1708, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713; now sub. to his son the King of Sardinia.

EYE, or **Aye**, a borough-town of Suffolk, sit. on the confines of Norfolk, 20 m. N. E. of Bury, and 92 N. E. of London; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Baron to Earl Cornwallis. The women are employed in making bone-lace.

EYEMOUTH. See **AYEMOUTH**.

EYNDHOVEN, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. 28. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Dommel, 13 m. S. E. of Boisleduc, and 30 m. S. E. of Breda; sub. to the Dutch.

EYRACA, or Iraca Arabic, a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the river Euphrates, being the ancient Chaldaea or Babylonia.

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EYRAC, or *Ira Agem*, the ancient Parthia, now the principal pr. in Persia, is sit. almost in the center of that k. being bounded by Gilan and Aderbeitzan on the N. by the pr. of Chorasán on the E. by Chusistán and Farsistán on the S. and by Curdistán (the ancient Assyria) on the W. The cap. city *Ispahan*, the metropolis of the kingdom; sub. to Persia.

EYSENACH, E. lon. 10. 31. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. on the river Werts, on the confines of Hesse, 37 m. W. of Erfurt; sub. to the Duke of Saxe-Eysenach.

EZZAB, a pr. of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent saffron.

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FABRIANO, a handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, famous for its good paper.

FAENZA, E. lon. 12. 38. lat. 43. 30. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Romania, sit. 30 m. E. of Bologna; the see of a bish. It is remarkable for its earthen ware, which was here invented.

FAHLUN, or *COPPERBERG*, a large town of Sweden, and capital of Dalcarlia. Here is a spacious church, with a very high steeple, covered with copper, and having gates of bronze. It is famous for its mines of copper. E. lon. 16. 0. N. lat. 60. 30.

FAIRFIELD, W. lon. 82. lat. 41. a town of New England, in the ter. of Connecticut, sit. near the sea-coast, 100 m. S. W. of Boston.

FAIRFORD, a market-town of Gloucestershire, 80 m. from London, on the Gloucester road; remarkable for the fine painted windows to the church, containing many scripture histories, beautifully executed, and designed by the famous Albert Durer. The church

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was built for the sake of the glass taken in a ship going to Rome.

FAISANS, or *Pheasants*, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 43. 25. an island made by the river Bidossoa, which separates France from Spain, sit. a little to the S. of the city of Fontarabia, in the pr. of Biscay. This has been the scene of several treaties between France and Spain, particularly *anno* 1659; and here, in the several matches made between France and Spain, the royal bride, the Infanta, is usually delivered to commissioners assigned by the French court to receive her, it being a kind of neutral island, of which neither prince can claim the sole dominion.

FALAIS, W. lon. 15 min. lat. 48. 40. a town of France in the pr. of Lower Normandy, 16 miles S. of Caen; the town where Arlotte, the mother of William the Conqueror was born. It carries on a good trade in serges, linen-cloth, and lace.

FALCZIN, E. lon. 27. lat. 35. a town of Turkey, on the river Pruth, in the pr. of Wallachia, where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Russians and Turks, *anno* 1711.

FALKIRK, W. lon. 3. 48. lat. 56. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Stirling, sit. 8 m. S. of Stirling, where the Pretender's forces defeated the King's, Jan. 17. 1746. A great fair called Falkirk-Tryst, for Highland cattle, is held here annually in the month of October.

FALKLAND, W. lon. 3 lat. 56. 20. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, in which is a palace of the kings of Scotland, sit. 24 m. N. of Edinburgh.

FALMOUTH, a port-town of Cornwall, sit. on a fine bay of the Engl. channel, the entrance whereof is well defended by Pendennis and St Mawes castles; 11 miles S. of Truro, and 276 E. of London. This town has, very lately, from an obscure place, become one of the most flourishing sea-ports in the W. of England; and from hence the family of Boscawen take the title of

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Vilcount. The harbour is so large, that 100 sail may safely ride at anchor, at a time; and those of the greatest burden may come up to the quay. The entrance is well defended by Pendennis castle, and two forts.

FALSTER, E. lon. 12. lat. 55. a little island of Denmark, sit. near the entrance of the Baltic sea, S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow strait.

FAMAGUSTA, E. lon. 36. lat. 35. a town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. at the E. end of the island of Cyprus, almost opposite to Tripoli in Syria, and 30 m. W. of that town; anciently a strong sea-port town of great trade, but the harbour is now choaked up, and will not admit of ships of burden. It is at present sub. to the Turks, who took it in the year 1570, flead the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants in cold blood, though they surrendered upon honourable terms.

FAMINE PORT, W. lon. 70. 35. S. lat. 54. a fortress, sit. on the N. E. coast of the straits of Magellan, where the Spanish garrison perished by famine; since which, no European nation has attempted to settle a colony so far South.

FANO, E. lon. 13. 5. lat. 44. a port-town of Italy, in the Pope's territory, and pr. of Urbino, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 13 m. E. of the city of Urbino; see of a bish.

FANTIN, a k. of Africa, on the Gold-coast, where the English and Dutch have forts. The palm-wine of this country is better and stronger than in other parts.

FAREA of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily, so called, being about 7 miles broad.

FAREHAM, a market-town of Hampshire, sit. 12 m. E. of Southampton, and 65 m. S. by W. of London.

FARELLONS, an island of Africa, in Negroeland, remarkable for its elephants. W. lon. 11. 47. N. lat. 6. 48.

FAREWELL CAPE, W. lon.

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50. 11. 60. the most southerly promontory of Greenland at the entrance of Davis's straits.

FARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, and cap. of the district of Puifaye, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy. E. lon. 3. 10. N. lat. 47. 10.

FARINGDON, a market-town of Berkshire, 71 m. W. of London, in the Gloucester-road.

FARNHAM, a market-town of Surry, 39 m. S. W. of London, and 27 N. E. of Winchester; one of the greatest markets in England for wheat. The castle here, which is seated on an eminence, is the seat of a bishop in Winchester, but now much decayed.

FARO, a cape or promontory, on the N. E. point of Sicily, sit. at the entrance of the strait between Italy and Sicily.

FARO, W. lon. 7. 33. lat. 36. 50. a sea port-town of Portugal, in the pr. of Algarva, sit. 22 m. E. of Lagos; the see of a bish. It was taken from the Moors in 1249.

FARS, or Faristan, the ancient Persis, a pr. of Persia, bounded by the pr. of Eyraca Agem on the N. by the pr. of Kerman on the E. by the gulph of Persia, or Bosfora, on the S. and by the pr. of Chufistan on the W. The chief town Schiras. Here was the ruins of Persepolis, which, perhaps, are the most magnificent in the world. It is one of the most fertile provinces of the empire, and remarkable for its excellent wine, called the wine of Schiras.

FAYAL, W. lon. 7. 35. lat. 38. 25. one of the Azores, or western isles, sit. on the Atlantic ocean, about 1200 m. W. of the continent of Europe, and about the same distance E. of the continent of America; sub. to Portugal. It abounds in cattle, wood, and fish.

FE ST. See SANTA FE.

FE ST DE BAGOTA, W. lon. 60. 5. N. lat. 4. 58. the capital of the k. of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S. America. It is sit. at

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the foot of the mountain Bagota, in a very plentiful country, 200 m. S. of Pampeluna. It is an archb. and the seat of the governor of the province; and the supreme courts of justice.

FE ST. W. lon. 3. 45. lat. 37. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. on the river Xemil, 10 m. W. of the city of Granada.

FE ST. W. lon. 77. lat. 7. 25. cap. of the pr. of St. Fe, in Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. on the river of St. Martha, 200 m. S. of Carthagena; sub. to Spain.

FELIN, E. lon. 26. 5. lat. 58. 22. a town of Livonia, sit. on the river Felin, 10 m. N. E. of Riga.

FELINGHAUSEN, a village in the co. of Mark, sit. on the river Lippe, 10 m. E. of Ham. Near this place the French, under Marshal Broglie, were repulsed in their attack upon the Allies, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the Marquis of Granby, July 16. 1761.

FELTRI, E. lon. 12. 16. lat. 46. an episcopal town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Feltrino, sit. on the river Asona, 40 m. N. of Padua.

FEMEREN, E. lon. 11. lat. 54. 50. a little island on the Baltic sea, sit. near the coast of Holstein; and sub. to the Duke of Holstein. It is fertile in corn and pastures.

FENESTRELLES, E. lon. 7. 10. lat. 49. a town and fort in Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, 15 m. W. of Turin; one of the strongest frontier places against France the King of Sardinia hath. It was taken from the French by the D. of Savoy, in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht.

FERDEN, or Verden, E. lon. 9. 22. lat. 53. 4. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, capital of the territory of Ferden, sit. on the river Aller, 26 m. S. E. of Bremen, sub. to Hanover, and purchased by the late Elector George I. King of England, of the Danes, who took it from the Swedes; it was confirmed to Hanover by the Swedes by a subsequent treaty.

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FERE, E. lon. 3. 27. lat. 49. 40. a town of France, in the province of Picardy, sit. 24 m. S. E. of Amiens. It is famous for its powder mill, and school for matrosses. The fortifications are blown up.

FERE CHAMPANIOS, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 40. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. 30 m. N. of Troyes.

FERENTINO, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 41. 45. a town of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 37 m. E. of Rome, and 22 m. S. E. of Palestrina; the see of a bishop.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded by the counties of Donnegal and Tirone on the N. by another part of Tirone and Monaghan on the E. by Cavan and Letrim on the S. and by another part of Letrim and the ocean on the W. It is 38 m. in length, 23 in breadth, contains 19 parishes, 8 baronies, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament. The chief town Inniskilling.

FERMO, E. lon. 14. lat. 43. 8. a port-town of Italy, sit. on the gulph of Venice, in the Pope's ter. and mar. of Ancona, 30 m. S. of Ancona; the see of an archb.

FERNANDES DE NORONNA, W. lon. 30. S. lat. 4. an island in the Western ocean.

FERNANDES, or Juan Fernandes, W. lon. 83. N. lat. 33. a little uninhabited island in the Pacific ocean, sit. 300 miles W. of St. Jago, in the pr. of Chili, in S. America, visited by all the European shipping that go into the S. Sea, on account of its harbour, and the fruits, herbs, and other fresh provisions they meet with there, and was lately fortified by the Spaniards; but by some accounts from Spain, Sept. 1768, said to have suffered greatly from an earthquake; here Admiral Anson put in, in 1741, to repair his shattered ships, and recover his sick men. On this island also was found, Alexander Selkirk, a Scotfman, where he had

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lived four years and four months alone, having been left behind by the ship he belonged to; and from hence Daniel Defoe took the first hint for working up his novel *Robinson Crusoe*.

FERRARA, E. lon. 11. 55. lat. 41. 56. a town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Ferrara, in the Pope's ter. sit. on the river Po de Valono, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna; an archbishop and university.

FERRARA, the duchy of, or the *Ferrarese*, a province of Italy, in the Pope's dominions, bounded on the N. by the *Polesino de Rovigo*, on the W. by *Mantua*, on the S. by the *Bolognese*, and *Proper Romagna*; and on the E. by the gulph of *Venice*. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement united it to the apostolic see. Since that time it lies almost wholly uncultivated, and the air is unwholesome on account of the marshes.

FERRENDINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the *Basilicata*, with the title of a duchy. E. lon. 16. 35. N. lat. 40. 40.

FERRO, W. lon. 17. 35. lat. 28. the most westerly of the Canary islands, near the African coast, where the first meridian was formerly fixed in most maps; but now every kingdom almost makes its own capital the first meridian, as the English do London, which is 19 degrees E. of Ferro. The Canaries are subject to Spain. It has no springs or wells of fresh water; but the inhabitants are supplied with water by a particular kind of trees, round which a mist gathers, which condenses into water. There is a volcano which sometimes produces earthquakes.

FERRO, W. lon. 7. lat. 62. some little islands, sit. in the Northern ocean, 200 m. N. W. of *Orcados*, and as many S. E. of *Iceland*.

FERROL, W. lon. 6. 40. lat. 43. 30. a sea-port town of Spain, in the pr. of *Galicia*, sit. on a bay of the Atlantic ocean, 20 miles N.

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E. of the *Groyne*, and 50 m. N. of *Compostella*; a good harbour, where the Spanish Squadron frequently secured themselves in the late war, and whither their privateers carried in a great many English prizes.

FESCHAMP, or *Fescan*, E. lon. 25 min. lat. 49. 46. a port-town of France, in the pr. of *Normandy*, sit. on the English channel, 30 m. N. W. of *Rouen*. It has a celebrated *Benedictine* abbey.

FETHARD, a borough in the county of *Tipperary*, in *Ireland*; sends two memb. to parl.

FETHARD, a borough in the county of *Wexford*, in *Ireland*; sends two memb. to parl.

FETIFOUR, E. lon. 78. 40. lat. 27. 12. a city of *Hither India*, in the pr. of *Agra*, sit. 25 m. W. of the city of *Agra*; sub. to the *Mogul*, who has a palace here.

FETU, a small kingdom of *Africa*, on the coast of *Guinea*, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. This country was formerly so powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of them, but it is now almost ruined; the inhabitants not being sufficient to till the ground, tho' it is a very fertile and pleasant country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm-wine, and oil, and is full of strait paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEURS, E. lon. 4. 19. lat. 45. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of *Lionnois*, and capital of the ter. of *Forez*, sit. on the river *Loire*, 27 m. W. of *Lyons*.

FEVERSHAM, a port-town in *Kent*, sit. opposite to the isle of *Shippay*, 9 m. W. of *Canterbury*; a member of the town and port of *Dover*; here *K. Stephen* was buried, and *K. James II.* taken prisoner, in attempting to make his escape to France. It gives title of Baron to the family of *Duncomb*.

FEXEM, E. lon. 5. 46. lat. 50. 50. a village of the bishoprick of *Liege*, in the cir. of *Westphalia*, in

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Germany, 5 m. N. of Liege, and 4 m. W. of Vifet; where a battle was fought between the Allies commanded by Pr. Charles of Lorraine, and the French commanded by the Marshal Count Saxe, October 1746.

FEZ, W. lon. 6. 14. lat. 33. 40. the capital of the empire of Fez and Morocco, in Africa, sit. on the river Cebu, 200 m. S. of Gibraltar, and 250 N. E. of the city of Morocco. A large populous city, the usual residence of the Emperor; a great part of the inhabitants are Negroes, who have been brought from Negroland to recruit their Negro army, or the descendants of such Negroes; the rest are of an olive complexion. The empire of Fez and Morocco is sit. at the N. W. corner of Africa, between 2 and 10 degrees of W. lon. and between 30 and 36 degrees N. lat. bounded by the straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean sea on the N. by the river Fulvia, which separates it from Algiers, on the E. by Biledulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. being about 400 m. in length, and as many in breadth. It is a fertile country, producing good oil, corn, and pasture; and is proper for vines, as the Jews experience, where they are cultivated; but wine being prohibited the Mahometans, there are few vineyards. The garrisons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon furnish themselves with all manner of provisions from this country, and the soil is very proper for flax. They have also a fine breed of horses, much esteemed by all the nations of Europe. The Emperor is an absolute prince, and the crown said to be hereditary; but if there be more sons than one, they usually fight for the crown, till there be but one pretender left, which occasions perpetual civil wars, the last having continued near 30 years. They are almost always at war with the Spaniards and Portuguese; the first having Ceuta, and some other towns on

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the coast of Barbary, in their possession; and the Portuguese being masters of Arzillai, and some other towns situate on the ocean, which are perpetual bonds of contention between those Christian powers and the subjects to Fez. The cavalry of Fez and Morocco are very good; but their foot are not to be depended on, or they would, long since, have recovered the towns the Spaniards and Portuguese have taken from them: however, their horse prevent the Christians extending their conquests beyond the sea-coasts. The religion of the country is Mahometanism, and of the same sect as the Turks are; and they entertain the like aversion for the Persians, the disciples of Hali. They frequently attack Christian ships in the ocean, as the Algerines do in the Mediterranean; these rovers ly at Sallee usually; their cruizers are very small, but full of men.

FIASCONI, E. lon. 11. 14. lat. 42. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Orvietto, in the Pope's ter. sit. near the lake Bolsenna, 12 m. S. of Orvietto; the see of a bishop.

FIDA, Juda, or Whidah, E. lon. 3. 12. N. lat. 6. 10. the capital of a ter. of the same name, on that part of Guinea, in Africa, called the Slave-coast. This country was lately conquered by the K. of Dahome, a prince whose ter. lay to the N. of Whidah; but the K. of Whidah, 'tis said, has recovered his country again. Here the English, and several other European nations, had factories, and purchased slaves; but suffered pretty much in the late wars.

FIESOLI; or Fesoli, E. lon. 11. lat. 43. 41. an ancient city of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, sit. 5 m. N. E. of Florence; the see of a bishop. This place is now in ruins.

FIFE, a co. of Scotland, bounded by the Frith of Tay of Strathearn on the N. by the German sea on the E. by the Frith of Forth which separates it from Lothian on the S. and by Monteth and Stirling

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ling on the W.; sends 4 members to parl. The land is as good and well-peopled as any in Scotland.

FIGEAC, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 44. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Quercy, 25 miles N. E. of Cahors.

FIGUERES, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 42. 20. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, 10 m. W. of Rosea.

FINAL, E. lon. 7. 17. lat. 44. 20. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. 32 miles S. W. of the city of Genoa, and 30 m. N. E. of Oneglia; subject to Genoa, to whom it was sold by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1713.

FINISTERRE CAPE, W. lon. 10. 15. lat. 43. the most westerly promontory of the pr. of Galicia, in Spain, and of the continent in Europe.

FINLAND, a province in Sweden, bounded by Swedish Lapland on the N. by Russia on the E. by the gulph of Finland on the S. and by the Bothnic gulph on the W. conquered by Russia, *anno* 1742, but yielded to Sweden again by the subsequent treaty, except the territory of Koxholme and Carelia, which were confined to Russia. Abo is the capital.

FIVE-CHURCHES, E. lon. 18. 10. lat. 46. 20. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. 76 miles S. of Buda; the see of a bish. sub. to the house of Austria.

FIUME, or St Veit, E. lon. 15. lat. 45. 45. a port-town of Istria, on the gulph of Venice, sit. 38 m. E. of Cabo de Istria; sub. to the house of Austria.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory of Yorkshire, sit. on the German sea, 5 m. E. of Burlington.

FLANDERS, a pr. of the Netherlands, bounded by the German sea, and the United Provinces on the N. by the pr. of Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German sea on the W. being about 60 m. long, and 50 broad, divided between the Austri-

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ans, the French, and the Dutch; of whom the Austrians have much the greatest part; the capital city Ghent. The French are possessed of the S. W. part of Flanders, in which are Lille and Dunkirk. The Dutch possess the N. E. part of Flanders, wherein are the strong fortresses of Sluys, Sasvaghent, and Hulst. This pr. is a perfect level, not a rising ground or hill in it, and watered with innumerable rivers and canals; exceedingly fruitful, and commodiously sit. for trade, and has some of the finest cities in Europe, with above a thousand other towns and villages; and being so considerable on these accounts, the whole ten provinces of the French and Austrian Netherlands, frequently go under the general name of Flanders. The produce of this country is chiefly fine lace, linen, and tapestry.

FLECHE, under the meridian of London, lat. 57. 30. a town of France, sit. on the Little Loire, in the pr. of Orleanois, and ter. of Anjou, 20 m. N. E. of Angiers.

FLENSBURG, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 55. 50. a port-town of Sleswic, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 16 miles N. W. of the city of Sleswic; sub. to Denmark.

FLEURS, E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 50. 25. a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Namur, sit. 15 m. W. of Namur, and 6 N. E. of Charleroy; rendered memorable by a battle fought here, between the French and Dutch, *anno* 1690; when the Dutch foot being abandoned by their horse, made a fine retreat, and could not be broken by the French.

FLIE, or Uly island, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuiderzee.

FLINT CASTLE, an old town and castle in Flintshire, in North Wales, which gives its name to that county, sit. on the river Dee, 13 m. N. W. of Chester, and 201 N. W. of London; sends one member to parl. Richard II. on

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his arrival from Ireland, took shelter in the castle for some time; but on quitting it, was taken prisoner by the Duke of Lancaster.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 29 m. in length, and 18 in breadth. It contains 28 parishes, one market-town, which is St Asaph, for the capital has no market. It sends but two members to parl. one for the town, and one for the county. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful, and the inhabitants are long-lived.

FLIX, E. lon. 12 min. lat. 41. 12. a town and castle in Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Ebro, 25 m. N. of Tortosa, where there is a famous water fall. It is strong both by nature and art; and is built upon a peninsula of the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, and serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. On that side where the river doth not pass, the town is defended by mountains, as also by a strong castle.

FLORENCE, E. lon. 11. 24. lat. 43. 46. the capital city of Tuscany, in Italy, sit. on the river Arno, 48 m. S. of Bologna, 125 N. of Rome, and 45 E. of Leghorn, and the Tuscan sea. It is one of the most elegant towns in Italy, and called Florence the Fair, defended by a wall and other modern works, besides three citadels, of a round figure, and six m. in circumference; encompassed on three sides with little fruitful hills, full of villas and country seats; and on the W. lies that rich and extensive valley, thro' which the river Arno runs, as far as Pisa, and the Tuscan sea. Statues and fountains are seen in almost all their streets; their private buildings lofty, their squares spacious, their churches little inferior to those of Rome; their noblemen's palaces equal to any in Italy. The statues, paintings, and curiosities in the Great Duke's palace, are the admiration of travellers. This city, with the duchy of

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Tuscany, was allotted to the Duke of Lorraine, (late Emperor) when he ceded the duchy of Lorraine to France; and his second son, the Archduke Leopold, is now sovereign of Tuscany. It is an archb. and univ. This celebrated city is supposed to contain upwards of 70,000 inhabitants. It has 152 churches, 89 convents, 22 hospitals, 17 large squares, 19 gates, and 17 fountains. Among the statues, is that of Venus of Medicis, thought to be the most beautiful and finely finished statue in the world.

FLORENTINE, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 47. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Champagne, sit. 28 m. S. W. of Troyes. It gives title to a Viscount.

FLORIS, W. lon. 32. 12. lat. 39. 25. an island of the Azores, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, almost in the midway between Europe and America, so named from the variety of beautiful flowers it produces; sub. to Portugal.

FLORIDA, was a name given by the Spaniards to all that part of the continent of N. America, which lies N. of the gulph of Mexico, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic ocean, which country now goes under many different names, for within these limits were contained most of the English colonies in N. America, and those countries which the French have denominated Louisiana and New France. All that retains the name of Florida at present, is that peninsula between the colony of Georgia and Cape Florida, viz. between 25 and 30 deg. of N. lat. and between 83 and 87 deg. of W. lon. All Spanish Florida, and so much of the French province of Louisiana as lay to the E. of the Mississippi, (except a town of New Orleans, and a small district round it) were ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of peace 1763, and were formed into the governments of E. and W. Florida; but again ceded to Spain in 1783. St. Augustine is the capital of E. Florida, and Pensacola of W. Florida.

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FLUSHING, or **Vlissingen**, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 51. 30. a port-town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Zealand, sit. on the S. coast of the island of Walchern, 5 m. S. of Middleburg, and 14 N. E. of Sluys, in Flanders; a good secure harbour, and a town of great foreign trade. This was one of the cautionary towns delivered to the Q. of England by the Dutch, as a pledge of their fidelity, and as a security for the money she advanced in their defence against the Spaniards; and restored to them by K. James, in the succeeding reign, for a very small part of the money they were indebted to England. The Prince of Orange has the lordship of this town.

FOGO, or **Fuego**, W. lon. 25. 10. lat. 15. 15. one of the Cape Verde islands, 300 m. W. of Cape Verde, on the coast of Africa, so called from a volcano, from whence there frequently issue flames of fire; sub. to Portugal.

FOKIEN, a province of China, in Asia, lying on the Pacific ocean, opposite to the island of Formosa, having the pr. of Chekian on the N. and the pr. of Canton on the S. the chief town Fokien.

FOLIGNO. See **FULIGNO**.

FOLKSTONE, a market-town of Kent, sit. on the English channel, 16 m. S. of Canterbury, and 72 from London; it is a member of the port of Dover, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Bouverie.

FONTAINBLEAU, E. lon. 2. 33. lat. 48. 22. a village of France, in the isle of France, where the French King has an elegant palace, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Paris.

FONTARABIA, W. lon. 1. 32. lat. 43. 27. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, and territory of Guiposcoa, sit. at the mouth of the river Bidasoa, on the bay of Biscay, and on the frontiers of France, 20 m. W. of Bayonne; taken by the French in the war, *anno* 1718; but restored to Spain again the year following.

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FONTENOY, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 50. 35. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, on the confines of Flanders, sit. 3 m. S. E. of Tournay, and 18 m. N. W. of Mons; rendered memorable by the battle fought there between the Allies and the French, May 1. 1745, wherein the former were defeated with the loss of 12,000 men. Also, a village of France, 20 m. S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 m. N. E. of Nevers, remarkable for a bloody battle fought there between the Germans and the French, in which were killed upwards of 100,000 men, and the Germans were defeated.

FORQUALQUER, E. lon. 5. 56. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. 30 m. N. of Aix. It is a considerable place, and cap. of a county of the same name.

FORCHAIN, E. lon. 11. 5. lat. 49. 44. a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, sit. on the river Regnitz, 16 m. S. of Bamberg, and sub. to the bishop of Bamberg. It is remarkable for its fine arsenal.

FORDWICH, a small town of Kent, 3 m. from Canterbury, and 8 from Sandwich, sit. on the river Stour. It is a member of the town and port of Sandwich. It is noted for its excellent trouts.

FORE, a borough of the county of Westmeath, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

FOREST-TOWNS, sit. in Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and territory of Brisgow, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, from Basil to Zurich; their names Rhinefield, Sebkingen, Lausenbourg, and Waldshut; sub. to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a ter. of France, in the pr. of Lionnois, between Beaujolais on the N. and Languedoc on the S. The soil is fertile, and there are several mines of iron and coal; for which reason the inhabitants have many manufactures of hardware. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and Montbrison is the capital town.

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FORFAR, W. lon. 2. 32. lat. 56. 25. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Forfar, or Angus, sit. 14 m. W. of Montrose, and capital of a co. of the same name. It had a lake two miles long and one broad, with an island; but it is now reduced to a small compass, the greatest part of the water being drawn off some years ago, for the sake of the marle, with which it abounds.

FORGES, a town of France, remarkable for its mineral waters, sit. in E. lon. 2. 40. N. lat. 56. 25.

FORLI, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 44. 25. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Romania, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 25 m. S. W. of Ravenna. It is the capital of a territory of the same name, and is seated in a fertile and pleasant country.

FORMOSA, an island in the Pacific ocean, sit. between 119 and 122 deg. of E. lon. and between 22 and 25 deg. of N. lat. 100 m. E. of the pr. of Fokien, and Canton in China; sub. to the Emperor of China. The noted imposture of George Psalmanazar is well known, who wrote a fabulous history of Formosa, and even invented a language which he pretended to be that of the inhabitants; but the Europeans, in truth, are scarce ascertained of the existence of the island.

FORRES, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 57. 40. a parliament town in Scotland, in the shire of Murray, sit. 13 m. W. of Elgin.

FORTAVENTURA, W. lon. 14. lat. 27. one of the Canary islands, 65 m. in length, but of a very irregular breadth, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 120 m. W. of the coast of Africa; sub. to Spain. It consists of two peninsulas joined together, by an isthmus 12 m. in breadth. It produces plenty of corn and cattle.

FORTH, the largest river in Scotland, rises near the bottom of Lomon hill, and runs from W. to E. discharging itself into the German sea at Dunbar.

FORTH (FRITH OF) the opening of the Forth toward the Ger-

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man sea. There is now a large canal cut from this Frith, near Caron-shore, to the Frith of Clyde, near Glasgow; which is of great advantage to trade, as connecting the navigation of the Atlantic with the German sea. See **STIRLING**, or **STIRLINGSHIRE**.

FORT-LEWIS, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. 46. a fortress of Germany, in the landgraviate of Alsace, sit. on the W. side of the river Rhine, almost opposite to Baden, 18 m. N. E. of Strasburg; sub. to France, built by Lewis XIV.

FORT-ROYAL, the capital of Martinico.

FORTNOVA, or **FORNOVA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 8 m. S. W. of Parma, remarkable for a battle gained by the French over the Italians, in 1495.

FOSSANO, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 44. 30. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Stura, 16 m. S. of Turin, and 18 N. E. of Coni; sub. to the K. of Sardinia; the see of a bishop.

FOSSIGNY, a co. in the duchy of Savoy.

FOSSOMBRONE, E. lon. 12. 53. lat. 43. 50. a town of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, and pr. of Urbino, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Urbino; the see of a bishop.

FOWEY, or **FOY**, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. near the English channel, 24 miles W. of Plymouth, and 240 W. by S. of London; sends 2 memb. to parl.

FOY, St. under the meridian of London; lat. 44. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and co. of Agennois, sit. on the river Dordonne, 35 m. E. of Bourdeaux.

FRAGA, under the meridian of London, lat. 41. 16. a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, situated on the river Cinca, 50 miles E. of Saragossa. Saffron is cultivated here, but the country around it is barren. Alphonfus VII. king of Arragon, and the first of that name of Castile, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town.

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FRAMLINGHAM, a market-town of Suffolk, sit. 88 m. N.E. of London, and 20 N. of Ipswich. It is defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons, and had 13 large towers, but now much decayed.

FRAMPTON, a market-town of Dorsetshire, 6 m. W. of Dorchester, and 117 W. by S. of London.

FRANCE, received its name from the Franks, a German people, who inhabited the banks of the rivers Maine and Sala, and made a conquest of this country, then called Gaul, in the fifth century. Modern France is sit. between 5 deg. W. and 8 deg. E. lon. and between 42 and 51 deg. N. lat. being bounded by the English channel and the Austrian Netherlands on the N. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont, in Italy, on the E. by the Mediterranean sea, and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from Spain, on the S. and by the bay of Biscay on the W. being almost a square of 600 miles on each side, except that Britany makes it something irregular, by extending near 100 miles farther to the westward than any other province. It was an exceeding populous country, till the numbers were lessened by persecution, wars, and famine. Their numbers which were formerly computed to amount to 19 millions, scarce exceed 15 at present. The air is the most temperate of any country in Europe, and the soil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance. It is extremely well situate for a foreign trade, as it lies on the ocean, the English channel, and the Mediterranean, and is watered by a great many large and navigable rivers, particularly the Seyne, the Loire, the Garonne, the Rhone, the Sone, and of late the Rhine; which for some hundred miles now separates their dominions from Germany. Their stature is not large, but they are generally men of bright parts, and the most active and enterprising of any people in Europe; but

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so restless and impatient of ease that they are constantly engaged in wars abroad, and law-suits at home; extremely devoted to their prince, tho' he rules them with a rod of iron, and treats them as slaves. They value themselves much for their good breeding, their complaisance, and unlimited professions of friendship to all they converse with, though they mean nothing by it, and may be looked upon as a parcel of genteel hypocrites. They have practised their cringes and impertinent ceremonies so long, that now no body regards them, tho' they look upon other nations with contempt. Their manufactures of linen, woollen, silk, and lace, are vastly great, and their foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the East and West Indies, prodigiously increased of late; but no trade is more advantageous to them than that of Britain, from whence they receive chiefly treasure for the product of their country, viz. their wines, silk, linen, and lace.

This kingdom was formerly divided into 12 provinces, which had each of them their parliaments, whose consent was necessary to the making laws and raising money; But the Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine made their masters absolute sovereigns, deprived their parliaments of their share in the government, and they are only assembled at this day, to pass the arrets or laws the king is pleased to send them, which are seldom refused; not that they always pay a blind obedience to the King, for we have recent instances of their making a noble stand. But in civil causes, these parliaments are still the last resort, where the court does not interpose. These parliaments consist of a certain number of presidents and inferior judges, who purchase their places openly, and the crown makes a considerable revenue by such sales. The parliament of Paris is much the most considerable. Hither the King frequently comes in person, and sees his royal

acts recorded.—This parliament consists of the Dukes and Peers of France, besides the ordinary judges, and takes cognizance of all offences committed by peers, where the King does not issue a special commission to try them.—The other parliaments are excluded from taking cognizance of any causes which relate to the crown, or the peers of the realm.

—As France is divided into 30 general governments at present, over every one of these an officer, called an Intendent, is appointed by the King, who seems to have a power of controuling the governor and all other officers of justice, and presides over the Receivers General of his generality.—The whole number of parishes contained in all the generalities, amount to 38,502, in which is comprehended 1,585,112 families, liable to pay the Taillie or Land-tax, which is only paid by those who hold by base tenures, and tradesmen; the nobility, clergy, and gentry, are exempted from this tax.—The burghesses of Paris, and some other free cities also, are exempted from the Land-tax.

There is another tax, called the Taillon, payable by the same persons as the Taillie, which amounts to about a third part of the former.

There is another tax called the Aids, which arises from the customs and duties on all merchandise, except salt.

The Gabelles, are the taxes arising by salt.

The other taxes, are the Capitation or Poll-tax; the tenths of all estates, offices, and employments; the fiftieth penny, from which neither the nobility nor clergy are exempted; and the tenths and free gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themselves, but it is expected they should pay as much as the laity at least; and lastly, the crown lands, rents, fines, and forfeitures, bring in a considerable revenue; all which are computed at fifteen millions sterling *per annum*;

besides which, vast sums are raised by raising and lowering the coin at pleasure, by compounding debentures and government bills, and other oppressive means.—The kingdom is but one great farm to the crown.—The whole produce of the country is in the King's power, if he thinks fit to demand it, tho' he chuses to take it in the accustomed way, that he may make no more malecontents than he cannot avoid; and were there never so many, he has always armies on foot sufficient to suppress insurrections.—In time of peace he has frequently 200,000 men in pay; and in time of war sometimes 400,000; many of which are foreigners, *viz.* Swiss, Germans, Scots, Irish, Swedes, and Danes. The marine force of France is not so considerable as it was in the late reign; for tho' the late King had several times endeavoured to increase his navy, he seemed in the last war, to have built ships of force for the service of Great Britain, so frequent were the captures made by the English.—In 1769, we were told, the whole navy of France amounted only to 64 ships of the line, (including 50 gun ships) 2 frigates, and some smaller vessels.

The religion of France is Roman Catholic, but they seem less devoted to the Pope than any other nation of that communion, and have not yet admitted the inquiry among them.

The Protestants fought for their religion and liberties many years and at length obtained a toleration by a royal edict, called, The edict of Nantz; but this being repealed by Lewis XIV. in 1685, a cruel persecution followed, which compelled several hundred thousands of them to quit the kingdom, who were entertained in Protestant countries to the unspeakable prejudice of the kingdom; for they did not only lose the most industrious part of the inhabitants, but the refugees set the French manufactories in every country where they came, which very much lessened the demand

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French merchandise. The crown of France is hereditary; but, by their Salique law, no female is suffered to inherit; neither is their royal line of that duration as in England; for, in the pedigree of their Kings, we find there have been three families on the throne, *viz.* the Merovingian, the Carlovinian, and the Capetian, which had no relation to one another; the second usurping on the first, and the third upon the second, which is the present reigning family.—The eldest son of France is always stiled the Dauphin.—The new conquests, or acquisitions, that France has made to her dominions the last hundred years, are those of Alsace and Lorrain, on the side of Germany; those of Artois, the Cambresis, part of Flanders, Hainault, and Luxemburg, on the side of the Netherlands; and Roussillon, anciently part of Catalonia, on the side of Spain. In the whole kingdom, there are 17 archbishops, 113 bishops, 770 abbeys for men, 317 abbeys and priories for women, besides a great number of lesser convents, and 250 commanderies of the order of Malta; but many of the abbeys, &c. have been lately suppressed, and their revenues seized by the King. The ecclesiastics of all sorts, are computed at near two hundred thousand, and their revenue at about six millions sterling. The genius and manners of the French are well known. A national gravity is their predominant character, and they are perhaps the only people ever heard of, who have derived great utility from national weakness; since it supports them under misfortunes, and impels them to actions, to which true courage only inspires other nations.

FRANCE, (the isle of) a province of France so called; because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT on the Maine, *E. lon.* 8. 36. *lat.* 50. 9. a city of Germany, sit. on the confines of the Maine and Franconia. It stands on

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both sides the river Maine, 18 m. E. of Mentz, and 15 m. W. of Hanau; a large populous city, regularly fortified, and well situated for trade. It is an imperial city, that is, a sovereign state, and with a considerable territory about it, governed by its own magistrates. The Papists possess the cathedral; but the greatest part of the inhabitants being Lutheran Protestants, the Papists make no public processions through the town. In the Stadthouse, or Guildhall of this city, the electors assemble for the choice of an Emperor; and here is preserved the Golden Bull, which contains the fundamental laws of the empire.

FRANCFORT upon Oder, *E. lon.* 15. *lat.* 52. 22. a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 40 m. E. of Berlin, and subject to Prussia. It is a large well built town, and has a flourishing trade, having a communication with the Baltic by the river Oder, and with the Spree and Havel, by canals. It is a Calvinist university.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the co. of Burgundy, was part of the d. of Burgundy, and subject to the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, but taken from them by Lewis XIV. and confirmed to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, *anno* 1678. Besançon is the capital. It is about 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth; and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead.

FRANCHE COMTE, now a pr. of France, is bounded by Lorrain on the N. by Alsace and Switzerland on the E. by La Bresse and Burgundy on the S. and by the duchy of Burgundy, and part of Champagne on the W.

FRANCHEMONT, *E. lon.* 5. 48. *lat.* 50. 30. a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 13 m. S. E. of Liege.

FRANCOLINI, *E. lon.* 12. *lat.* 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Ferrara, in the Pope's ter. sit. on the river Po, 6 miles N. E. of Ferrara.

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rara. Here Prince Eugene of Savoy, passed the Po, in 1706, in his memorable march to relieve Turin.

FRANCONIA, a cir. of the empire, in the centre of Germany, being bounded by the landgr. of Hesse, and the circle of Upper Saxony on the N. by Bohemia on the E. by Bavaria and Suabia on the S. and by the pal. of the Rhine, and the electorate of Mentz on the W. the chief town Nuremberg. From hence came the Franks or Germans, who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains.

FRANKENDAL, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 49. 27. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the W. side of the river Rhine, 10 m. S. of Worms, and 16 m. N. W. of Heidelberg; taken and burnt with the rest of the towns of the Palatinate, in the years 1688 and 1689, by the French, who abandoned the country again soon after.

FRASCATI, or Frescati, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 9. a town of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, 13 m. E. of that city; near which place is the Tusculum of Cicero, called Grotto Ferrate. Here are several fine villas belonging to the nobility of modern Rome, as there were formerly of the old Romans; the hill on which they stand being much admired for its fine prospects, in which Rome is comprehended. Here, says Mr Addison, I first saw the sketch of Versailles, in the walks and water-works of these palaces.

FREDBERG, a large, strong, and rich town of Germany, in Misnia; remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. E. lon. 13. 40. N. lat. 51. 2.

FREDENBURG, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 10. a town of Germany, in the duchy and circle of Westphalia, 50 miles W. of Cassel.

FREDERICA, W. lon. 81. 35. lat. 31. a town of Georgia, in N.

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America, sit on the island of St Simon, on the mouth of the river Alatamaha, lately built and fortified by Gen. Oglethorpe. The Spaniards invaded the island, anno 1742, took St. Simon's fort, and were marching to besiege Frederica, but were repulsed by Mr Oglethorpe, and obliged to abandon the enterprise. St Simons island is about 13 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad, 20 leagues N. of St Augustin. St Simon's fort is 7 m. from Frederica. There are some other small islands in the mouth of the river, which the English have fortified.

FREDERICKSBURG, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 55. 50. a castle and palace of the K. of Denmark, sit. in the isle of Zealand, 20 m. N.W. of Copenhagen; built upon piles in the middle of a lake.

FREDERICKSBURG, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 5. a fort upon the gold-coast of Guinea, near Cape Three Points; sub. to the Danes.

FREDERICK FORT. See CROWN POINT.

FREDERICKSHALL, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 59. 2. a strong town of Norway, in the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. on the frontiers of Sweden, 30 miles N. of Frederickstad. At the siege of which town, Charles XII. King of Sweden, was killed by a musket-ball, in the trenches, anno 1718; sub. to Denmark.

FREDERICKSODE, E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 40. a town of Jutland, in the pr. of Rypen, sit. on the Little Belt, in the Baltic sea, opposite to Funen, 20 m. W. of Odensee, sub. to Denmark.

FREDERICKSTADT, E. lon. 11. 26. lat. 59. a town of Norway, in the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. on bay of the sea, called the Schagge rach, near the frontiers of Sweden, 60 m. N. of Gottenburg. The whole town was consumed by fire except the powder magazine, M. 1. 1764.

FREDERICKSTAT, E. lon. 23. lat. 54. 35. a town of Sleswick or S. Jutland, situate on the river Eyder, near the German ocean.

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31 m. W. of Sleswick; subject to Denmark.

FRESINGEN, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 48. 26. a large town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, sit. on the river Isar, 20 m. N. of Munich; sub. to its own bishop, who is lord of the adjacent country.

FREJULES, or Frejus, a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. at the mouth of the river Agens, on the Mediterranean sea, 40 m. N. E. of Toulon, and 30 m. S. W. of Nice; the see of a bishop. It had formerly a harbour, but that is now choked up.

FRESHWATER BAY, sit. on the leeward of Port-au-paix, in the island of Hispaniola.

FRIBURG, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 46. 30. the cap. of the canton of Friburg, in Switzerland, sit. 18 m. S. W. of Bern. It stands upon almost inaccessible rocks and precipices, inasmuch that they are forced to climb up to several parts of it by stairs and ladders; but then they have the most delightful prospects imaginable. The inhabitants of this city and Canton are Roman Catholics, and their government a republic, of which a further account will be given in the description of Switzerland in general.

FRIBURG, (the hermitage of) a celebrated hermitage in Switzerland, 3 miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and steeple, a vestry, kitchen, large hall, 2 rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the most wonderful thing is the steeple, which rises 70 feet above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is also very surprising; for the passage up it is 50 feet in height. It is said to have been done by an hermit and his servant, who were 25 years employed in the work.

FRIBURG, (the canton of) one of the 13 republics of Switzerland. It is surrounded on all sides by the canton of Berne, and the land is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastur-

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age. It is said they can send 18,000 men into the field.

FRIBURGH, E. lon. 7. 57. lat. 48. 12. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of the ter. of Brisgow, sit. 28 m. S. of Strasburg, and 28 m. N. of Basil; sub. to the house of Austria. It has an university, and a remarkable steeple to the great church, the finest in Germany, excepting that at Strasburg. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications.

FRICENTO, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 15. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Further Principate, 43 miles E. of Naples; the see of a bishop.

FRIDBURG, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. 7 m. E. of Augsburg. An imperial town governed by its own magistrates.

FRIDLINGEN, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 49. 45. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. 3 m. E. of the Rhine, and 5 m. N. of Basil. It is remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Imperialists, in which the former were beaten.

FRIEDBURG, E. lon. 8. 27. lat. 50. 20. a town of Germany, in the landgr. of Hesse, 16 m. N. of Francfort; an imperial town, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates.

FRIESLAND Proper, one of the most Northern provinces of the United Netherlands, bounded by the ocean on the N. by Groningen and Overysse on the E. by the Zuyder sea, and by Overysse on the S. and by the ocean on the W. the chief town Lewarden, the seat of the late Prince of Orange.

FRIESLAND East, a province of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, being the N. W. part of Germany, bordering on Groningen, a pr. of the United Netherlands. See EMBDEN.

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FRIESLAND West, is not one of the seven United Provinces, as is generally supposed, but only that part of one called North Holland. The States of Holland always styling themselves, of Holland and West-Friesland; therefore it is, the province of Frie and is stiled Friesland Proper.

FRIO CAPE, W. lon. 54. 35. S. lat. 23. 30. a promontory in Brasil, in America, in the province of Rio Janeiro.

FRISHAF, a bay of the Baltic sea, formed by the island of Frisch and the continent, at the mouth of the river Vistula, on the coast of Prussia in Poland.

FRIU LI, a pr. of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, bounded by the pr. of Carinthia, in Germany, on the N. by the pr. of Carniola on the E. by the gulph of Venice on the S. and by the Bellunese and Feltrin on the W. Udino is the capital. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the house of Austria.

FROBISHER, or Forbisher's Straits, W. lon. 48. N. lat. 63. a strait a little to the northward of Cape Farewell, in W. Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Forbisher.

FROME, a great cloathing and market-town of Somersetshire, 12 miles S. of Bath, and 99 W. by S. of London.

FRONTEIRA, W. lon. 6. 43. lat. 38. 56. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 12 m. S. of Portalegre. Here the Portuguese defeated the French, in 1663.

FRONTIGNIAC, E. lon. 3. 41. lat. 43. 48. a little town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. near the Mediterranean sea, 17 m. S. W. of Montpellier; the country about it producing excellent wine, which takes its name from thence.

FRONTIGNIAC, W. lon. 77. 12. lat. 43. 18. a fort sit. on the river St Laurence, in Canada, in N. America, where it issues out of the lake Ontario; to which fort and lake a French officer gave the name of Frontigniac. This lake is 300

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m. long, and upwards of 100 broad, abundance of rivers fall into it; but the greatest body of water it is supplied with, comes from the river Niagara, being a strait, or channel between the lakes of Erie and Ontario, which forms one of the most surprising cataraets, or falls of water, in the world. This fort was taken by the English, August 27. 1758. Col. Bradstreet, the commander, after destroying the fortifications, abandoned it again.

FRUSTENBURG, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 47. 47. a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, cap. of the co. of Frustenburg, sit. on the Danube, 30 m. N. W. of Constance; sub. to its own prince.

FUEGO, or Fogo, one of the Cape de Verde islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems, at a distance, to be one single mountain, though on the sides there are deep valleys. There is a volcano at the top of it, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. Sometimes it throws up huge pieces of rock to a vast height, and sometimes torrents of lava run down its sides. The Portuguese who first inhabited this island, brought negro slaves with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but the chief inhabitants now are Blacks, and of the Romish religion. W. lon. 24. 47. N. lat. 15. 20.

FUEGO, an island in the most S. part of America, parted from it by the straits of Magellan.

FULD, E. lon. 9. 25. lat. 50. 27. a town and abbey of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse, sit. on the river Fuld, 50 m. N. E. of Francofort. The abbey, and a considerable ter. about it, sub. to the Abbot, who is a prince of the empire.

FULIGNO, E. lon. 12. 24. lat. 42. 48. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and D. of Spoleto, sit. 10 m. N. of Spoleto.

FULHAM, a village of Middlesex, 5 m. W. of London, on the Thames, over which there is a

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wooden bridge to Putney in Surry.
FUNCHAL, W. lon. 16. lat. 32. 33. the cap. of the Madeira islands, in the Atlantic ocean, 300 m. W. of the coast of Morocco in Africa; sub. to Portugal. The principal trade consists in sweetmeats and wines.

FUNDAY BAY, sit. between New England and Acadia, or New Scotland, in which there is an excellent fishery.

FUNEN, the second island for magnitude which belongs to Denmark, sit. at the entrance of the Baltic sea, and separated from Jutland by the strait called the Lesser Belt, and from the island of Zealand by the strait called the Great Belt; the chief town Odensee. It is fertile in wheat and barley, and abounds in cattle, horses, game of all sorts, and fish.

FURNES, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 51. 4. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. in the pr. of Flanders, 12 m. E. of Dunkirk, and 16 m. N.W. of Ypres. The United Provinces had a garrison here till 1744, when it was taken by the French.

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GABIAN, a village of Languedoc in France, in the diocese of Béziers, famous for its mineral waters. Near it is a rock, out of which issues a spring of black petroleum, said to be good in several distempers; likewise, on a mountain not far from the spring, are found small cylindrical stones, red, transparent, and pointed like a diamond.

GAGO, an inland country of Africa, in Negro-land, where a great trade is carried on in slaves. Many European goods are also brought in caravans from Barbary, and sold at an enormous price, and of all others salt is the dearest. The inhabitants during the rainy season are clothed with skins, but at other times go stark naked.

GAIIETA, E. lon. 13. 37. lat. 41. 30. a town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and pr. of Lavoura, sit. on the

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sea of Naples, 35 m. N. W. of the city of Naples. It is a strong town, and almost the only one that held out any time when the Austrians reduced the kingdom of Naples, *anno* 1707; but was at length taken by storm, and the two castles surrendered at discretion. This town also made a good defence when the Spaniards recovered Naples from the Austrians, *anno* 1734, and surrendered upon honourable terms.

GAILAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, remarkable for its Benedictine Abbey, and its trade in wines. E. lon. 1. 55. N. lat. 43. 50.

GAINSBOROUGH, a market-town of Lincolnshire, in Lindsey division, sit. 18 m. N.W. of Lincoln, and 137 m. N. by W. of London; from whence the family of Noël takes the title of Earl.

GALATA, a great suburb belonging to Constantinople, opposite to the Seraglio, on the other side of the harbour, where the Greeks, Armenians, Franks, Christians, and Jews inhabit, and have the liberty of their respective forms of worship; and there are several Roman Catholic monasteries in it. The private houses also are better built than those of Constantinople, and they have taverns where wine is sold without restraint.

GALATIA, a pr. of the Lesser Asia, so called anciently, now the ter. of Amasia, in Asiatic Turkey.

GALICIA, the most N. W. pr. of Spain, is bounded by the ocean on the N. and W. by the provinces of Asturias and Leon on the E. and by Portugal on the S. St Jago di Compostella is the capital. The air is temperate along the coast, but in the inland parts is cold and moist. It is but thinly peopled. The produce is wine, flax, citrons, pastures, copper, and lead; and the forests yield timber for building of ships.

GALICIA, Guadalajara, a pr. of Mexico, in N. America, bounded by New Mexico on the N. by the gulph of Mexico on the E. by Mexico Proper on the S. and by the

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Pacific ocean and gulph of California on the W. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse. Here also are mines of silver and copper.

GALILEE, once a pr. of Judea, and now of Asiatic Turkey, the scene of many of our Saviour's miracles, was bounded by mount Libanus on the N. by the river Jordan and the sea of Galilee on the E. by the river Chison on the S. and the Mediterranean sea on the W. in which were the cities of Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, which are not only gone to ruin, but the exact places where they stood now unknown; however some pretend to point them out in their maps of Palestine: Capernaum they place at the N. end of the lake of Galilee, Chorazin on the east, and Bethsaida west of the lake.

GALL, (St) a town of Switzerland, in the ter. of Thurgow, 5 m. W. of the lake of Constance, and adjoining to the abbey, but has now no dependance on it, the town having purchased the sovereignty of the Abbot. It is at present a republic, in alliance with the Cantons; but no ter. belongs to it, the Abbot being sovereign of the adjacent country. The legislative power of this town is lodged in two councils. It is computed the inhabitants amount to 10,000 souls, who are most of them employed in the linen manufacture; the neighbouring country furnishing them with great quantities of the best flax, out of which they annually make upwards of 40,000 pieces of linen, of 200 ells each, and are much enriched by exporting it, it being reckoned one of the wealthiest towns of Switzerland. Their religion is Protestant, which occasions continual differences between them and the adjoining abbey. The Abbot of St Gall was at war with the Tockenburghers in 1718, claiming the sovereignty of that city and ter. in which the Protestant cantons took the part of the Tockenburghers, and the Popish cantons the part of the Abbot; of which a further account will be

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given in the description of Switzerland. This town is seated in a barren valley, between two mountains, and upon two small streams, 37 m. N. E. of Zurich, and 60 N. of Lucerne.

GALLI, a people of Abyssinia, in Africa, great enemies to their neighbours, from whom they have conquered several provinces. They are wild, cruel, and savage, living chiefly on what they take by robbery. They are circumcised, and allow polygamy.

GALLIPAGOS ISLANDS, sit. in the Pacific ocean, on both sides of the Equator, between 93 and 96 degrees of W. lon. 400 m. W. of the coast of Peru; hither shipping frequently come to refit and get water and fresh provisions, but the Spaniards have not thought fit to send any colonies hither, and they lie too far from any other nation to turn to any account. Here are a great number of birds of various kinds, and excellent tortoises.

GALIPOLI, E. lon. 27. lat. 40. 30. a port-town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Romania, or Thrace, sit. at the entrance of the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, 25 m. N. E. of the straits of the Hellespont, or Dardanelles, and 100 m. S. W. of Constantinople. There are two harbours for the reception of galleys; but they will not admit of large ships. It is computed that the inhabitants consist of 10,000 Turks, and 4000 Christians, besides a great number of Jews. This was the first town the Turks possessed themselves of in Europe.

GALIPOLI, E. lon. 18. 10. lat. 40. 19. a port-town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and pr. of Otranto, sit. on the gulph of Otranto, 25 m. W. of Otranto; the see of a bishop.

GALLO, W. lon. 80. lat. 2. 15. an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru, 200 m. W. of Popyan. There being some good harbours in this island, with wood and water, the Buccaneers used to put in here to refit. This was the first place the Spaniards possessed

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fed themselves of when they attempted the conquest of Peru.

GALLO, or Punto Gallo, E. lon. 80. 20. lat. 6. 15. a sea-port town and fort, sit. on the S. W. part of the island of Ceylon, in the E. Indies, in Asia; sub. to the Dutch.

GALLOWAY, or Galway, a county of Ireland, 82 m. in length, and 42 in breadth: it contains 136 parishes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and sends 2 members to parl. The river Shannon washes the E. and S. E. parts of the county, and forms a lake several miles in length. There is another lake called Corbes, or Caribb, which is near 20 miles long and 5 broad.

GALLOWAY, or Galway, W. lon. 9. 12. lat. 53. 12. the cap. of the co. of Galloway, and pr. of Connaught, in Ireland, sit. on the bay of Galway, in the western ocean, 110 m. W. of Dublin, a good port, advantageously situate for a foreign trade; sends 2 members to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the English family of Monkton. Galloway is the name of a county and stewartry in the S. W. of Scotland, which is 170 m. in length from E. to W. and 100 in breadth N. to S.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic ocean, in 14 degrees N. lat. supposed to be a branch of the river Niger. It is navigable for sloops 600 miles, as the English factors relate, who have gone up it so far in search of gold-mines, but found none. At the mouth of the river the land is low; but higher up they meet with a mountainous rocky country, and well covered with timber. There are a great many towns, and several distinct nations inhabit the banks of this river; most of them Negroes, but some of an olive complexion, who live like the Arabs, and speak the Arabic language, and are of the Mahometan religion, as most of the Negroes N. of the river are; but those that ly on the S. of the river are Pagans. James's island, the chief settlement which belongs to the A-

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frican company, lies 10 leagues up the river, almost in the middle of it, being three miles from the nearest shore. This island is less than a mile in circumf. on which the company have a fort mounted with cannon, and a small garrison, which preserves their right of trading in that river; they have also factors on either shore, for several hundred miles up the river. They trade with the natives for gold, slaves, elephant's teeth, and bees wax. In May 1758, we took Senegal from the French, which was confirmed to Britain at the late peace, whereby we acquired the most of the gum trade. These rivers running along within the tropics, annually overflowing all the flat-country near their banks, about Midsummer, as the Nile and Ganges do, being swelled by the periodical rains.

GANGEA, E. lon. 46. lat. 41. the capital of a ter. in the pr. of Chirvan, in the k. of Persia, in Asia, sit. 200 m. N. W. of Baku, and the Caspian sea, and 120 m. N. E. of Erivan.

GANGES, a river of the Hither India, in Asia, rises in the mountains which separate India from Tartary, and some say further northwards, and running from the N. W. to the S. E. near 1500 m. thro' the Mogul's dominions, discharges itself by several channels into the bay of Bengal. This river is in great esteem in India, not only on account of the long course it runs, the depth of its several channels, and the pureness of its stream, but from the sanctity which the natives believe to be in its waters. It is visited annually by several hundred thousand pilgrims, who pay their devotions to this river as a god, and carry their dying friends from distant countries, to expire on its banks, and as soon as they die, heave them into the middle of it. The water is lowest in April or May; but the rains beginning to fall soon after, the flat country is overflowed for several miles before September ends, and then the waters begin to retire,

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but leave a prolific mud behind, which makes Bengal the most fruitful province of India, for all kinds of grain. These waters keep better at sea than any other except the Thames. The spring-tides rises usually about ten feet here; but there have been terrible inundations and storms of late years, in which the towns near the shore suffered much, and some of the ships in the river were cast away; for there are no safe harbours on the east coast of India; therefore, when the monsoons, or stormy season is expected, which is about the autumnal equinox, the shipping on the coast sail up the Ganges for their security. The Europeans use the most westerly branch of the Ganges, where the English have some settlements, particularly at Fort William and Hugly.

GANI, or Coulor, E. lon. 79. lat. 36. a town of Golconda, in the Hither India, in Asia, in which is a rich diamond-mine, 100 m. E. of Basnager; sub. to the Mogul.

GANJAM, the most eastern town in the k. of Golconda, sit. in a country abounding with rice, and sugar-cane. Here the English East India company have a factory.

GAGOA, a kingdom of Negroeland in Africa, bounded on the E. by Nubia, on the N. by Tagua, on the W. by Gangara, and on the S. by Bournio. It is about 300 m. in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants have plenty of cattle, but go naked, and are little better than brutes. Between this kingdom and the river Nile, is a desert, which reaches to the confines of Egypt.

GAP, E. lon. 5. 46. lat. 44. 32. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphiny; 18 m. W. of Embrun; the see of a bish. It was taken by the D. of Savoy in 1692, who burnt a great part of it; since which it has been less considerable than before.

GARAUP, a promontory of Provence, in France, not far from Antibes, which runs pretty far into the sea, and forms the sea of Canres.

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GARDE, an ancient bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built by the Romans over the river Gardon, 12 m. from Nismes, and 5 from Uzes. It is built with free stone, and is of a surprising magnitude. It has 3 rows of arches, one above another: the lowest row has 35 arches, and is 300 paces in length.

GARONNE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running N.W. passes by the city of Thoulouse, and continuing its course N.W. divides the provinces of Guienne and Gascony, visiting the city of Bourdeaux, and afterwards discharges itself into the bay of Biscay, about 60 m. below that city, having received the river Dordonne and several others, in its passage. It has also a communication with the Mediterranean sea by the royal canal made by Lewis XIV. The usual tide comes up the river Garonne, 20 m. above Bourdeaux.

GASCONY, the most S.W. province of France, bounded by Guienne on the N. by Languedoc on the E. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from Spain on the S. and by the bay of Biscay on the W. the chief town Bayonne. The Gascons are said to have quick parts, but are addicted to boast of their valour, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. Those who inhabit the district near the Pyrenees, are originally from Spain.

GASINOIS, a pr. of France, about 45 m. in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in pastures, forests, and excellent saffron.

GATE, a chain of mountains that run through the middle of the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia from N. to S. In these mountains it is remarkable, that on the side of the coast of Malabar, the winter begins about the end of June, with a S.W. wind; and at the same time on the other side, on the Coromandel coast, they enjoy a pleasant spring, with the finest season of the year.

GAUL, the ancient name

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France, which comprehended also the N. of Italy. It was not a particular monarchy, but composed of a great number of Independent States, almost perpetually at war with each other.

GAUR, a ter. in the province of Chorailen, in Persia, upon the confines of India, in Asia.

GAURES, are a people dispersed over all India and Persia, who pretend to be descended from the ancient Persians; however, they differ from the modern Persians in several material articles. They worship the sun and the fire, but whether as gods, or resembling God is uncertain, for they say God is Light; and they maintain that the sacred fire has been kept alive near 4000 years. Their chief temple is on a mountain, in the pr. of EyracAgem, near the city of Yesid, where great numbers of their priests reside, whose employment is to take care of the sacred fire, that it never be extinguished; which fire, they say, was lighted by their great prophet Zoroaster, whose return they daily expect. The employment of this people is husbandry; they never bury their dead, but expose them to the open air, to be devoured by birds of prey, in places surrounded with high walls.

GEET, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising on the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near the confines of Liege, and passing by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer, a little below Halen.

GELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, bounded by the Zuider sea, and by the pr. of Overijssel on the N. by Westphalia on the E. by Brabant and Prussian Guelderland on the S. and by the pr. of Utrecht on the W. It comprehends the three counties of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim, including the Upper quarter of Gueldres, which contains the quarter of Ruremond, and is possessed by these sovereigns, *viz.* Gueldres belongs to the K. of Prussia; Ruremond and its dependencies to the

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house of Austria; and Venloe and Stephensavert to the States General. It is the first of the United Provinces.

GELDERS, E. lon. 6. 22. lat. 51. 35. a town of Gelderland, sit. 23 m. S. of Nimeguen, and 11 N. of Venloe; which, with the territories about it, was yielded to the K. of Prussia, by the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713. together with the co. of Kessel, and village of Krieckenbec.

GELENHAUSEN, E. lon. 8. 17. lat. 50. 15. a town of Germany in the landgraviate of Hesse, and ter. of Hanau, sit. on the river Knitzig, 20 m. E. of Hanau, and 14 m. N. W. of Aschaffenburg; an Imperial city, governed by its own magistrates, though under the protection of the Elector Palatine.

GEMBLOURS, E. lon. 4. 48. lat. 50. 30. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Orne, 10 m. N. W. of Namur, and 22 S. E. of Brussels. Don John of Austria gained a battle here over the Dutch, in 1578.

GEMINIANS St. a town of Tuscany, in Italy, seated on a mountain, where is a mine of vitriolic minerals.

GEMUND, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 50. 8. a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, sit. on the river Maine, 20 m. N. of Wurtzburg; sub. to the bish. of Wurtzburg. It has a manufacture of chaplets, or beads, which are sent to different countries.

GENEVA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the S. by the river Senegal, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. On the N. it has a desert 50 m. broad, beyond which is the kingdom of Gulatta. It is about 500 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It produces plenty of rice, fish, and cattle; and they drive a great trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans from that country. This is thought to be the country from whence the coast of Guinea takes its name; and of late it has undergone several revolutions.

GENEP, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51.

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40. a town of the duchy of Cleve, in Germany, sit. on the Nierse and Maes, 10 m. W. of Cleve. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641, and by the French in 1672.

GENEVA, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 46. 13. a city of Savoy, and capital of the territory of Geneva, sit. near the confines of France and Switzerland, on the river Rhone, at the W. end of the lake Lemman, or Geneva, 70 m. S. W. of Bern, 43 m. N. of Chambery, and 60 m. N. W. of Lyons. It is surrounded with a wall, and other fortifications, about 2 miles in circumference; it is tolerably well built, but most admired for its situation on the lake and river, and the fine walks and prospects about it. The town is not very strong, considering its potent neighbours, whose territories in some measure surround this little state, viz. those of France and Sardinia, whose princes made some pretensions to the dominion of this city; but they are protected by their allies, the Cantons of Bern and Zurich, against the attacks of both. The inhabitants are computed to amount to 30,000. This is the great resort of the Calvinists from France, and other nations, for education; it having been the place of Calvin's residence, and his disciples having had the dominion of this city ever since. They expelled their bishop in the year 1553, who was their sovereign at that time, and erected a republic, placing the legislative authority in a council of 200, and a senate of 25, who have the extensive power, or administration of the government; none but the principal citizens were admitted to have any share in the government, or election of magistrates; but the common people have of late insisted on a share in the administration, and compelled their superiors to delegate part of their power to them. Their church is Presbyterian, governed by the city clergy, the Burgher master of reformation, and six others, elected out of the great

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council; but their decrees, or canons, are of no force, till ratified by the great council. Their clergy have neither glebe nor tythes, but are allowed 50l. *per annum* each, by the states. They will neither allow of cards, drinking in public houses, nor dancing; but are less strict in keeping the Sabbath than their brethren in this island; for they exercise their militia on Sundays, and go to bowls, and other manly sports. The adjoining lake is 60 miles long, and 12 broad, and produces great plenty of the best fish. They have a good foreign trade; their manufactures are chiefly gold and silver lace, silks, and shammy leather. Here is an university, but no salaries settled on the professors or fellows; their subsistence arising from the contributions of their pupils. The language of the common people is the Savoyard, or a very bad dialect of the French tongue; but the people of condition speak French in greater purity. This republic was once allied to the Roman Catholic, as well as the Protestant cantons of Switzerland; but since they have embraced the doctrine of Calvin, the Popish cantons are not reckoned among their allies.

GENGOUX DE ROYAL, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is seated near the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, in E. lon. 4. 33. N. lat. 46. 40.

GENOA, is the republic in Italy, whose territories lie in the form of a crescent, on the Mediterranean sea, for 150 miles, viz. from the town of Ventimiglia on the W. to the ter. of the republic of Lucca, almost, on the E. and is properly called the Riviere, or the coast of Genoa, their country nowhere extending 20 miles from the sea, and in some parts not 10; the Appenine mountains, in a manner cover it on the land side, and separate it from the country of Nice, Piedmont, and Montferrat, the Milanese, and Par-

mesan. The tops of these mountains are perfectly bare, having neither trees nor herbage upon them; but towards the bottom, they are well planted with vines, olives, and other fruit; but their soil yields scarce any corn, and their seas not many fish.

GENOA city, the capital of this republic, is sit. 8 deg. 57 minutes E. lon. and in 44 degrees 25 min. N. lat. part of it on a level strand near the sea, but rises gradually to the top of the hill. The houses are well built, five or six stories high, and rising like the seats of a theatre, afford a very fine prospect, as we approach it from the sea. The harbour is large and deep, but exposed to the S. W. wind, only there is a mole for the security of their galleys and small vessels, and the city lies pretty much exposed to a bombardment, as they experienced in 1684, when Lewis XIV. ordered the town to be beat down about their ears; but it has been since rebuilt to great advantage, with stone and brick, the roofs generally flat. Their principal street, according to Mr. Addison, is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with excellent fancy, and fit to entertain the greatest princes; the fronts of several of them entirely marble. The circumference of the city is 6 miles, surrounded by a wall and other works; and at a little distance there is a second wall, which takes in the hills that command the place. There are in the city 57 churches, 17 convents, and it is the see of an archb. The legislative authority is lodged in the Great Senate, consisting of the signiory, and 400 noblemen and principal citizens, elected annually out of the freemen. The signiory consists of the Doge, and 12 other members, who hold their places two years; to whom, assisted by some other councils, is committed the administration of the government, four parts in five of the senate must agree to the enacting laws. The Doge is obliged to reside in the

palace the two years he is in office, with two of the signiory and their families; and after he has served his two years, he retires to his own house for eight days, when his administration is approved or condemned; and if it be censured, he is proceeded against as a criminal. His guards are equal to those of other crowned heads, and he is clothed in robes of crimson velvet, and complimented with the title of Most Serene. The senators are stiled their Excellencies, and the nobility illustrious. The nobility derive their titles from the lands they possess in Naples, Milan, and other countries; but the republic suffers much, by permitting her subjects to purchase honours and estates of foreign princes; for this renders the principal families amongst them subject to another jurisdiction. When the Spaniards possessed Milan and Naples, they were obliged to be governed by Spanish councils; and when the Austrians possess those countries, the Austrians influence their affairs, which sometimes draws on them the resentment of other powers, particularly the French, who have not only bombarded their towns, but obstructed their foreign trade; and their formidable fleets, which heretofore gained so many victories over the Greeks and Venetians, Turks, Spaniards, &c. and settled so many colonies in Asia, and the Euxine sea, are now dwindled to six galleys; and when they would have increased them, the French ordered them to forbear increasing their navy at their peril. Their forces at land are usually about 4 or 5000, and they can increase them to 20,000. Their ordinary revenue is computed at 200,000 *per annum*, but they can increase it considerably, many of their subjects being very rich. There is a bank at Genoa, which has part of the public duties for its fund. The crown of Spain is very much in debt to this republic for money,

lent during the reign of Philip II. and other sums taken up since, for which Spain continues to pay the interest, or part of it, to this day; but has never offered to repay any of the principal. Their country being but a barren spot, they usually keep two or three years provisions of corn, wine, and oil, and other necessities, in their magazines, which they sell out at reasonable prices, in scarce years, to the people. The chief manufactories of Genoa are rich silks, velvets, and brocades; of which they export abundance; together with wine, oil, fruits, anchovies, sweetmeats, and several sorts of drugs. The celebrated Andrew Doria, one of the greatest admirals and generals of his time, freed his country from the tyranny of the French and Spaniards, and settled their government in the present form, *anno* 1528. It is 70 m. S. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome.

GEORGE (Str.) fort and town, E. lon. 80. 33. lat. 13. 13. sit. on the coast of Coromandel, in the Hither India, in Asia, 3 m. N. of the city of St Thomas, and 63 N. of Pondicherry. The town is divided into the white and black town. The fort, and white town, which adjoins to the fort, are inhabited only by English, and are not above half a mile in circumference, surrounded by a stone-wall. The outward or black town, called Madrafs, was surrounded by a stone-wall and bastions cannon proof, by the late governor Pitt, and is about a mile and a half in circumference; the whole being almost surrounded by a river and the sea. This is the capital or presidency of all the settlements the English East-India company have on the Coromandel coast, and is as healthful and pleasant a situation as any in India; the garrison does not consist of more than 3 or 400 men, besides Blacks. The Mogul's generals visit them sometimes, demanding a tribute, or presents, from the

governor, which he is obliged to comply with; for tho' he might defend himself against the Mogul's forces, which consist chiefly of horse, yet they are able to ruin the company's trade, and cut off their communication with the country; where the English purchase of the natives calicoes, chints, muslins, and sometimes diamonds. The company purchased this settlement, and a small ter. about it, of the k. of Golconda; but the Mogul afterwards making a conquest of the country looks on himself entitled to this, as well as the rest of the towns in that kingdom. The white town is pretty well built with brick; the rooms lofty, and flat roofs; but the black town, in which merchants and people of almost every Asiatic nation inhabit, makes but an indifferent figure, consisting chiefly of thatched cottages; however, the people are very numerous, and some of them very rich. In the white town there is an elegant English church, and another for the Portuguese Catholics. In the black town there is an Armenian Christian church, and several Pagodas, or Indian temples. An universal toleration reigns here; no disputes about religion, or riots, or tumults, disturb the peace of the place; and robberies and other disorders are scarce ever heard of. The unhappiest people are the company's soldiers, who are prisoners for life, never suffered to stir out of the town, and whipped at a post for every trivial offence; though it must be allowed their pay is good, considering the cheapness of provisions, and they are very well clothed; every soldier has a black boy to wait on him, and puts on a white shirt every day almost. The government of the town resembles an English corporation, with a mayor and aldermen, and they have lately received authority from England, to punish offenders capitally. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last re-

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fort in civil causes. The company have two chaplains here, who officiate in the English church by turns, allowing them a house and 100*l. per annum*, and the governor and council allow them so many advantages in trade, or rather traffic for them, that they generally make a fortune of 10,000*l.* in ten years time. As for making proselytes, or converting the Indians, this does not seem to be any part of their business; this is left entirely to the Popish missionaries, who practise even upon the slaves of the Protestant inhabitants, and make good Catholics of them. The salaries of the writers who keep the company's accounts, are exceedingly small; they have only their table and 5*l. per annum*; and the factors 15*l. per annum*; and were they not in expectation of rising gradually to better posts, and had something of their own to subsist on, and traffic with, few would accept these employments. The salary of the judge-advocate is but 100*l. per annum*, and the attorney-general's 23*l. per annum*; but they must have other ways of making money, for they all grow rich. It was taken by the French in 1746, but rendered back to Britain after the peace in 1760.

GEORGE ST. del Mina, a fort of Africa, on the gold-coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement the Dutch have in these parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630, by the Dutch, who have kept it ever since. The fort or castle is the best upon the coast of Guinea, and is built square, with very high walls, having four very good batteries. Here is room for a garrison of above 400 men, with convenient lodging for officers. Under the castle is the town, called by the natives Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built with stone, which is very extraordinary; for in all other places on this coast, they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but

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the inhabitants were destroyed by the small-pox, so that it is greatly reduced, and they are become very poor. W. lon. 0. 15. N. lat. 5. 20.

GEORGE'S, (ST.) W. lon. 65. 12. lat. 32. 30. the largest of the Bermuda or Summer islands, sit. 300 m. E. of Charlestown, and the continent of America.

GEORGIA, in Asia, the ancient Iberia, is bounded by Circassia and Dagestan on the N. by the Caspian sea on the E. by Armenia or Turcomania on the S. and by Mingrelia on the W. The eastern and much the largest division is sub. to Persia; the capital city Teflis, tho' neither Georgia, nor the ancient Iberia, extended so far eastward as the Caspian sea, but it is separated from it by the province of Chirvan. It is a mountainous but fruitful country, producing corn, wine, and cattle, in abundance; and the difficult access of some of their mountains has preserved them from being absolutely subdued, either by the Turks or Persians; but what this country is most remarkable for is, the beauty of the natives, and the traffic they carry on with the Turks and Persians for their children, who are sold and carried young to both those courts, where they expect to be advanced to the greatest honours; and for this reason their parents part with them with joy, instead of lamenting their absence.

GEORGIA, a colony or plantation of N. America, lies south of S. Carolina, separated from it on the N. by the river Savannah, bounded by the Atlantic on the E. by the river of St John, which divides it from Florida on the S. and on the W. it has no known bounds. The river of St John, which is the southern boundary, lies in 30 degrees 21 minutes N. lat. The land of Carolina is low near the sea, and covered with wood, but begins to rise into hills at 25 miles distance, and at length terminates in mountains, which run in a line from N.

to S. on the back of Virginia and Carolina, ending in the province of Georgia, about 200 miles from the bay of Apallache, in the gulph of Mexico, there being a plain country from the foot of the mountains to that sea. The Savannah is navigable 600 miles for canoes, and 300 for boats. The coast of Georgia is defended from the fury of the ocean by a range of islands, which run parallel to it; and both the islands and continent being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. There are sand banks upwards of 70 miles from the coast of Georgia; and the water shoals gradually, till you come within six miles of the land, where the banks are so shallow, that they bar all further passage, except in the channels which lie between the bars; and these were supposed a sufficient defence against the fleets of an enemy; but the Spaniards, it seems, found means to pass the channels, and attack the island of St Simon, in the year 1742, which had been lost, with the town of Frederica, if General Oglethorpe had not defeated their design by his excellent conduct. When ships have passed the bars, they meet with a commodious and secure harbour, in the mouth of the river Savannah; and there is still a more capacious harbour to the south of it, called Teky Sound, where there is anchoring for a large fleet, in 10 or 14 fathoms water, and land locked, and a safe entry through the bar. The tides on this coast generally flow seven feet. There are several towns already built in Georgia, by the trustees for that colony, particularly the town of Savannah, on the banks of the river Savannah, and the town of Ebenezer on the same river; and in the southern division of the province is the town of Frederica, on the island of St Simon, in the mouth of the river Alatamach, and several forts, for the security of the island and adjacent country, one of which

was abandoned on the invasion of the Spaniards, *anno* 1742; but they were obliged to retire in some disorder, on the approach of General Oglethorpe.

GERBES, Gerbi, or Zerbi, an island of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, in the Mediterranean sea. It bears no corn but barley; tho' there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which when dried are raisins, of which their principal trade consists. It depends on the Bashaw of Tripoli. E. lon. 11. 30. N. lat. 34. 10.

GERGENTI, or Gergentum, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 47. 20. a town of Sicily, sit. in the pr. of Maxara, on the S. shore, 55 m. S. E. of Palermo; the ancient Agrigentum; see of a bishop.

GERMAIN St. E. lon. 2. 12. lat. 49. a town and royal palace in France, sit. on the river Seine, 10 m. N. W. of Paris. Here K. James II. of England, usually resided during his exile. The palace is one of the most beautiful seats in France, not only on account of the apartments and gardens, but for the fine forest near it.

GERMAIN St. a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 10 m. W. of Plymouth, and 220 W. of London, near the English channel; sends two members to parl. It stands near the sea, and had formerly a good fishery.

GERMANY, is sit. between 5 and 19 deg. of E. lon. and between 45 and 55 deg. of N. lat. bounded by the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic sea on the N. by Poland and Hungary (if we include Bohemia) on the E. by Switzerland and the Alps, which separate it from Italy on the S. and by the dominions of France and the Netherlands on the W. from which it is separated by the rivers Rhine, Moselle; and Maes.

It is divided into 10 circles, three whereof lie on the N. *viz.* 1. The circle of Upper Saxony; 2. The cir. of Lower Saxony; and 3. The circle of Westphalia.

Three on the S. *viz.* 4. The cir. of Austria; 5. The cir. of Bavaria; and 6. The circle of Suabia.

Three about the middle, *viz.* 7. The cir. of Franconia; 8. The cir. of the Upper Rhine; 9. The cir. of Lower Rhine. 10. The circle of Burgundy, or Belgium, which consisted of the d. of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; but the last have been long detached from the empire.

There are in Germany upwards of 300 sovereign princes and states, most of them arbitrary in their respective territories: 1. The Emperor; 2. The nine Electors; 3. The ecclesiastical Princes, consisting of Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots and Abbeles; 4. Secular Princes, consisting of Dukes, Marquesses, Counts, Landgraves, Earls, and Barons; 5. Free cities, which are either Imperial or Hans towns. The Imperial cities are sovereign states, and send their deputies, or representatives, to the general diets, or parliaments of the Empire. The Hans towns are also sovereign states, not different from the other Imperial cities at present, but were about 200 years ago, allied or confederated, for their mutual defence, and the protection of their trade; and at first consisted only of the great sea-port towns on the German ocean, or the Baltic sea, and near the mouths of their great rivers; but afterwards they took in many inland cities into their alliance, monopolized most of the trade of Europe, and were a most formidable maritime power.

Germany is generally a level country, towards the N. and E. consisting of a barren sand, or marsh; on the S. it is encumbered with the mountains of the Alps; but in the middle of the country there is a variety of hills, valleys, fruitful fields, and meadows; especially along the banks of their great rivers, the Danube, Rhine, &c. Abundance of fine cities, castles, and palaces adorn it; and it is much more populous than France.

Charlemain, the son of Pepin, K. of France, laid the foundation of the German empire, in the year 800, being then sovereign of Italy, and a great part of Spain, and the south of Germany as well as France; the Empire being afterwards divided among the posterity of Charlemain, the sovereign of Germany and Italy only retained the title of Emperor, the Princes of the Empire being then his vassals. The Imperial crown was hereditary for 300 years after Charlemain, when the Pope, to lessen the Imperial authority, and advance his own, incited the German Princes to alter the constitution, and render the Imperial crown elective. And during the struggles between the Emperor and the Pope, for superiority, several sovereign states and principalities were erected in Italy and Germany, which claimed an independency on either.

The Emperors, after the hereditary line was broke, were at first elected by the body of the people, which occasioned some confusion; the nobility, and great officers of state, excluded the common people from their share in the election, and chose the emperor themselves; and the number of electors was at length reduced to seven, *viz.* the Archbishops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, the King of Bohemia, the D. of Saxony, the Palgrave or Prince Palatine of the Rhine, and the Marquis of Brandenburg; to whom the Dukes of Bavaria and Hanover have been since added. The Emperor is obliged to keep the number of Electors complete; and in failure of male issue of any one, to confer the vacant place upon a German Prince. Nor can the Electors divest themselves of that dignity, or transfer it to any other than the right heir; for the succession is regulated by the Salique law, according to the right of seniority, being independent of all transactions, testaments, and other civil acts used in other cases for changing the order of succession.

But, notwithstanding the Imperial dignity was elective, the Austrian family found means to continue it in that house near 300 years, viz. from 1438, when Albert Duke of Austria became possessed of the Imperial dignity, till, for want of male issue of the house of Austria, the Elector of Bavaria was chosen Emperor, *anno* 1724; who, contending for the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, brought himself into great difficulties, ruined his native country of Bavaria, and, after a short and troublesome reign, died in his own capital, on the 9th day of January, 1745.

The Emperor is now chosen by the nine Electors on a demise, unless a King of the Romans hath been chosen in the preceding reign, and then he succeeds of course.

The Emperor is the fountain of honour in Germany, and disposes of almost all places and honours, civil and military, except those that are hereditary; as the great chancellor, treasurer, &c. which are rather honorary than lucrative posts.

By the Golden Bull, the person elected Emperor ought to be a Christian Prince, of German extraction, and 28 years of age; and is obliged to sign a capitulation, which the Electors present him, before he is installed; by which he promises to maintain the rights and privileges of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire; that he will not alienate the lands or revenues of the crown; that he will not introduce foreign forces, or employ foreigners in his service.

The Emperor's ordinary revenue arises from the crown lands, fines, forfeitures, and confiscations; and he is heir-general to all the princes and nobility of the Empire, that leave no heirs male. There is also a tax, called Roman months, to which all the Princes and States contribute a certain proportion, for the support of the government; and all extraordinary taxes are raised, and forces for the defence of the Empire maintained by the several

Electors, Princes, and States, at their own expence; or by taxes raised by the Diet, or General Assembly of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire. They are well able to raise and pay 500,000 men; and were they unanimous, would be an over-match for France by land; but this scarce ever happens. The French, when they enter into war with Germany, ever corrupt some of the Princes of the Empire, and bring them over to their party; or incite the Turk or Swede to make a diversion in their favour.

The Diet, or Parliament of the Empire, consists of the Emperor, the nine Electors, the ecclesiastical and secular princes of the Empire, and the deputies of the towns, who constitute the legislature, to whose laws all the Princes and states are subject; but yet every Elector, Prince, and State, are sovereigns in their respective territories, where the Diet or the supreme courts of judicature do not interpose: for there are two such councils; one called the Aulic council, and the other the Chamber of Spire; each consisting of fifty members of the first quality, some appointed by the Emperor, others by the Electors, and the rest by the several Circles. The Emperor's revenues, as Emperor, are not very great; but then he is at no charge in the administration of the government, or maintaining forces. These are provided for by the Empire. And the Austrian Emperors had very considerable revenues from their hereditary countries, which, with the disposal of all places of profit, gave them such an influence, that they were able to keep the possession of the Imperial throne for 300 years; and might have kept it much longer, if there had not been a defect of male issue.

The Germans are much divided in their opinions of religion; the principal sects are those of the Papists, the Lutherans, and Cal-

vinists; there are also Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Christians of every other denomination; and a multitude of Jews, in all their great towns. The Emperor is always a Roman Catholic; Saxony and Brandenburg are most of them Lutherans, but some Calvinists; Bavaria and Austria, are Catholics; the Palatinate, and the Upper and Lower Rhine, are a mixture of all denominations; the Imperial cities are most of them Lutherans, and some Calvinists; the two last hate and persecute one another more than they do the Papists. At the treaty of Munster, or Westphalia, anno 1648, the Protestants were not only tolerated, but put on the same foot with the Papists, in their respective territories. But from the reformation till that time, they were almost always at war; and several hundred thousand Christians butchered in the quarrel. When the Protestant religion was established by that treaty, several archbishoprics, bishoprics, and abbeys were secularized, converted into duchies, or lay-fee, and applied to the support of the government, with the revenues of all church lands. The Protestant clergy of Germany have neither glebe nor tithes; but depend on the bounty of their respective governments for their support. Instead of bishops, the Lutherans have superintendants; and the Calvinist churches are governed by their presbyters, or parish-priests, and elders, who are all equal, and claim no superiority over any of their brethren.

Germany produces corn, wine, oil, sheep, black cattle, and an excellent breed of horses, fit for the coach or army; and with these the French usually remount their cavalry. The country also produces great quantities of flax and hemp; and they have abundance of good timber; nor should their bacon, beer, and mum be forgot; they have also mines of iron, cop-

per, and silver, lead, salt, coal, vitriol, quicksilver, nitre, ocre, and sulphur; and some of the best medicinal springs and baths in Europe; as at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. They have also plenty of deer, fish, and fowl; and their orchards are full of the best fruits. The people are excellent mechanics and chymists; the invention of printing and gunpowder, is generally ascribed to them; clocks, watches, locks, swords, and fire-arms, they have also brought to great perfection; and they have in a manner monopolized the manufactures of tin-plates, or white-iron. They are reckoned good artists at painting and engraving; and are excellent engineers. They carry on their foreign trade by the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser, and the Baltic sea; particularly from the ports of Hamburgh, Lubec, Bremen, Stettin, &c. and by land, with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland; they export a good deal of linen, particularly to England; and what we call Dutch toys comes from hence; provisions, and consequently labour, are very cheap, or it could never turn to account to employ their hands in such trifles. Vienna is generally considered as the capital city, and the Emperors, since Charles V. have resided there, till the death of Charles VI. and now the present Emperor resides there again. The extent of Germany is about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclined to cold than heat, especially by the sea-side. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic.

GERMERSHEIM, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 49. 12. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the W. side of the river Rhine, 10 m. S. E. of Landau, opposite to Philippsburg; sub. to France.

GERTRUDENBURG, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 52. 40. a fortified town of

the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Holland, sit. at the E. end of a lake called the Biesboch, 12 m. S. E. of Dort, and 10 m. N. of Breda; sub. to the Prince of Orange. Here conferences were held between the French and Dutch, on behalf of the confederates, to settle preliminary articles of peace, *anno* 1710, when the French made large concessions; but they were abruptly broken off by the influence of some who had an interest in prolonging the war.

GESTRICIA, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by the pr. of Helsingia on the N. the Bothnic gulph on the E. by Upland on the S. and Dalecarlia on the W. It produces just as much corn as will serve the inhabitants.

GESULA, a province of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and sheep, and there are several mines of iron and copper. Most part of the inhabitants are brasiers and smiths, and there is a fair kept every year which lasts for two months, when a vast number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they say, are maintained at the expence of the province.

GEVAUDEN, a ter. of Languedoc, in the S. of France, adjoining to the Cevennes. It is a mountainous and barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GEVER, or Goar St. E. lon. 6. 16. lat. 50. 31. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and ter. of Rhinefelden; sub. to the Prince of Hesse Rhinefield, sit. on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblents.

GHEENT, or Gaunt, E. lon. 4. lat. 51. 24. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the pr. of Flanders, sit. in four navigable rivers, *viz.* the Scheld, the Lys, the Licue, and the Mourtwater, 26 miles N. W. of Brussels, defended by walls and other fortifications; 12 m. in circumf. besides a castle; and yet of no great strength, there

being such a variety of ground, and so extensive, that it requires an army to defend it. Above half of the ground within the walls consists of fields and gardens. It is divided into 26 islands, by the rivers and canals which run thro' it; over which are laid 300 bridges. This was generally the winter quarters of the English foot in Queen Anne's wars; there were sometimes twenty four regiments of English in the place, who had a chapel, and the English service regularly performed every Sunday. It is reckoned an healthful situation by the natives; but there lie buried some thousands of English on St Peter's hill, before the great barrack, most of them new raised men, with whom the climate did not agree; and indeed there is usually a great mortality among the English, who are sent to any foreign country; it was still worse in Ireland, in King William's wars, and the Revolution. There are 7 parish churches, and 55 monasteries and nunneries; in the great square is the statute of the Emperor Charles V. king of Spain, who was born in the castle; and here John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. King of England, was born. The silk, linen, and woollen manufactures, flourish here; they have a great trade in corn; and it is exceedingly well situated for a foreign trade, by the numerous rivers and canals. The French possessed themselves of this city, and the rest of the towns in Flanders, on the death of Charles II. King of Spain, in the name of the Duke of Anjou, whom they set upon the throne of Spain; but it surrendered to King Charles III. and his confederates, immediately after the victory they obtained over the French at Ramillies, in 1626. The French surprised Ghent again, in 1708, as they did also the city of Bruges; but the duke of Marlborough having reduced the city of Lille, and invested Ghent in December following, the city surren-

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dered within two or three days, though the French had an army of 20,000 men in the place; and they immediately after evacuated all the Austrian Flanders. It is the see of a bishop, and sub. to the house of Austria.

GILIAN St. E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 50. 30. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. on the river Hain, 5 miles W. of Mons.

GIBRALTAR, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, sit. in 5. 17. W. lon. and 36. 6. N. lat. 45 miles S. E. of Cadiz. It is supposed to be one of the pillars of Hercules, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. In 713, Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Jibel-Tarick, that is mount-Tarick, afterwards corrupted into Gibraltar. Long after this a town was built and fortified at the foot of the rock. The fort can only be approached by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. The top of the rock is about 1400 feet perpendicular above the level of the sea. Notwithstanding its being deemed impregnable, it has undergone no fewer than 13 different sieges, viz. 1. In 1310, Alonzo Perez de Guzman first took it from the Infidels, at which they were so enraged that they murdered their king, Mahomet. 2. In 1316, Ismael, king of Granada, made a vain attempt to retake it. 3. In 1332, Abamelique starved the Spaniards into a surrender, after they had sustained intolerable fatigues about 6 months. 4. In the same year, and only a few days after this surrender, it was besieged by Don Alonzo XI. After both parties had suffered uncommon hardships for some months, a peace was concluded and the siege raised. 5. In 1349, the same Don Alonzo made another attempt up-

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on it, but, after 9 months, he was carried off by the plague, and the siege given up. 6. In 1410, Jubaf III. king of Granada took it, but, next year, the inhabitants drove out the conquerors, and put themselves under the protection of the emperor of Fez. 7. In 1411, Jubaf besieged it again with a fleet and army, and starved the garrison into a surrender. 8. In 1438, Don Enrique de Guzman attacked it, but was defeated by the Moors, and drowned: his son brought off the remains of his army. 9. In 1442, his son returned with a greater force, and took the place, since which time, it has remained in possession of the Christians. 10. In 1704. The English, under the command of Sir George Rooke, took it from the Spaniards. 11. In 1705, the Spaniards, under the command of the Marquis de Villadarias, again laid siege to it, but, after 4 months, were obliged to abandon it. 12. In 1727, the Spaniards, commanded by the Marquis de la Torras, again besieged it, but this siege, like the former, tho' spirited, was fruitless. Great Britain, sensible of its importance, has maintained it at an immense cost, and rendered it the strongest fortification in the universe. 13. In 1779, the Spaniards made another attack by sea, under the command of Don Barcelo, and by land under Don Juan de Mendez, when the brave General Elliot defended it, and resisted all the efforts of the best equipped band of besiegers that perhaps ever beset any fortress; but, after harassing it about four years, a peace was concluded, and the siege given up.

GILAN, E. lon. 48. 12. lat. 37. 13. a city of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Gilan, sit. 340 m. N. of Ispahan, and 240 m. W. of Asterabat.

GILAN, a Persian pr. which, with the provinces of Tabristan, or Mazanderum, and Asterabat, made the ancient Hircania, are bounded by the Caspian or Hircanian sea, on the N. by the pr. of Chorassan, or Bactria, on the E. by the pr. of Eyraca Agem, the ancient Parthia,

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on the S. and by the pr. of Aderbeitzan, and Curdistan (the ancient Assyria) on the W. Resht is the capital town. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of all Persia, and produces abundance of wine oil, silk, rice, and tobacco, besides excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave, and of a better complexion than the other Persians; and the women are accounted extremely handsome.

GIHON, a river of Asia, which, by ancient writers, was mistaken for the river Oxus, and is universally affirmed to fall into the Caspian sea. This indeed is true of the real river, Oxus, which runs between the Caspian sea and the lake Aral; but as for the river Gihon, it could have no such course; for there are now only two rivers that come from the eastward, the one called the Sir or Sihon, and the other Arno, both which fall into the Aral.

GILOLO, an island of the Pacific ocean, having the Philippine island on the N. the ocean on the E. the island of Ceram, Amboyna, and the Banda islands on the S. and the Moluccas, and the island of Celebes on the W. extending from one degree S. lat. to 2 degrees 30 min. N. lat. and from 127 to 129 degrees of E. lon. It does not produce any of the fine spices, tho' it lies very near the Moluccas and Banda, which yield cloves, mace, and nutmeg.

GILOLO, E. lon. 127. 25. N. lat. 40. min. capital of the island of Gifole, or Batochina, possessed yet by the native Indians, unless the Dutch have built some forts there, to secure their possession of the spice islands, as they have upon most of the adjacent islands.

GINGI, E. lon. 79. 55. lat. 11. 50. a town of the Hither India, cap. of a ter. of the same name, in the k. of Tanjour, near the coast of Coromandel, sit. 40 m. W. of Fort St. David's. Asia. It was besieged by the Great Mogul, in 1590, for three months, to no purpose.

GIOVANI CASTLE, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. a fortress of Italy, in the d. of Parma, 10 m. W. of Placentia.

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GIOVENNAZZO, E. lon. 16. 50. lat. 41. 45. a port-town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and in the Terra de Barri, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 12 m. W. of Barri; the see of a bishop.

GIRACE, E. lon. 16. 35. lat. 38. 35. a port-town of Naples, in the Further Calabria, sit. 36 m. N. E. of Reggio.

GIRGE, E. lon. 32. lat. 26. a town of Upper Egypt, on the W. side of the Nile, sit. 750 m. N. of Cairo, near the place where ancient Thebes is supposed to have stood. There are Popish missionaries here, who maintain themselves by the profession of physic. The principal trade consists in wheat, lentils, beans, linen and woollen cloth.

GIRONNE, E. lon. 2. 35. lat. 42. a large town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Ter, 15 m. W. of the sea, and 25 m. N. E. of Barcelona; the see of a bish. It was taken by the French in 1694, and 1711.

GIVET, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 50. 5. a town of the bish. of Liege, sit. on the E. side of the river Maes, 29 m. S. of Namur.

GIULA, E. lon. 21. lat. 46. 25. a town of Hungary, in the co. of Waradin, sit. on the lake Zarkad, 55 m. N. W. of Temeswar; sub. to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1695.

GUISTANDIL, E. lon. 20. 50. lat. 41. 10. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. 55 m. E. of Nissa; the see of a Greek bishop.

GLAMORGAN, a co. of S. Wales, bounded by Brecknockshire on the N. and the Bristol channel on the S. the chief city Landaff. It is 27 m. in length, and 25 in breadth contains 118 parishes, and 9 market towns. It had 25 castles, and 3 monasteries, but most of these are now destroyed. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardiff, which is the chief town. The air is very sharp on the mountains, but mild and moderate near the sea. The

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N. part is full of steep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and sheep. Hence they supply Bristol with many firkins of good butter; and it has likewise several coal-pits.

GLANDIVES, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on the river Var, 26 m. N. W. of Nice; the see of a bishop. The inundations of the river Var have destroyed the whole town, there being nothing left standing but the bishop's house.

GLARIS, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded by Zurich on the N. by the Grisons on the E. by Uri on the S. and the canton of Schwitz on the W. It is a mountainous, rocky country, and the principal commodity is cheese. The government is democratic, and the senate composed of 62 persons; over whom the landaman and proconsul preside. These are never of the same religion; for the inhabitants are both Protestants and Papists.

GLARIS, E. lon. 9. 13. lat. 47. 6. cap. of the Canton, sit. 35 m. S. E. of Zurich. The inhabitants both Popish and Protestant; and what is very remarkable, they live in such friendship, one sect with another, that they both have divine service in the same church, one after another.

GLASGOW, W. lon. 4. 0. lat. 55. 52. a large city of Scotland, in the shire of Clydesdale, sit. on the river Clyde, 25 m. N. W. of Lanark, and 44 W. of Edinburgh; one of the most elegant towns of Scotland. In this city there is an university containing one college, of a stately fabric, with buildings of stone, adorned with a tower and turrets. It was founded, in 1459, by James II. of Scotland. One bishop Turnbull erected the college at his own expence. The library is well stocked with books and manuscripts. The students lodge in the college. The principal professors have good salaries, and handsome apartments. The encouragement given to learn-

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ing and industry, in every branch of education, is truly worthy of imitation. The famous Buchanan, Cameron, &c. were educated here. Ever since the Reformation, this city has been steady in its attachment to the Protestant religion, as also, their firm adherence to revolution-principles, as established in 1688. The inhabitants are stanch Presbyterians; and have often, and perhaps justly, been praised for a strict observation of the Christian Sabbath. This city formerly sent a member to the Scottish parliament, but since the Union it hath been joined with Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton; which district of royal boroughs send but one member to the British parliament alternately. It is a place of considerable trade, both foreign and domestic.

GLASTONBURY, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. 6 m. S. W. of Wells, where once a rich abbey stood, built in memory of Joseph of Arimathea, who converted the Britons, according to tradition; and here is said to have been the miraculous thorn, which blossomed annually at Christmas. The last abbot of this place was hanged by K. Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy, and the lands of the monastery seized by the King. It is pretended that Joseph of Arimathea, King Arthur, and King Edward the Confessor, were buried here.

GLATZ, E. lon. 16. 58. lat. 50. 25. a town of Bohemia, sit. at the foot of the mountains which divide Bohemia from Silesia, 100 m. N. E. of Prague, the cap. of the co. of Glatz, was possessed by the K. of Prussia, in 1741, and confirmed to him, in a subsequent treaty, by the Queen of Hungary. It surrendered to the Austrians after a short siege, on the 6th of July, 1760; but was restored to the K. of Prussia by the treaty of Hubertsbourg, 1763.

GLENCOW, a town of Scotland, in Lochaber, in the shire of Inverness. It is remarkable for a most

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inhuman massacre of the inhabitants soon after the Revolution, all of whom, except one child, were cut off, by a party of the garrison from Inverlochy.

GLETCHER, the name of some mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, which are covered with ice that never melts; sometimes large pieces of it break off, and fall down with such an horrible noise, that one would think the mountain itself had broken in pieces. Travellers, obliged to pass over these mountains, are sometimes swallowed up in the clefts.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 65 m. in length, and 32 in breadth, containing 280 parishes, 27 market-towns, and sends 8 members to parliament. The air is extremely good, and the soil very fruitful. Cotswood hills are noted for producing vast numbers of sheep, and the rich vale of Evesham for its excellent wheat. The forest of Dean lies westward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-mines have consumed the greater part.

GLOUCESTER, the cap. city of Gloucestershire, W. lon. 2. 10. lat. 51. 50. sit. on the river Severn, 104 m. W. by N. of London. Here Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, was buried, after he had been prisoner 26 years in Cardiff castle. William Duke of Gloucester, the only surviving son of Q. Anne, took his title from this city. It sends two members to parliament. Here also were buried, Lucius, the first Christian king, and the unfortunate Edward II.

GLOGAW, E. lon. 15. 14. lat. 51. 40. a town of Silesia, sit. on the river Oder, 45 m. N. W. of Breslaw, taken by the K. of Prussia, in 1741, and confirmed to him by a subsequent treaty with the Q. of Hungary.

GLOGAW THE LESSER, E. lon. 16. 15. lat. 51. 38. a town of Silesia, sit. 50 m. S. of Breslaw, and 20 m. N. of Tropaw, possessed by the K. of Prussia.

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GLUKSTADT, E. lon. 9. 15. lat. 52. 53. a fortified town of Germany, in the d. of Holstein, sit. on the E. side of the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 m. N. W. of Hamburg; sub. to the K. of Denmark, who attempted to make all ships pay toll here, which passed up the river Elbe; but the powers of Europe would not submit to it.

GNESNA, E. lon. 18. 2. lat. 53. the capital town of Great Poland, sit. 125 m. W. of Warsaw; the see of an archbishop, who is always Primate of Poland, and Viceroy, during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town that was built in the kingdom.

GOA, E. lon. 73. 50. lat. 15. 31. a great sea-port town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the Malabar-coast, in the k. of Decan, or Vissapour, the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. It stands on an island of the river Mandoua, about 8 m. from the mouth of it; and by the strength of its situation, and the fortifications the Portuguese have added to it, has been able to defend itself against the Dutch and the natives, who have besieged it several times. The island it stands upon is 24 miles in circumference; and the hills which surround it at a little distance, on the neighbouring continent, render it very hot and unhealthful. The town is about 2 miles in length, and half a one in breadth; and is not only fortified with walls and ramparts, but the whole island is surrounded by a wall, bastions, and other modern works which secure their fields and gardens from the incursions of enemies; and indeed the Portuguese have fortified the banks of the river from the very mouth of it, with redoubts, and batteries of guns, which make the attacking of it more difficult than any other town in India. Nor is the country between the town and the sea, more secure than it is pleasant, being full of country-seats and villages, well planted with all such fruits as are found between the tropics. T

Viceroy, who resides in this town, commands all the settlements the Portuguese are masters of, from the Cape of Good Hope to China, which are very numerous; and the clergy in the Portuguese towns and settlements in Asia, and the E. coast of Africa, are subject to the archbishop of Goa. The buildings of this town are of stone, and very magnificent. They have abundance of convents and nunneries here; and it is surprising to see what numbers of monks; and other Popish ecclesiastics, there are in this town, and on the coast of Malabar and Golconda; but they do not make any profelytes among the Indian Pagans; and as for the Mahometans, who have the government in their hands, it is as much as a missionary's life is worth to attempt to make a convert of any of them: their labours are chiefly bestowed on the slaves and dependents of the European factories and settlements on these coasts; for the Protestants having few or no missionaries in India, permit the Popish priests to make as many converts to Christianity as they can in their own way. It is 250 m. N. by W. of Cochin.

GOBELINS, a house of Paris, in the suburb of St. Marceau; so called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the secret of dying scarlet, in the reign of Francis I. Here they make the finest tapestry in Europe.

GOCH, E. lon. 6. 2. lat. 51. 39. a town of the d. of Cleeve, in Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, sit. 7 m. S. of Cleeve. It was taken by the Dutch in 1614, but is now sub. to the K. of Prussia.

GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It was incorporated by K. James I. It is inhabited by a great number of farmers and yeomen, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, some say better than those in any other part of England.

GOES, or Ter-goes, E. lon. 4. 3. lat. 51. 39. a port-town of the

United Provinces, capital of the island of S. Beveland, in the pr. of Zealand, 10 m. E. of Middleburg, and 13 m. W. of Bergen-op-zoom.

GOGMAGOG-HILLS, 3 miles S. E. of Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments, and other works, cast up here; which make it conjectured that here was a Roman camp or station; but others ascribe them to the Danes; probably it was possessed by both, as an advantageous camp, which commands the country; and a fine dry carpet turf, equal to that of New-market, where the Cantabrigians have an opportunity of taking the air in winter; an honest gentleman having left an estate to keep the roads always good to the hills; and here the Earl of Godolphin has a hunting-seat, where he keeps his race horses; but it is most admired for his excellent library.

GOLCONDA, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Orissa on the N. by the bay of Bengal on the E. by Bishnager on the S. and by Decan on the W. being about 300 m. long, and 200 broad, not long since an independent kingdom, and one of the richest in India, the diamond mines being situated here; the large stones whereof incited the Great Mogul, Aurengzebe, to make a conquest of it, and it is now subject to the Mogul.

GOLCONDA, E. lon. 77. 12. lat. 16. 18. this was the cap. of the k. and residence of their Kings, till the Mogul made a conquest of it. The English and other European nations, have settlements on this coast, from whence they import the finest calicoes and chints, as well as diamonds; the latter being usually purchased of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground in the mines at a venture, and make the most of them. Sometimes they find scarce any, and ruin their families, by venturing too great sums; but oftner make

their fortunes by this traffic. The town of Golconda lies about 200 miles N. W. of Fort St. George.

GOLDBERG, E. lon. 17. 8. lat. 51. 6. a town of Silesia, in the d. of Lignitz, sit. 36 m. W. of Breslaw, in the possession of Prussia.

GOLD COAST of Guinea, in Africa, sit. between 2 deg. E. and 4 deg. W. lon. and in 5 deg. N. lat. where the English, French, and Dutch, have forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold river 12 m. W. of Assine, and ends at the village of Ponni, 7 or 8 m. E. of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which there are two or three towns or villages, lying on the sea shore; though in the inland parts it is said they have large towns; which, however, no European has yet seen. Seven of these districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a very small tract of land. An account of their soil, productions, &c. is given under their proper names.

GOLDEN ISLAND, lies at the mouth of the gulf or river of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma in S. America. Here the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698; but, finding it a barren spot, they changed their minds, and took possession of the opposite shore, in a place so strong by nature, that the Spaniards could not have dispossessed them, had not the English assisted. W. lon. 82. 37. N. lat. 9. 0.

GOLETTA, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 37. 10. a fortress and island in Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis, and about 10 miles N. of that city, taken by Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and held by the Christians several years after.

GOMBRON, or **GOMRON**, E. lon. 57. 30. lat. 27. the greatest sea-port town in Persia, sit. in the pr. of Fars, or Farissian, on the strait, at the entrance of the gulph of Persia, opposite to the isle of Ormus, out of the ruins of which

this town rose; and the English assisting the Persians in taking the isle of Ormus from the Portuguese, (then one of the greatest marts in the East) the government allowed the English some extraordinary privileges, and half the customs of the port; and, till very lately, a great sum in lieu of them. It stands about 30 miles N. E. of the Arabian coast, and about 300 m. S. E. of Schiras. Besides the native Persians, it is inhabited by English, Dutch, Portuguese, Arabs, Jews, Armenians, Indians, Banians, and several other nations, of which the Armenians and Banians are much the greatest traders. It is an unhealthful place, which occasions most of the inhabitants to remove into the country during the hot season, the winter being the time for traffic. The gains that are made by the English East-India company, in carrying the merchandise of the Armenians, Moors, Banians, &c. from Gombbron to Surat, was one great branch of the company's profit; they seldom sent a ship from Gombbron to Surat, but she was as deep laden as she could swim with their effects, besides passengers; and a vast quantity of treasure on board, sometimes of the value of two or three hundred thousand pounds. But this traffic has been discontinued some time.

GOMERA, W. lon. 17. 10. lat. 28. 0. one of the Canary island, sit. W. of Teneriff, and 200 miles W. of Cape Bajadore, in Africa; sub. to Spain. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish fleet often take in refreshments. They have corn and fruits sufficient to support the inhabitants; and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine.

GOMORRO ISLANDS, sit. between the N. end of Madagascar and Zanguebar, in Africa, and between 10 and 13 degrees of S. lat. the chief island Joana, where East India ships usually touch in the

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voyages to and from Bombay, and the Malabar or Western coast of India.

GOOD-HOPE-CAPE. See **BON ESPERANCE.**

GORCUM, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 51. 50. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the rivers Linhge and Maese, 22 m. E. of Rotterdam. It carries on a considerable trade in butter and cheese.

GOREE, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 51. 55. capital of the island of Goree, in the United Provinces, and pr. of Holland, sit. 8 m. S. of the Briel.

GOREE, W. lon. 17. lat. 14. 30. a small island near Cape Verd, in Africa, strongly fortified, with an exceeding good bay, where a great number of the largest ships may safely ride at anchor, about 140 leagues from the river Senegal, and as many from Gambia, lies about one league from the main land. It was taken from the French by an English Squadron, commanded by Com. Keppel, on the 28th December 1758; but restored to France by the treaty of Paris, 1763.

GOREY. See **NEWBOROUGH.**

GORGONA, W. lon. 79. lat. 3. 30. a small island in the Pacific ocean, sit. 12 m. W. of the coast of Peru, in S. America; a high woody island, with a good harbour, and excellent water. Hither the Buccaneers, and other adventurers resort to wait for prizes, and for wood and water; the Spaniards not having thought fit to plant a colony here, though they come hither sometimes after the rains to search the rivulets for gold. It would be a very proper place for adventurers to lie concealed in, if the constant rains did not rot the rigging of the ships.

GORGONA, where anchovies are taken, E. lon. 10. lat. 43. 21. an island in the Mediterranean, sit. 15 miles W. of Leghorn, and the coast of Tuscany.

COSLAR, E. lon. 10. 30. lat.

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52. 12. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and d. of Brunswick, sit. 25 m. S. of Brunswick, considerable for its silver and lead mines. Most of the inhabitants are miners, and employed in digging, cleaning, tempering, or vending their metals and manufactures of hard ware. Here also are made great quantities of white vitriol. It is an imperial city or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates, though surrounded by the ter. of Brunswick. It was here that gun-powder was first invented by a Monk, as is generally supposed. In 1728, a fire happened, which consumed 280 houses, and the fine church of St. Stephen.

GOSPORT, a town of Hampshire, parted from Portsmouth by a narrow arm of the sea, and may properly be reckoned part of it.

GOTHA, E. lon. 11. lat. 52. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, cap. of the d. of Saxe-Gotha, and sub. to the Duke, brother of the late Prince's Dowager of Wales, who keeps a very elegant court here.

GOTHLAND, the most southern pr. of Sweden, being a Peninsula, encompassed on three sides by the Baltic sea, or the channel at the entrance of it. The subdivisions of it are East Gothland, and West Gothland, Smaland, Halland, Bleking, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, an island in the Baltic sea, sit. between the pr. of Gothland and Livonia; sub. to Sweden. E. lon. 19. 25. lat. 57.

GOTHS, an ancient people, formerly very famous for the wars they carried on with the Romans. The most general opinion is, that they were the Getes, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited a country on the northern borders of the Black sea, as far as the river Nieper, and afterwards extended themselves to the mouth of the Danube. After this they crossed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and

Italy, and pillaged Rome. They settled in Languedoc, under the name of Visigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where they erected a kingdom, which continued about 300 years, till it was overturned by the Moors. The Ostrogoths likewise founded a kingdom in Italy, which continued only 58 years, when they were expelled by Narfes.

GOTTENBURGH, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 57. 45. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of W. Gothland, sit. on the coast of the Shaggerach sea, near the entrance of the Balti, 188 m. S. W. of Stockholm, and 150 N. of Copenhagen; a commodious harbour, and the best situated for a foreign trade of any port in Sweden, lying without the Sound.

GOTTINGEN, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 51. 32. a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and d. of Brunswick, sit. on the river Lyene, 40 miles S. of Hildesheim. Here his late Majesty K. George II. erected an university in 1751.

GOTTORP, E. lon. 9. lat. 54. 40. a town of the d. of Sleswic, or S. Jutland, in Denmark, cap. of the D. of Holstein-Gottorp's ter. where he has a fine palace; sit. 10 m. W. of Sleswic.

GOVERNOLO, E. lon. 11. lat. 35. 18. a town of Italy in the d. of Mantua, sit. 12 miles S. E. of Mantua; sub. to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1702, and by the French in 1703.

GOWRAN, a borough in the co. of Kilkenny, in Ireland; sends 2 members to parl. and gives title of Baron to the family of Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper Ossery.

GOZZI, or **GOZES**, a small island of the Mediterranean sea, to the south of the west part of the isle of Candy, 12 miles from fort Selino.

GOZZO, an island of Africa on the coast of Barbary, 5 m. N. W. of the island of Malta, belonging to the knights of that island, who

have put it in a good state of defence.

GRACE, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 43. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, 52 m. N. E. of Toulon, and 15 m. S. W. of Nice; the see of a bishop.

GRADO, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 46. an Italian island, sit. at the bottom of the gulph of Venice, 35 m. N. of Venice.

GRAEBENSTEIN, E. lon. 9. 21. lat. 51. 23. a small town, sit. on a hill near the little river Esse, 5 m. N. E. of Cassel. Near this place, the French army commanded by the Marshals d'Etrees and Soubize, were surprized in their camp, and very roughly handled by the allies under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the Marquis of Granby, on the 24th of June, 1762.

GRAMPOUND, a borough-town of Cornwa, sit. 257 m. W. of London, and 8 m. E. of Turo, sends two members to parliament. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of gloves.

GRAN, E. lon. 18. 40. lat. 48. 14. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. on the Danube, 30 m. N. W. of Buda; the see of an archb. sub. to the house of Austria. It has been several times taken and retaken; but at last the Imperialists drove the Turks from it in 1683.

GRANADA, W. lon. 2. 49. lat. 37. the cap. city of the pr. of Granada, in Spain, sit. 225 m. S. of Madrid, and 65 N. E. of Malaga; the see of an archb. and university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts; in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another, is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms, that it is like a labyrinth. In the third stands the university. The fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are very magnificent. It is seated

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not far from the river Oro, near the place where it falls into the Xenil, W. lon. 2. 49. N. lat. 36. 56.

GRANADA, a pr. of Terra-Firma, in S. America, bounded by the pr. of Carthagená and St Martha's on the N. Venezuela on the E. Popyan on the S. and Darien on the W. the chief town St. Fe de Bagota. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; and produces good pastures, corn, fruits, and abounds in cattle.

GRANADA, a province of Spain, is bounded by the pr. of Andalusia on the N. by Murcia and the Mediterranean sea on the E. by the same sea on the S. and by Andalusia on the W. It is about 175 m. in length, and 75 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and yet the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, wine, and silk.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the most southerly of the Caribbees. It is about 25 m. in length, and 5 in breadth, and is very fertile. It came into the possession of the French in 1650, but was ceded to Britain in 1763, since which time it hath been retaken by the French.

GRANADA, W. lon. 85. 12. lat. 11. 8. a city of Mexico, in N. America, in the pr. of Nicaragua, sit. on the S. side of the lake of Nicaragua, 45 m. W. of the city of Nicaragua.

GRANADILLOS, W. lon. 61. lat. between 12 and 13 N. some islands of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean, having the island of St Vincent on the N. and Granada on the S. sub. to the English by the treaty of Paris, 1763.

GRANARD, a borough in the co. of Longford, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Forbes.

GRANDE, a river of Brazil,

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in the pr. of Del Rey, in S. America, which discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean, in 61 degrees W. lon. and 32 deg. of S. lat.

GRANDE, the S. branch of the river Niger, in Africa, which discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean, 15 deg. W. lon. and 11 deg. N. lat.

GRANICUS, a little river near the Hellespont, in the Lesser Asia, where Alexander fought the first battle with the forces of Darius. Here it is said the Persians lost 100,000 men, and the Macedonians only 25 or 30,000. The river rises in the celebrated mount Ida, and falls into the sea of Marmora to the E. of Lampsaco.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river Cam on which Cambridge stands, and Grantcester was a castle that anciently stood upon the same river, where the village of Granchester now probably stands.

GRANTHAM, a borough-town of Lincolnshire, sit. 104 m. N. by W. from London, on the great North road; sends two memb. to parl. and gave the title of Baron to the family of Robinfon.

GRANVILLE, W. lon. 1. 32. lat. 48. 50. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the E. channel, 50 m. S. W. of Gaen; from whence the noble family of Carteret takes the title of Earl.

GRATIAS A DIOS, W. lon. 82. 15. lat. 14. 48. a cape or promontory in the pr. of Honduras, in Mexico, in N. America, to which Columbus gave this name, on finding the winds favourable.

GRATIOSA, W. lon. 26. 10. lat. 39. 6. one of the islands of the Azores, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, W. of the island of Tercera.

GRATIOSA, W. lon. 12. 8. lat. 29. 37. one of the Canary islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, W. of Teneriff.

GRATZ, E. lon. 15. 55. lat. 47. 20. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, cap. of the d. of Stiria, sit. on the river Maes, 65 m. S. of Vienna; a strong town,

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whither the court of Vienna have sometimes retired when threatened with a siege.

GRAVE, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 51. 50. a strong town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Dutch Brabant, sit. on the river Maes, 8 m. S. of Nimeguen; sub. to the Dutch.

GRAVELIN, E. lon. 13. lat. 50. 59. a port-town of the French Netherlands, sit. near the mouth of the river Aa, and the English channel, 12 m. S. W. of Dunkirk, and 8 E. of Calais. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees.

GRAVESEND, a port-town of Kent, sit. on the S. shore of the river Thames, opposite to Tilbury Fort, and 21 m. E. of London, where ships are cleared before they put to sea. It is a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It is well stocked with houses of entertainment, and has a block-house over against Tilbury Fort. A great part of it was burnt down in 1727, but the houses have been rebuilt much handsomer than before. The chief employment of the labouring people is spinning hemp for nets and ropes. It is also famous for gardening; the best asparagus in the kingdom being produced here.

GREAT BRITAIN, the general name under which England and Scotland, with Wales, have been included; particularly since the union of both kingdoms in 1707: though in K. James I.'s time, that monarch endeavoured to introduce it, as in him centered the right to both crowns. They are further distinguished into South Britain, comprehending all that part of the island lying South of the river Tweed; and North Britain, namely, all of it North of the same river.

It is so called from the Britons, who were the original inhabitants of the greatest part thereof, till the Romans, but more especially their treacherous enemies the Saxons, drove them, after infinite bloodshed

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and devastation, into their present seats, as into fastnesses, among the craggy mountains of Britain, now called Wales; where they had some defence, and consequently respite, from the ravages of these bloody oppressors, and where they have continued ever since.

GREECE, the present Romelia, and the ancient Hellas, is sit. between 20 and 26 degrees of E. lon. and 36 and 44 deg. of N. latitude, bounded by Romania, or Thrace, Bulgaria and Servia, towards the N. by the Archipelago on the E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by the Adriatic or gulph of Venice on the W. being about 400 m. long from N. to S. *i. e.* from the mountains of Argentum, or Scodras, to Cape Matapan, or Caglia, in the Morea, and near as much in breadth, *viz.* from the Adriatic sea to the Archipelago; generally a temperate, healthful country, and fruitful soil; eminent anciently for the wit and learning of its inhabitants, for their great actions, and the numerous heroes it has produced; now subject to the barbarous Turks, who have destroyed most of the fine cities it contained, and introduced a deluge of ignorance, into those admired seats of learning and politeness.

It was for many ages divided into small kingdoms and republics, till Philip K. of Macedon, and his son Alexander, reduced it all to their subjection. This kingdom was pulled down by the Romans, and Greece became a province of that empire; and continued so, tho' harrassed and dismembered by the Goths and Huns, till over-run by the Turks, who are its present masters. Paul and Timothy planted Christianity in Greece, soon after the death of our Saviour. Since the Turks have been masters of this country, religion has much declined, especially since the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453. The most learned among the Greeks, after the loss of their capital, took refuge in several parts

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of Christendom, carrying with them all the sciences, and consequently all the virtues of their country. We are told, that, at present, there are hardly twelve persons, in all the Turkish dominions, thoroughly skilled in the ancient Greek tongue. The Greeks do not acknowledge the Pope as the head of the church; but they have four patriarchs, who are their chiefs, and have an equal authority in their respective patriarchates. The patriarch of Constantinople they acknowledge as their head; that of Jerusalem governs the churches of Palestine, and the confines of Arabia; that of Antioch, who resides at Damascus, has under his care the churches of Syria, Mesopotamia, and Caramania; that of Alexandria, who dwells at Grand Cairo, governs the churches of Africa and Arabia. All the other Greek churches under the Ottoman empire, depend immediately upon the patriarch of Constantinople.

GREENLAND WEST, according to our maps, extends from the meridian of London to 50 degrees W. lon. and from 63 to 80 deg. of N. lat. Cape Farewell being the most southerly part of land. This country has a barbarous kind of inhabitants, and the Danes have some colonies here, claiming the dominion of this part of the world; and they have sent some missionaries thither, to make profelytes of the Pagan inhabitants, who have met with some success, they tell us. But the people in general seem to be so untractable, and the soil and climate so unkind, that no nation, it is presumed, will ever endeavour to deprive the Danes of their possession. The fishery on the coast seems to be all that is worth contending for; and this the Dutch make very free with, notwithstanding the representations and menaces of the Danes upon that head. See GROENLAND.

GREENOCK, a port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Renfrew, near the mouth of the river Clyde, 22 m. W. of Glasgow, being the

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principal station for the herring-fishery.

GREENWICH, a town of Kent, sit. on the river Thames, 5 m. E. of London; eminent for its royal and magnificent hospital, erected for decayed seamen who have served their country, and for its most delightful park, and astronomical observatory. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of its kind in the world. It was formerly noted for a royal palace, where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is so called, now serves for apartments for the Governor of the Hospital, and the Ranger of the Park.

GRENADA. See GRANADA.

GRENOBLE, E. lon. 5. 28. lat. 45. 12. a city of France, capital of the pr. of Dauphiny, sit. on the river Isère, 45 m. S. E. of Lyons, 36 m. S. W. of Cabberry, and 100 miles W. of Turin. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed.

GRIMBERG, E. lon. 6. 39. lat. 49. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and E. of Triers, sit. 17 m. S. E. of Triers; the see of a bishop; sub. to the Elector.

GRIMSBY, a borough and port-town of Lincolnshire, sit. at the mouth of the Humber, 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln; sends two members to parliament.

GRINSTEAD EAST, a borough-town of Sussex, sit. 30 m. S. of London, and 20 N. of Lewes; sends 2 members to parliament.

GRIPSWALD, E. lon. 13. 54. lat. 54. 14. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and pr. of Swedish Pomerania, with a good harbour and university, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 15 m. S. E. of Stralsund.

GRISONS, allies of Switzerland, their country sit. between 9 and 11 degrees of E. lon. and between 45 and 47 deg. of N. lat. bounded by Tirol and part of Switzerland on the N. by Tirol and Trent on the E. by Italy on the S. and the Swiss

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cantons on the W. being of a circular form, almost about 60 miles over either way. The country is very populous, and the government is democratical. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of sovereignty. The public affairs are determined by diets, which meet once a-year.

GRODNO, E. lon. 24. lat. 53. 20. a great town of Poland, in the pr. of Lithuania, and pal. of Troki, sit. on the river Niemen, or Berези, 80 m. S. W. of Wilna, remarkable for a royal palace, its citadel, and the Diet held here every three years.

GROENDALE, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. at the head of the river Ysche, in the pr. of Brabant, 6 m. S. E. of Brussels.

GROENLAND, or Spitsbergen, sit. between 10 and 30 deg. of E. lon. and between 77 and 82 deg. of N. lat. a cold miserable country, without inhabitants, and very few animals or vegetables. The animals are chiefly deer, bears, foxes, wild-fowl, and fish. But fish and fowl forsake them in the winter, where there is a night of four months, and all waters frozen up. Here the Dutch fish for whales, with great success about midsummer, and enjoy continual day, the sun being above the horizon all the 24 hours, for four months together. The Dutch have attempted to settle colonies here twice; but all their people perished in the winter. On the other hand, 8 Englishmen were left here by accident all winter, without provisions, and yet found means to preserve themselves, till the shipping returned next summer. The English first began the whaling here; but the Dutch have long since beaten them out of it. Whether E. Greenland be a continent or island is uncertain; some imagine it to be contiguous to W. Greenland, but never any man made the experiment.

GROLL, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 52. 7. a town of the United Provinces,

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in the pr. of Guelderland, sit. 21 m. E. of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications.

GRONINGEN, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded by the German ocean on the N. by the Dollart bay, which separates it from Embden, or E. Friesland, on the E. by the pr. of Overijssel on the S. and by the pr. of West Friesland on the W. sub. to the Dutch. A great number of coach-horses are bred in the adjoining country.

GRONINGEN, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 53. 13. the cap. of the pr. of Groningen, sit. 30 m. E. of Lewarden, and 25 S. W. of Embden. It has a citadel and famous university.

GROSETTO, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 50. a town of Italy, in the d. of Tuscany, sit. on the bay or lake Castigione, S. of Florence; the see of a bishop.

GROTSKA, E. lon. 17. lat. 50. 40. a town of Silesia, cap. of the d. of Grotzka, sit. 30 miles N. E. of Glatz.

GROTSKA, E. lon. 21. lat. 45. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Belgrade, where a battle was fought between the Germans and Turks, anno 1739, in which the Germans were forced to retreat with loss.

GROYNE. See **CORUNNA**, a port of Spain.

GRUBENHAGEN, E. lon. 9. 56. lat. 51. 54. a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and d. of Brunswick, sit. 60 m. S. W. of Brunswick, and 45 S. of Harover. There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead, in the adjacent mountains, which are covered with wood; some remains of the Hyrcinian forest. The people of this and the neighbouring country are all miners.

GUADALAJARA, W. lon. 108. lat. 20. a town of Mexico, in N. America, cap. of the pr. of Guadalajara, or New Gabeia, sit. 217 m. W. of Mexico; see of a bishop.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises in the pr. of Ar-

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ragon, and runs S. E. through the pr. of Valencia, falling into the Mediterranean a little below the city of Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, W. lon. 61. 25. lat. 16. 20. one of the largest of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 80 m. N. of Martinico; sub. to France. It was taken from France by the English, under Gen. Barrington, in 1759; but restored by the peace of 1763. It is divided into the Basseterre and Cabes-terre; which last signifies, the head of the land, and is so called because it lies open to the trade-wind, whereas Basseterre is under the wind. The eastern part is named Grande Terre, but for what reason is difficult to say, as it does not contain more land than the former, though the shape is much more regular. Guadaloupe is generally said to be the best of all the Caribbee islands, the soil being exceeding good, and every where well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains, especially in Cabes-terre. The most remarkable curiosity in Guadaloupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere. From time to time this volcano throws out great quantities of smoke and fire, much sulphur is also found about it, which the negroes are sometimes employed in collecting.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, rises in the middle of New Castile, and running S. W. by Calatrava, and Ciudad Real, passes on to the city of Merida, in Estremadura; and entering Portugal near Alvas, runs S. thro' the provinces of Alentejo and Algarva, discharging itself into the Atlantic ocean at Aymonte.

GUADILBARRER, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains of Atlas, and runs from S. to N. through the k. of Tunis, falling into the Mediterranean sea, near Bona.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile; runs S. W. the whole length of Andalusia,

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and passing by Cordova and Seville, falls into the Atlantic ocean at St. Lucar, a little N. of the bay of Cadiz.

GUADIX, W. lon. 2. 12. lat. 37. 5. a town of Spain in the pr. of Granada, sit. 35 m. E. of Granada; the see of a bishop.

GUAM, E. lon. 139. 35. lat. 13. 25. the chief of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific ocean, where the Spaniards and other nations usually touch for provisions, in their voyages from America to Asia. The Spaniards have a fort here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives. The island abounds with excellent fruits, and the air is wholesome, notwithstanding which its inhabitants are subject to the leprosy.

GUAMANGA, W. lon. 71. 30. lat. 13. a town of Peru, in S. America, sit. 200 m. E. of Lima. It is remarkable for its sweet-meats, manufactures, and mines of gold, silver, loadstones, and quicksilver.

GUANIHANI, or St. Salvador, now called Catt-island, W. lon. 76. lat. 24. one of the Bahama islands, in the Atlantic ocean, in N. America, sit. 200 m. E. of the island of Providence. This was the first land Columbus discovered in N. America, *anno* 1492; he called it St. Salvador, his crew giving themselves over for lost in a boundless ocean, till they saw this land.

GUARDA FEU CAPE, E. lon. 92. 10. lat. 11. 38. the most easterly promontory in Africa, sit. on the coast of Anian, near the entrance of the Red sea.

GUASTALLA, E. lon. 10. 54. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the d. of Mantua, sit. S. of the river Po, 15 m. S. of Mantua. Ceded to the D. of Parma, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

GUATIMALA, W. lon. 95. 8. lat. 14. 30. a town of Mexico, in N. America, cap. of the province of Guatimala, which stretches along the coast of the Pacific ocean, between 12 and 15 degrees of N. lat. The province of the same name is above 750 miles in length, and 450

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in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. Besides chocolate, it produces cochineal and cotton in abundance; but it has several volcanoes, and is exceedingly subject to earthquakes, by which, and a violent thunder-storm, the town was lately totally destroyed.

GUAYRA, a division of the pr. of La Plata, in S. America, having Brasil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUBER, a kingdom of Negroeland, in Africa, almost surrounded by high mountains. It abounds in rice, and is annually overflowed by the river Niger.

GUENGA, a great river of the Hither India, in Asia, which rises in the mountains of Balagate, and running N. E. falls into the W. branch of the river Ganges, in Bengal.

GUERET, E. lon. 2. lat. 46. 5. a town of France, in the pr. of Linois, and ter. of Marche, sit. 35 m. N. E. of Limouges.

GUERNSEY, or Gransay, W. lon. 4. 47. lat. 49. 30. an island in the English channel, on the coast of Normandy, 22 miles W. of Cape La Hogue, in Normandy, and 58 S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire, about 10 miles long, and as many broad, containing 10 parishes. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by rocks, well situated for trade in the time of peace, and to annoy the French in time of war with their privateers. It was anciently a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws, and the natives speak French; but are sub. to England.

GUIANA, or Caribiana, the S. E. division of Terra-Firma, in S. America, bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the N. and E. and pr. of Andalusia, and the Amazons on the W. and S. in which are included Surinam and Caen, or Equinoctial France, lying between 50 and 65 deg. of W. lon. and between the equator and 8 degrees of N. lat. extending from the mouth of the river Oroonoque, to the

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mouth of the river Amazons. The French possess part of the coast which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another.

GUIAQUIL, W. lon. 76. 36. S. lat. 2. 10. a city and port-town of Peru, in S. America, sit. near the Pacific ocean, 140 m. N. E. of Payta; sub. to Spain. It is the cap. of an audience of the same name.

GUIARA, W. lon. 66. 5. lat. 10. 35. a port-town on the Carassoa coast, in Terra Firma, in N. America, sit. 200 miles E. of Maracairo; sub. to Spain. The English were twice repulsed, and lost some men in their attacks of this town, *anno* 1739, and 1743.

GUIENNE, a province of France, bounded by Orleanois on the N. by Gascony, from which it was separated by the river Garonne, on the S. and by the Bay of Biscay, on the W. It is about 225 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, being the largest pr. of France. Bourdeaux is the capital town.

GUILDFORD, a borough-town of Surry, sit. on the river Wye, 30 m. S. W. of London; sends two memb. to parl. and from hence the family of North take their title of Baron and Earl.

GUILLAIN St. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and the provostship of Mons, which it defends by its sluices. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all by the French in 1746.

GUILESTRE, E. lon. 6. 29. lat. 44. 45. a town and castle in the Alps, formerly belonging to Dauphiny, in France, sit. 9 m. N. E. of Embrun, and 14 S. W. of Briancon.

GUIMAREENS, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Portugal, in the pr. of Entre Duero, and in the Comarcas. It is divided into the Old and New town, and was formerly the residence of some of their kings. W. lon. 7. 49. N. lat. 41. 25.

GUINEA Coast, in Africa, is sit. between 15 E. and 15 W. lon. and between 4 and 10 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Nigritia, or Ne-

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groeland, on the N. by unknown lands on the E. by Congo and the Atlantic ocean on the S. and by the same ocean on the W. comprehending, 1. The Grain Coast, from its producing chiefly Guinea-grain; 2. The Ivory Coast, from the plenty of elephants teeth found there; 3. The Gold Coast, from its furnishing most gold; 4. The Slave Coast, from their meeting with the greatest number of slaves there; not but every one of these divisions produces some of the above-said articles. The English, Dutch, and French, and some other nations, have forts and factories on this coast; but the Dutch drove the Portuguese entirely from thence; after they had possessed the whole coast for 100 years and upwards. There is abundance of little princes and states in the inland country, who are usually at war, and sell their prisoners to the Europeans for slaves; others make it their business to traffic to distant countries to purchase slaves, or steal them, and bring them down to the coast to make money of them. And there are those who will sell their nearest relations, if they have opportunity. The African traders do not only visit this coast, which is properly called Guinea, but all the W. coast of Africa, from Cape Verd at the mouth of the river Niger, in 15 degrees N. lat. to Cape Negro, in 18 degrees S. lat. where they meet with the same merchandise they do in Proper Guinea. And there are instances of the European merchants surprising and carrying off whole families of Negroes by stealth, which is usually revenged on the next shipping that comes that way.

GUINEA NEW, a long and narrow island of the E. Indies, very imperfectly known. It was supposed to be connected with New Holland, until Capt. Cook discovered the narrow strait which separates them.—New Guinea, including Papua its north-western part, reaches from the equator to the 12th degree of S. lat. and from 131 to 150 of

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E. lon. and in one part does not appear to be above 50 miles broad. It was first visited by a Portuguese ship in 1529, at which time it received the name of Terra de Papuas, or Papos. It was called New Guinea by Van Schouten a Dutch navigator, and was afterwards visited by Dampier and Roggewein. Captain Cook visited this island in his late voyages, but was opposed by the natives. These people were stark naked, and as they shouted defiance they throw something out of their hands which burnt exactly like gun powder, but made no report. What these fires were, or for what purpose intended, could not be guessed at; those who discharged them had in their hands a short piece of stick, possibly a hollow cane, which they swung sideways from them; and immediately fire and smoke issued exactly resembling the discharge of a musket, and of no longer duration. This phenomenon was observed from the ship, and the deception was so great, that the people on board thought they had fire arms. Upon examining some weapons which the natives had thrown, they appeared to be light darts about 4 feet long, very ill made, of a reed or bamboo-cane, and pointed with hard wood, in which there were many barbs. They were discharged with great force; for, at 60 yards distance they went beyond the party, but in what manner they were thrown could not be exactly seen. The land here is very low but covered with a luxuriance of wood and herbage that can scarcely be conceived. Here the coconut, plantain, and bread-fruit, flourish in the highest perfection.

GUIPUSCOA, the N. E. division of the pr. of Biscay, in Spain, sit. on the confines of Navarre. Toloso is the capital.

GUIESE, E. lon. 3. 36. lat. 49. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Ouse, 46 m. E. of Amiens, with the title of a duchy.

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GULICK. See **JULIERS**.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels by which ships enter the mouth of the river Thames.

GURIEL, a subdivision of Georgia, in Asia, lying on the western coast of the Euxine sea, sub. or tributary to Turkey. The inhabitants are great thieves, drunkards, treacherous, and cruel. Their principal trade consists in slaves, and they frequently sell one another to the Turks.

GURK, E. lon. 14. lat. 47. 20. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, sit. 16 m. N. of Clagenfurt; the see of a bishop.

GUSTROW, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 54. a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and d. of Mecklenburg, sit. 28 miles E. of Swerin. It became sub. to the D. of Mecklenburg Swerin, upon the extinction of the line of Gustrow, in 1695.

GUSTROW, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 54. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and pr. of Swedish Pomerania, sit. on the river Peene, 25 m. S. E. of Stralsund.

GUYANNE. See **GUIANA**.

GUZURAT. See **CAMBAYA**; a pr. of the Hither India.

GYFHORN, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 52. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and d. of Lunenburg, sit. on the river Aller, 45 miles N. E. of Hanover, and sub. to the Elector.

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HABAT, the N. W. pr. of the empire of Morocco, sit. on the straits of Gibraltar.

HACHA, W. lon. 72. 8. lat. 11. 30. a port-town of Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. on the N. sea, at the mouth of the river Hacha, 240 m. E. of Carthagen. Here the galleons touch first, on their arrival in S. America, of which expresses are immediately sent to all their settlements, to prepare the treasure to be carried to Europe.

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HADDINGTON, or East Lothian, a co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. and E. by the Frith of Forth, on the S. by Lammer-muir hills; and on the W. by Mid-Lothian, or Edinburghshire. The country around is fruitful in all sorts of grain, with pasture-grounds, plenty of coals, and lime-stone; also some considerable woods, as Tinningham, Prestmannan, Colston, Humbie, and Ormiston. It feeds large numbers of sheep, especially about the hills of Lammer-muir, and near West Lammer-law. In this county there are some convenient harbours, with some fishing towns.

HADDINGTON, **HADINA**, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 55. 50. the shire-town of the last-mentioned county, is a royal burgh, which, with Jedburgh, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder, sends one member alternately to the British parl. It lies pleasantly situated on the river Tyne, over which is a handsome bridge of three large arches. It is a well-built town, with some good houses. The streets are well paved. It has a good market, and is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of sixteen parishes. Here are the ruins of an old nunnery, which was founded by Prince Henry, son of St. David, by his wife Ada, from which this town seems to derive its name. It has a good church of hewn stone, to which is contiguous the chapel of the Lauderdale family, with theirs, and other very noble tombs; but the church-choir is down, roof and all. ---For some years past, there has been a branch of learning there for students of divinity, from different quarters of Scotland and Ireland, under the care of a gentleman, well known by his great labours, both to the learned and religious world.

HADERSLEBAN, E. lon. 10. lat. 55. 15. a port-town of Sleswic, or S. Jutland, sit. near the sea, called the Little Belt, 22 m. S. E. of Rypen; sub. to Denmark.

HADLEY, a market-town

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Suffolk, sit. 14 m. N. of Colchester, and 64 N. E. of London. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture.

HÆMUS mount, now Rhodope, which divides Bulgaria from Thrace, or Romania, in European Turkey.

HÆRLEM, E. lon. 5. 17. lat. 53. 22. a large populous city of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. 4 miles E. of the ocean, and 12 W. of Amsterdam, near the lake which from this town is called Hærlæm Meer. The streets are wide and straight, and canals run through several of them, and there is a wall and other fortifications about the town, but of no great strength. They have large manufactories of silk, velvet, and linen here, as also of thread and tapes. Here Laurence Coster dwelt, to whom the Dutch ascribe the invention of printing; but he only engraved letters in wood.

HAGENAU, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 48. 45. a fortified town of Germany, in the landg. of Alsace, sit. 14 miles N. of Strasburg, frequently taken and retaken in the late wars; but sub. to France.

HAGIAC, or Mecca, a pr. of Arabia Felix, sit. on the E. coast of the Red Sea, whereof the city of Mecca is the capital.

HAGUE, or Graven Hague, i. e. the Earl's Grove, E. lon. 4. 12. lat. 52. 10. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. 4 m. E. of the sea, 10 m. N. W. of Rotterdam, and 9 m. S. W. of Leyden, encompassed with fine meadows and groves, but no walls, and therefore esteemed a village, but it is equal to the largest and most elegant town in Europe, and enjoys all the privileges of a city of Holland, except that of sending representatives to the States. But here the states of the province of Holland, and the States General, assemble, as well as the Council of State, and their supreme courts of justice; and here foreign mini-

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sters are admitted to audience, and all public affairs transacted; and here is a palace, in which there is an apartment for the Princes of Orange when Stadtholders; the chambers of the States General and Provincial, and of the Council of State. On the west of the palace is a large area, surrounded by good houses, and planted with fine walks of trees, which makes it sometimes to be compared to St James's Park; and here every city of the United Provinces has a house for their respective deputies. But notwithstanding the place is very populous, and there is so great a resort of people of figure here, they have but two churches in it. On the N. side of the Hague is a walk planted with lime trees, 2 miles long, extending to the village of Scheveling, by the sea-side.

HAILBRON, E. lon. 9. 8. lat. 49. 10. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and d. of Wirtemberg, called Hailbron, or the Fountain of Health, on account of its excellent baths. It is situated on the river Neckar, in a pleasant fruitful country, 25 miles N. of Stutgard, and 25 m. S. E. of Heidelberg; an imperial town, or sovereign state.

HAINAN, or Aynan, an island of China, in Asia, sit. between 107 and 110 deg. of E. lon. and between 18 and 20 degrees of N. lat. about 50 miles S. of the continent of China, and subject to that kingdom. It is of an oval form, about 400 miles in circumference, is pretty fertile, and has both gold and silver mines in it, and a pearl fishery; and there is a lake in the island which is said to petrify fish. The inhabitants are noted cowards, inasmuch, that 1000 of them will fly before 50 Chinese.

HAINAULT. See HAYNAULT.

HAINÉ, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which runs through the province of Hainault from E. to W. passing by Mons and St Chi-

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lian, and falling into the Schelde at Conde.

HALABAS, E. lon. 87. lat. 25. 35. a town of the Hither India, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of Halabas, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Jemma, 200 m. E. of Agra; sub. to the Mogul.

HALBERSTADT, E. lon. 11. 26. lat. 52. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, cap. of the d. of Halberstadt, sit. 35 m. S. W. of Magdeburg, and 40 S. E. of Brunswick; sub. to the King of Prussia as Elector of Brandenburg, for whose ancestors this bishopric was secularized, and converted into a duchy, at the Reformation. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade, and the inhabitants brew excellent beer.

HALESWORTH, a market-town of Suffolk, sit. 8 m. N. of Sakmundham, and 100 N. E. of London. It is a well-frequented, thriving place, and a great deal of hemp raised in its neighbourhood.

HALIEZ, E. lon. 25. 8. lat. 47. 45. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Red Russia, sit. on the river Niester, 70 m. S. E. of Lemburg.

HALIFAX, a market-town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, sit. 27 m. N. W. of Ferrybridge, and 200 miles N. by W. of London; from whence the family of Montague take up the title of Earl. There are upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures.

HALIFAX, W. lon. 64. 30. lat. 44. 45. the capital of Nova Scotia, in N. America, sit. on the W. shore of the fine bay of Chibouctou, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully situated, but the country is subject to fogs, and the winter is very severe.

HALL, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 49. 6. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, on the river Kocher, near the confines of Franconia, 20 m. E. of Hailbron; an imperial city, or sovereign state.

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HALL, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 51. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, capital of a d. sit. on the river Sala, 36 m. S. of Magdeburg, considerable for its salt-pits, and a celebrated university. It is subject to Prussia. George Frederick Handel, the celebrated master of music, who resided many years, and died in London, was born in this town, Feb. 24. 1684, his father being an eminent Physician there.

HALLAND, a subdivision of Gothland, in Sweden, lying along the sea-coast, at the entrance of the Baltic, opposite to Jutland. It is 60 m. long along the coast, but no more than 12 in breadth.

HALLEIN, E. lon. 12. 16. lat. 47. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria and archb. of Salzburg, sit. on the river Salza, 8 m. S. of Salzburg, where there are great Salt-works.

HALMSTADT, E. lon. 21. 5. lat. 56. 45. a port-town of Gothland in Sweden, sit. on the coast of the pr. of Halland, in the Cattegat sea, 80 m. S. of Gottenburg.

HALSTEAD, a market-town of Essex, sit. 17 m. N. of Chelmsford, and 46 N. E. of London. The inhabitants are about 4000 in number, and there is a good manufactory of sags, hays, callimancoes &c. Here also is a good free school for 40 boys, and a very antique Bridewell.

HAM, E. lon. 7. 55. lat. 51. 35. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, cap. of the co. of Mark, sit. on the river Lippe, 22 m. S. of Munster; sub. to Prussia.

HAMA. See **APAMEA**.

HAMBURG, E. lon. 10. lat. 53. 41. a great city and Hanseatic town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and d. of Holstein, sit. on the river Elbe, 70 m. S. of the German ocean, 40 m. S. of Lubeck, and 55 m. N. E. of Bremen. It stands on the N. side of the river Elbe, partly on islands, and partly on the continent; the territory subject to it is small, but the

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are several large villages, and noble men's seats in it. The tide flows through the channels which separate the islands; and the town lies so low, that in some spring-tides they receive great damage in their houses. They have spacious streets, and their houses are built of brick, very high, and make a grand figure. As the town is naturally strong, it is as well fortified by art also, as a town of that magnitude can well be; and it is exceeding populous, merchants from all parts of Europe resorting to it, from whence their goods are sent into the middle of the Empire by the Elbe. All provisions are plentiful here, and their beer has such a reputation, that they export a great deal of it. They have very elegant gardens and summer houses for several miles about the town on the land side; and on the water ships come up to their doors, to deliver and take in their loading; the tide flowing 16 miles above the town. It is a free imperial city, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates, subject only to the general laws of the Empire, as other Princes and States are; but the people have sometimes disputed the authority of the Senate of late years, and the Empire has interposed, and compelled them to put an end to their dissensions by force. And the K. of Denmark, as D. of Holstein, sometimes lays claim to the dominion of this city, and extorts money from them; for as he is possessed of the fortress of Glückstadt, towards the mouth of the river, it lies in his power to distress them pretty much. Their liberties also are sometimes endangered by religious disputes with the Roman Catholics, in whose behalf the Emperor sometimes interposes, as he did in the year 1708, commanding a body of troops to march into the city, and they were forced to buy their peace. They are at variance also with other de-

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nominations of Protestants, for the Lutheran persuasion is established in this city; and they will tolerate no others, whether Popish or Protestant, except in the chapels of foreign ministers, and will suffer none of their subjects to resort to these.

HAMELIN, E. lon. 9. 32. lat. 52. 15. a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and d. of Brunswic, sit. on the river Weser, 27 m. S. W. of Hanover, and subject to the Elector. The French possessed themselves of this town in 1757, but quitted it in Feb. 1758.

HAMILTON, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 55. 40. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Clydesdale, sit. on the river Clyde, 11 m. S. E. of Glasgow; from whence the noble family of Hamilton take their name and title of Duke.

HAMMONT, E. lon. 5. 32. lat. 51. 20. a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bish. of Liege, sit. near the confines of Brabant, 17 m. W. of Roermond, and 15 N. W. of Mayesick.

HAMPSHIRE, an English co. bounded by Berkshire on the N. Surry and Suffex on the E. the English channel on the S. and Wiltshire and Dorsetshire on the W. the chief towns Winchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth; and it comprehends the isle of Wight. It contains 253 parishes, 20 market-towns, and sends 20 members to parl. It is remarkable for a forest, called the New-Forest, for the making of which William the Conqueror is said to have demolished 36 churches, and turned 100,000 people out of their habitations. The air is wholesome, and the soil various. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, sea-fish, particularly lobsters and oysters. Here are also some woollen manufactures; but it is most noted for its excellent bacon, which is reckoned the best in the kingdom.

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HAMPSHIRE (NEW), a pr. of New England, in N. America, bounded by New Scotland on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by the pr. of the Massachusetts bay on the S. and by New York on the W. now one of the United States of America.

HAMPSTEAD, a very populous village in Middlesex, 4 m. N. of London; admired for its air, its situation, and its elegant buildings. The medicinal waters of this place were formerly in great request, but are now greatly neglected.

HAMPTON, or **HAMPTON-COURT**, a town of Middlesex, sit. on the N. side of the Thames, 12 m. S. W. of London, and 2 W. of Kingston; near which is the finest palace the King of Great-Britain possesses, built by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. but the buildings, gardens, parks, &c. were greatly improved and enlarged by K. William.

HANAU, a co. of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and ter. of Watteravia, is bounded by the landg. of Hesse Cassel on the N. by the territories of the abbey of Fuld on the E. by the river Maine and the territories of Mentz on the S. and by the co. of Nassau on the W. being about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; sub. to its Earl, who is now landg. of Hesse-Cassel. It is 45 m. in length, but the breadth is very small. Its soil is very fruitful.

HANAU CITY, E. lon. 8. 55. lat. 50. 12. the cap. of the co. of Hanau, is pleasantly sit. on the river Kunts, on the N. side of the river Maine, 13 m. E. of Frankfurt, and 12 m. N. W. of Aschaffenburg.

HANOVER, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 52. 32. a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of the King of Great Britain's German dominions, situate on the river Leina, 16 m. W. of Brunswick, is surrounded by a wall and

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other works of no great strength; nor is there any thing very elegant in the palace, or castle, which is rather commodious than magnificent, and the town generally ill built. The best edifice is the Roman Catholic church, which was assigned to the Papists, when the late King's father, George I. of England, was made the ninth Elector. That Prince also engaged to admit an apostolical vicar in his dominions from the Pope, and permit him to reside in the city of Hanover; and divine service is performed here by the Roman Catholics, as in a Cathedral, and their numbers are very considerable; but the established religion is the Lutheran. There is a court kept in this city in the King's absence, the same number of gentlemen, pages, domestics, and guards, as if he was present; and a French comedy acted three times a-week, to which all people are admitted gratis; and there are frequently concerts, balls, and assemblies. The situation of Hanover is very agreeable, and there are several pretty seats in the neighbourhood. The Elector is absolute here, and in the rest of his German-dominions: he is arch-treasurer of the Empire. His revenues are computed to amount to 400,000*l.* *per annum*; and he is able to raise 30,000 men in all his territories, which, besides Hanover, consist of the duchies of Lunenburg and Zell, Bremen and Verden, and the d. of Lawenberg; most part of which lie between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and extend near 200 miles in length, from S. E. to N. W. and are from 150 to 50 in breadth; but then within these limits are the territories of several other princes and states, as the bish. of Hildesheim, and D. of Brunswick Proper, Wolfembutte-Blanckenburg, the territories of the city of Bremen, and of several other Imperial cities. These dominions seem very well situated for a foreign trade, lying upon the German sea,

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and the two great rivers of the Elbe and Weser; however, trade does not flourish here; either they have but few staple commodities, or men of substance do not apply themselves to foreign traffic. The country is pretty much over-run with wood, and where it is not, the soil is not fruitful. The chief articles of their trade are timber, cattle, hogs, and some minerals, *viz.* a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and copperas; with mum, beer, and bacon. This city is particularly famous for a treaty concluded here in 1725, in counterbalance to that of Vienna. The French had possessed themselves of this capital, the electorate, and some neighbouring territories, in the year 1757, notwithstanding an army of observation under the duke of Cumberland. But by the intrepidity of the inhabitants, Hessians, Brunswickers, &c. under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, they were entirely driven out. After that the K. of Prussia defeated, broke, and took a great part of their army prisoners in the engagement of Rosbach. The chief defeat of the French was at the battle of Minden, on the first of August 1759, under the former Prince, with the assistance of the British infantry, tho' their cavalry, under the command of Lord George Sackville, were not that day engaged.

HANSE-TOWNS, port-towns of Germany, formerly confederated for their mutual defence, and protection of their trade, of which Lubeck and Hamburg were the chief; they were all of them Imperial cities, or sovereign states. There were formerly 72 Hanse-towns: but their number is now reduced to four, *viz.* Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Dantzick.

HARBURGH, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 55. a port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and d. of Lunenburg, sit. on the S. side of the river Elbe, opposite to

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Hamburg, and 37 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, said to be as well situated for a foreign trade as Hamburg, having the like advantage of importing and exporting their merchandize by the Elbe, and of vending their effects in the heart of Germany by that river. This town was taken by the French in 1757, and garrisoned by them; but the garrison capitulated the 29th of Dec. and surrendered the castle to the Hanoverians.

HARFLEUR, E. lon. 17. min. lat. 49. 36. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. near the mouth of the river Seine, 4 m. W. of Havre de Grace. Its fortifications have been long since demolished, and the harbour shut up.

HARLECH, a town of Merioneth-shire in North Wales, sit. in W. lon. 4. N. lat. 54. 47. It had formerly a strong castle, which was a garrison for King Charles I. during the civil wars; for which reason it was demolished by the Parliament. It now sends one member to the House of Commons.

HARRISTOWN, a borough in the co. of Kildare, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

HARREGATE, or Harrogate, a village in Yorkshire, 3 m. N. W. of Knaresborough, and 21 miles N. W. of York; remarkable for its Spaw waters. It is frequented by great numbers of gentry in summer.

HARTFORD, cap. of Hartfordshire, sit. 21 miles N. of London; gives the title of Earl to the family of Seymour; and sends two members to parliament. It has been much more considerable than it is at present, having decayed since the great road was turned through Ware.

HARTFORD, W. lon. 71. 15. lat. 42. a town of New-England, in America, in the pr. of Connecticut, sit. on the river Connecticut, 50 m. W. of Boston.

HARTFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E. by

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Essex, on the W. by Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It is 31 m. long, and 28 broad, and is very fertile; and hath a wholesome air. It contains 120 parishes, eight market-towns, and sends six members to parliament.

HARTLAND, a market-town of Devon, sit. near the Bristol channel, 25 m. W. of Barnstaple; and gives name to a Cape called Hartland point, at the entrance of Bristol channel.

HARWICH, a borough and port-town of Essex, sit. at the mouth of the river Manningtree, on the German sea, 73 m. E. N. E. of London; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Baron to Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, in Ireland, lately created Viscount Fairford. The harbour is capacious, and opposite to the town is a good battery of cannon. Here also is a dock, where many ships of war are built.

HASLEM, E. lon. 11. 50. lat. 56. 15. an island of Denmark, in the Categate sea, at the entrance of the Baltic; N. of the island of Zealand.

HASLEMERE, a borough-town of Surry, 12 m. S. W. of Guildford, and 41 S. W. of London; sends 2 members to parl.

HASTINGS, a borough-town of Suffex, and one of the cinque-ports; sends two Barons to parl. sit. on the coast of the English channel, 24 m. E. of Lewes, and 62 S. E. of London; noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. There is no manufacture here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fishing. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins.

HATFIELD, a market-town of Hartfordshire, sit. 19 miles N. of London; where the E. of Salisbury has a good old palace and park.

HATTEM, E. lon. 6. lat. 53.

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30. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Guelderland, sit. on the river Uffel, 5 miles S. of Zwol. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications.

HATUAN, E. lon. 19. 45. lat. 47. 48. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 15 m. N. E. of Buda; subject to Austria. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1685.

HAVANNA, W. lon. 81. 11. lat. 23. 12. a port-town of the island of Cuba, in America, sit. on the N. W. part of the island, at the entrance of the Gulph of Mexico, near 200 miles S. of Cape Florida. A secure and capacious harbour, of very difficult access to an enemy, having a narrow entrance, well defended by forts and platforms of great guns. Here the galleons from Porto-bello and Vera Cruz rendezvous, on their return to Spain. The town is not 2 miles in circumference; and does not contain above 2000 inhabitants, consisting of Spaniards, Malattoes, and Negroes, besides the garrison; and the governor has the title of Captain-General of the island. The bishop of St Jago, capital of the island, also resides here, that city being upon the decline, and most men of figure and fortune in the island residing at the Havanna; it is subject to Spain. This town with all its dependencies, surrendered to the English forces under the Earl of Albemarle, August 12. 1762, the very day on which the Prince of Wales was born. The forces landed upon the island of Cuba, July 7. and after making a breach, took the strong fort of Moro by storm, which occasioned the town of Havanna to surrender afterwards.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, in Germany, which receives the river Spree near Berlin, and running West by Brandenburg, turns N. and discharges itself into the Elbe, a little below Havelburg.

HAVELBURG, E. lon. 12. 44.

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lat. 53. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg; sit. on the river Havel, 40 m. N. of Brandenburg; sub. to the K. of Prussia. It hath a bishop's see secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg.

HAVERFORD-WEST, a borough town of Pembrokehire, in S. Wales, sit. 16 m. S. of St David's; and 265 m. W. of London. It is a town and county of itself, and sends one memb. to parl.

HAVERIL, a market-town of Essex, on the borders of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, sit. 13 m. N. E. of Thaxted, and 49 N. E. of London. It has a considerable manufactory of checks, cottons, and fustians.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, E. lon. 17 min. lat. 49. 30. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the English channel, at the mouth of the river Seine, 45 miles W. of Rouen, and 112 m. N. W. of Paris. It has an excellent harbour, a strong citadel, and a good arsenal. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and during the late war.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in Champaign, 20 m. from Rheims, where it is said the best Champaign wine is produced.

HAYN, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 17. a town of Silesia, in the ter. of Lignits, sit. 35 miles N. W. of Breslaw.

HAYNAN. See **HAINAN**.

HAYNAULT, a pr. of the Netherlands, bounded by Brabant and Flanders on the N. by Namur and Liege on the E. by the Cambrisis, Picardy, and Champaign, on the S. and by Artois, and another part of Flanders, on the W. Mons the capital, the N. part of it subject to the house of Austria, and the S. part of it to France. It is a cold country, and subject to rains, on account of its being near the forest of Ardenne.

HEA, a pr. of the Empire of Morocco, in Africa, sit. on the ocean, S. W. of Morocco Proper.

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It is full of high mountains, which feed a great many goats and asses. The inhabitants have also much honey.

HEAN, E. lon. 107. lat. 22. a town of Tonquin, in the Further India, in Asia, sit. on the river Domea, 20 m. S. of Cachao, and 80 N. of the sea, or bay of Tonquin. The French have a factory here.

HEBRIDES, islands on the W. of Scotland, of which Sky, Mull, Ila, and Arran are some of the largest.

HEIDELBURG, E. lon. 8. 48. lat. 49. 26. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, cap. of the Palatinate, sit. on the river Neckar, 43 m. S. of Franckfort, and 13 N. E. of Spire. Here the Elector Palatine has a fine palace, and here is the capacious tun, which holds 800 hogheads, and is generally full of the best Rhenish wine, which every one was obliged to taste of who visited the late Elector's court; and some were not excused without swallowing such a dose as the Prince prescribed. There is an university in this city, and the Elector had one of the most valuable libraries in Europe; but it was either plundered and destroyed, or removed to the Vatican, and the Emperor's library at Vienna, when the Elector was driven from his dominions, anno 1622, and the Protestant inhabitants were cruelly treated by the Spaniards. This town was sacked and plundered again by the French, anno 1683; and in 1693, they almost demolished it, driving the people of the Palatine from their dwellings; and obliging them to take refuge in foreign countries. Much the greatest part of the inhabitants of this city are Protestants; but their sovereign is a Papist; who, using his Protestant subjects hardly, they complained to some Protestant powers, who procured their grievances to be redressed; but the late Elector was so exasperated at their applying to foreign powers, that he abandoned

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the town, and went to reside at Mannheim; which sufficiently mortified the Heidelbergers, as he carried most of the people of wealth and distinction with him. The great tun was broke to pieces in 1693 by the French, but was repaired in 1729, at a great expence. The Electoral palace was set on fire by lightning, June 24. 1764, and the greatest part of it consumed.

HELENA ST. W. lon. 6. 30. S. lat. 16. an island in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 1200 m. W. of the coast of Africa, and 1800 m. E. of the coast of S. America. It consists of one steep high rock, and looks like a castle in the middle of the sea; nor is there any possibility of landing but at one place, which is defended by a platform of 40 guns, beyond which is a fort, in which the governor resides; and adjoining to it is a pretty town of 40 or 50 houses, to which the natives come down with fresh provisions, when shipping arrives. The island is about 21 m. round; and the rock covered with about a foot of vegetable earth produces corn, grapes, and all manner of fruits and vegetables almost; but no corn comes to perfection, being eaten up by the rats, which burrow in the rock; and the climate is too warm to make wine. The natives have houses, plantations, and fields on the top of the rock, where they feed their cattle and manure their ground and gardens, with the produce whereof they supply the shipping which touches there, in their way from India. There are about 200 families, descended from English parents, who planted it by the assistance of the East-India Company, after it was taken from the Dutch, in the reign of K. Charles II. and it is now subject to the English East-India company. This island is said to have been first discovered by the Portuguese on the festival of the Empress Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine the Great, whose name it still bears.

HELLESPONT, the entrance of

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the strait which divides Asia and Europe, passing from the Archipelago to Constantinople. It is now called the Dardanelles; and is about two miles wide, being the place where Xerxes laid a floating bridge over, to march his army from Asia to Europe.

HELMSTADT, E. lon. 11. 10. lat. 52. 20. a town and university of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and d. of Brunswick, sit. 13 m. S. E. of Brunswick.

HELSINGIA, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by Jempterland and Medelpadia on the N. the Baltic gulph on the E. and by Dalecarlia and Gestricia on the S. and W. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.

HELSINGOR. See **ELSNORE**.

HELSTON, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Falmouth, and 60 m. S. W. of Launceston; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Baron to the family of Godolphin. The inhabitants neither pay to the church nor the poor; both being supported by the revenues of the town.

HELVETIA. See **SWITZERLAND**.

HELVOETSLUYS, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 51. 54. a port-town of the United Netherlands, sit. on the island of Voorn, in the pr. of Holland, 5 m. S. of the Briel; one of the best harbours in Holland, to which the English packet-boats go.

HENNEBERG, E. lon. 9. 27. lat. 50. 40. a town of Germany in the cir. of Franconia, cap. of the co. of Henneburg, sit. 34 m. N. W. of Bamberg, and 37 S. E. of Fulda. It abounds with mountains and woods, and is populous, and pretty fertile.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia, in America.

HENRY CAPE, W. lon. 85. 23. lat. 36. 57. the S. cape of Virginia, in America, at the entrance of the bay of Chesapeake.

HERACLEA, E. lon. 28. lat. 41. a port-town of European Tur-

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ky, in Romania, sit. on the Propontis, 60 m. S. W. of Constantinople; once a great city, but now in ruins, though there are still considerable remains of its grandeur.

HERBORN, or **Herbore**, E. lon. 8. 35. lat. 50. 36. a town in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in the Watterraw, and ter. of Nassau, 8 m. S. of Dillingburg. It is famous for its univ. and woollen manufactures.

HERCINIAN FOREST, anciently extended the whole length of Germany and Bohemia; some remains whereof are still in being, viz. the Black Forest, Odenwald, near Heidelberg, and Stigewald in Wurtzburg and Bamberg, Westerwald in the Watterraw, and Harfwald in Brunswick.

HERCOLE, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 25. a port-town in Tuscany, in Italy, on the coast called Stato del Presidii, or the State of Garrisons.

HERCOLE, a little island near the said port.

HERCULES' PILLARS, mount Calpe in Spain, near Gibraltar, on the European side of the Straits, and Mount Avila, on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, usually so called.

HEREFORD, W. lon. 2. 42. lat. 52. 6. the capital city of Hertfordshire, sit. on the river Wye, 133 m. W. of London, and 28 N. W. of Gloucester; sends 2 members to parl. is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Canterbury; and gives title of premier Viscount of England to the family of Devreaux.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace of his Britannic Majesty's, near Hannover, whose water-works are said to equal those of Versailles.

HERENTALES, E. lon. 4. 51. lat. 51. 10. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 20 m. N. of Louvain.

HERFORDEN, or **Herwarden**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and cap. of the co. of Ravensberg, with a famous nunnery belonging to the confession of Augsburg, whose Abbess is a princess of the Empire,

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and has a place and voice in the diet. It is seated on the river Aa, in E. lon. 8. 47. N. lat. 52. 12.

HERGUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, noted for its mines of vitriol which are very rich. The miners have built a subterraneous town, which has a great number of inhabitants. E. lon. 18. 15. N. lat. 48. 30.

HERMANSTADT, E. lon. 24. lat. 46. 32. the cap. city of Transilvania, sit. 30 m. E. of Welsenburg; sub. to Austria; the see of a bish.

HERMON, a mountain on the E. of Syria and Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey. It is a branch of mount Libanus, and is very high, the top being always covered with snow, but the lower parts are pretty fruitful.

HERTFORDSHIRE, an English co. 40 m. in length, and 27 in breadth; containing 176 parishes, 8 market towns, and sends 8 members to parliament. The air is very good, and the soil fruitful, especially in the valleys. That part towards Wales is hilly, and well stocked with sheep. It is chiefly noted for wool and cyder, the latter being exported all over England.

HESSE-CASSEL (Landgraviate of) including Watteravia, is a ter. of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, bounded by Westphalia and Brunswick on the N. by Franconia and Saxony on the E. by the river Maine on the S. and by another part of Westphalia and the Electorates of Mentz and Triers on the W. 100 m. long, and 100 broad. It is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper. In the middle there are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures, and there is plenty of all sorts of fruits and honey. They likewise cultivate a large quantity of hops, and make much birch-wine. They can raise 30,000 men without hurting agriculture.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, is bounded by the river Maine, which divides it from Hesse-Cassel on the N. by the same river Maine on the

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E. and the Palatine on the S. and W.

HESSE-CASSEL, and **HESSE-DARMSTADT** cities. See under the heads of **CASSEL** and **DARMSTADT**.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute prince. His revenues are computed at 120,000*l. per annum*; and he has generally a good body of forces on foot, which are so far from being a charge to him, that they are a great addition to his revenue, by the subsidies they bring him in from foreign powers. The 12,000 Hessians in British pay, for five years, were computed to be worth above a million sterling to him; and it is not to be doubted, but he has made a great deal by French subsidies. As there are four branches of this family, *viz.* Hesse-Cassel, Homberg, Darmstadt, and Rhinefield, they are of different persuasions in point of religion. The subjects of Hesse-Cassel are Calvinists, as their late sovereign was till he mounted the throne of Sweden; but he was compelled to turn Lutheran then, and abjure Calvinism. Prince Frederick, the present Landgrave, has embraced Popery. The Landgrave of Hesse-Homberg is a Calvinist, Darmstadt is a Lutheran, and the Landgrave of Hesse Rhinefield is a Papist. This country is held to be the ancient seat of the Catti, mentioned by Tacitus.

HEXHAM, a market-town of Northumberland, sit. 22 m. W. of Newcastle, and 286 N. of London. It was formerly famous for an abbey and church, one of which is now decayed, and great part of the other was pulled down by the Scots.

HEYDON, a borough-town in Yorkshire, sit. 15 m. S. E. of Beverly; sends two members to parl.

HEYTSBURY, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Salisbury; sends 2 memb. to parl.

HIERES islands, sit. near the coast of Provence, in France, opposite to the towns of Hieres and Toulon; where the English fleet

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lay many months, *anno* 1744, and blocked up the French and Spanish fleets in the harbour of Toulon; and on their quitting the harbour, the combined fleets were engaged by Admiral Mathews, before whom they fled to the coast of Spain, and would have been destroyed, if he had not been deserted by one of the English admirals, and several of his captains.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough town of Northamptonshire, sit. 16 m. N. E. of Northampton; sends one member to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.

HIGHLANDS, a division in Scotland in contradistinction to the Lowlands, subdivided into two parts; namely, the West Highlands, and the North Highlands; the inhabitants of both which are called Highlanders. The North Highlands contain great part of Perthshire, the countries of Athol, Lochaber, Badenoch, Braemurray, Braemarr, &c. Strathspey, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Strathnaver, together with the isles of Sky, Lewis, and other smaller islands. Braidalbine is sometimes reckoned a part of the North, and sometimes of the West Highlands. The western division contains the countries of Dumbarton or Lennox, Bute, and Argyle; which last comprehends the districts of Cowal, Knapdale, Lorn, and Kintyre; with the isles of Mull, Jura, Islay, and many smaller ones on the same coast, to the most remote western island of St Kilda. The inhabitants, in their apparel and household furniture, imitate the parsimony of the ancients. Their drink is water, whey, broth, &c. and their favourite liquor whisky. Their bread is of oats and barley, prepared in different ways. Their dress is plaids very much variegated, being the outer garment; a short vest under that, and a sort of loose petticoat reaching under their knees, with no other breeches, but fastened about their

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waist. This is properly the phely-begg. This dress resembles that of the old Romans. They are a warlike people, and seem to be the true descendents of the ancient Scots. They are stout, hardy, and generally well-bodied men; and, when properly disciplined, they prove some of the best troops in the known world.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, with a fine castle, the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen.

HILDESHEIM Bishoprick, surrounded by the ter. of Brunswick, in Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony; sub. to its bish.

HILDESHEIM, E. lon. 14. 15. lat. 52. 27. cap. of the bish. of Hildesheim, sit. 30 m. S.W. of Brunswick, and 17 S. E. of Hanover; an imperial city, or sovereign state; the inhabitants a mixture of Lutherans and Papists.

HILSBOROUGH, a borough in the co. of Down, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

HINDON, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 16 m. W. of Salisbury; sends two memb. to parl.

HINDON, or Hendown, E. lon. 81. 30. lat. 27. cap. of the country of the Hindowns, in the Hither India, who boast of being descended from the original inhabitants of India. Asia.

HINDOWN country is bounded by the pr. of Delly and Agra on the N. and E. by Asmer on the S. and W.

HIPPO, now **BONA**, E. lon. 8. 5. lat. 36. 3. a port-town of Africa, sit. on the coast of Algiers, and pr. of Constantina, 8 m. N. E. of the city of Constantina. Here, it is said, St. Austin was bishop 40 years; now sub. to Algiers.

HIRCANIA, the provinces of Persia, in Asia, which lie on the southern shore of the Caspian sea, formerly went under that name, and the Caspian was called the Hircanian sea.

HISPANIOLA. See **DOMINICA** St.

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HITCHING, a large populous market-town of Hertfordshire, sit. 35 m. N. W. of London, and 14 N. W. of Hertford; one of the greatest wheat-markets in England.

HITHE, one of the cinque-ports of the co. of Kent, sit. on the English channel, 18 m. S. of Canterbury, 6 m. W. of Dover, and 70 from London; sends two barons to parliament.

HOAMBO river. See **CROCEUS**, in China.

HOCHSTET, E. lon. 10. 55. lat. 48. 42. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the Danube, 23 m. N. E. of Ulm, and 16 m. S. W. of Donwert; rendered memorable by the victory obtained by the English and their confederates, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the Duke of Bavaria, and the Marshals Marfin and Tallard, on the 2d of August, O. S. 1704; it being computed, that near 20,000 of the latter were killed in the field of battle, and 13,000 made prisoners; and Marshal Tallard among the rest, who was brought to England, and remained prisoner at Fotheringham, till the year 1712.

HODSDON, a market-town of Hertfordshire, 18 m. due N. from London, on the Cambridge road, and is a great thoroughfare.

HOENZOLLERN, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 48. 20. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, cap. of the co. of Hoenzollern, sit. 25 m. S. of Stutgard; sub. to its own prince.

HOGUE, W. lon. 2. lat. 49. 50. a town and cape, on the N. W. point of Normandy, in France, near which Admiral Rook burnt the French admiral's ship, called the Rising Sun, with 12 more large men of war, the day after the victory obtained by Admiral Russel, near Cherburg, in May 1692.

HOHENLOE, or Holach co. sit. in the circle of Franconia, where great disputes have lately happened between the Count their sove-

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reign, and his Protestant-subjects.

HOHEFTWELL, a famous castle, belonging to the Duke of Wirtemberg Stutgard, where he keeps a garrison; though the place is entirely surrounded by the ter. of Nellenburg, without an inch of ground belonging to it. This castle is sit. on a lofty mountain, 16 m. N. E. of Schaffhausen.

HOHIO, or Ohio, a river of N. America, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, near the confines of Carolina and Virginia, and running S. W. falls into the river Mississippi, and is by some reckoned the principal stream which forms the river Mississippi.

HOLDERNESS, a peninsula, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, having the German sea on the E. and the Humber on the S. from whence the family of Darcy takes the title of Earl.

HOLLAND, the most considerable of the United Provinces, sit. 100 m. E. of England, bounded by the German sea on the N. and W. by the Zuyder sea, which separates it from West Friesland, Overysse, and Guelderland, on the E. and by Zealand and Utrecht on the S. about 100 m. long, from N. to S. and scarce 30 miles broad, but enjoys the greatest foreign trade of any province in the world; and, in point of strength and riches, is equal to the other six of the United Provinces, though it has scarce any native or staple commodities, or produce of its own, except some rich pastures, which furnish them with plenty of butter and cheese; and their seas and rivers which furnish them with fish. They import every thing else from abroad, and yet have as great a variety of manufactures and merchandise as any nation whatever. It is a magazine or storehouse, where the produce of every country is lodged, bought in very cheap, and often sold out very dear, to the same countries, sometimes, from whence they purchased them. Their fleet, if not their army, has been a match

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for almost any power in Europe.

HOLLAND (NEW), the largest island in the world, lying between 10 and 44 deg. S. lat. and between 110 and 154 of E. lon. from London. It was chiefly discovered by Dutch navigators, from which circumstance it received its name. It was first visited in the year 1616, since which time five other Dutchmen, and the famous Dampier, an Englishman, have made voyages to that part of the world; and last of all, it was explored by Captain Cook.

This island, from its immense size, is still called a continent by some, and indeed it seems to deserve the name, as it more than equals in size the habitable parts of Europe, though it is by no means either populous or fertile. The face of the country is much the best to the southward, the trees being taller and the herbage richer; but no underwood was seen any where. The inland parts are most probably uninhabited, as no sign of cultivation appeared on the sea-coasts, and the wretched natives drew their subsistence entirely from the sea. They are a stupid race, without arts or industry; and their most remarkable custom is their thrusting a bone as thick as a man's finger, and between five or six inches long, through the cartilage which divides the nostrils. This strange ornament reaches quite across the face, and so effectually stops up the nostrils, that they are forced to keep their mouths quite open for breath, and snuffle so that their speech is scarce intelligible, even to each other.

HOLLAND, the S. E. division of Lincolnshire, a marshy country, and has the title of an earldom.

HOLSTEIN, a d. of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, is bounded by Sleswic, or S. of Jutland, on the N. by the Baltic sea, and the d. of Saxlawenburg on the E. by the river Elbe, which sepa-

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rates it from the duchies of Bremen and Luncenburg, on the S. and by the German sea on the W. being about 100 miles long, and 50 broad; a pleasant fruitful country, and extremely well situated for trade, as it lies on the Baltic and German seas. Their trade has been greater when the Hanse-towns flourished, the chief of them being situated here; but there are still very considerable ports in this province, particularly Hamburgh and Lubec. The King of Denmark, and the D. of Holstein Gottorp, have a joint dominion in great part of it, and of some towns and territories each of them is sole sovereign. There are also some imperial cities and sovereign states, which are governed by their respective magistrates; but the religion of their whole country is Lutheran. The K. of Denmark, as D. of Holstein, is a Prince of the Empire, as well as the D. of Holstein Gottorp.

HOLYHEAD, an island and cape of the co. of Anglesea, in the Irish channel, where people usually embark for Dublin, in Ireland; packet-boats passing between these places three times every week, when the wind and weather permits. Holyhead is 270 m. N. W. of London, and 88 N. W. of Chester. Large flocks of puffins come in here, and it is remarkable that they always come in one night and go off in another.

HOLY ISLAND, W. lon. 1. 41. lat. 55. 45. an island in the German sea, 6 m. S. of Berwick, in Northumberland. It is not above two miles and a quarter in length, nor much above one in breadth. The soil is rocky and full of stones.

HOLYWELL, a town of North Wales, in the co. of Flint, sit. near the mouth of the river Dee, 217 m. N. W. of London, and 10 m. S. E. of St. Asaph, much resorted to by Papists, on account of the miracles said to be wrought by the waters of St. Winifred's well. The spring gushes forth with such

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impetuosity, that at a small distance it turns several mills. Over the spring is a chapel built upon pillars, and on the windows is painted the history of St Winifred's life. There is a moss about the well, which some foolishly imagine to be the saint's hair.

HOMBERG, E. lon. 8. 24. lat. 50. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and landg. of Hesse, sit. 10 miles N. of Franckfort, and gives title to one of the branches of the house of Hesse, who is sovereign of it.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded by the pr. of Xansi and Peking on the N. by Xantum and Nankin on the E. by Suchuen on the S. and by Xansi on the W. lying between 33 and 37 degrees of N. lat. the cap. city Caifum. It is well watered with fountains, brooks, and rivers, and is extremely fertile.

HONDURAS, a pr. of N. America, in New Spain, which including the country of the Moskito Indians, is sit. between 85 and 94 deg. of W. lon. and between 12 and 16 deg. of N. lat. bounded by the bay of Honduras on the north sea, on the N. and E. by the pr. of Nicaragua, and Gatemala, on the S. and by Vera Paz on the W. which the Spaniards lay claim to, but the English have been long possessed of the log-wood country, in the bay of Honduras, and cut large quantities there every year; and the Moskito Indians on the eastern part of this pr. are a people independent of the Spaniards, have entered into treaties with the English, and entertained them in their country, and served them in several capacities; nor have the Spaniards any towns or forts either in the bay of Honduras, or the Moskito country. Valladolid is the capital town.

HONFLEUR, E. lon. 8. min. lat. 49. 24. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the S. side of the river Seine, near the English channel. It hath a

good harbour, and trade in bone-lace.

HONITON, a borough-town of Devon, sit. 16 m. E. of Exeter; sends two members to parliament, and has a good manufacture in bone-lace. It suffered greatly by a dreadful fire in 1747.

HOGSTRATEN, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 25. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, 20 m. N. E. of Antwerp, and capital of a considerable county of the same name.

HOORN, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 52. 38. a port-town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the Zuider sea, 19 m. N. of Amsterdam. Here they fatten the cattle that come from Denmark and Holstein.

HOPE CAPE. See **BON ESPERANCE**.

HOPE, a station in the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend.

HORDS, the tribes of Tartars so called.

HOREU, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in Asia.

HORNBURG, E. lon. 8. 8. lat. 48. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and d. of Wirtemberg; sub. to that Duke.

HORNBY, a village of Lancashire, sit. 10 miles N. E. of Lancaster.

HORN CAPE, W. lon. 80. S. lat. 57. 30. the most southern promontory of Terra Del Fuego, in S. America, round which all shipping pass, of late, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, or South sea; the way through the straits of Magellan being found more tedious, if not more hazardous.

HORN. See **HOORN**.

HORSHAM, a market-town of Sussex, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Lewes; sends 2 members to parli.

HOTTENTOTS COUNTRY, sit. between 15 and 35 degrees of E. lon. and between 23 and 35 degrees of S. lat. being the most southern promontory of Africa, comprehending the Cape of Good

Hope, and the rest of the Dutch settlements there. It is a mountainous, but exceeding fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, pasture, fruits, cattle, fish, fowl, and whatever is produced in the other quarters of the world, in the greatest perfection, where it is cultivated by the Dutch; but the natives neither plow nor plant the ground, but live chiefly by grazing of cattle, and what they take in hunting or fishing. The Hottentot nations, who inhabit this southern promontory, are 16 in number; the Dutch suffer the nations to be governed by their own laws and customs, being very useful to their settlements, in furnishing them with cattle, and serving them in their husbandry, &c. for which they give them tobacco, wine, and brandy, and such provision as they desire, in return. The Hottentot men are of a moderate stature; the women small, their complexion black; and in their thick lips, flat noses, and short hair, they resemble the negroes, though they are not so black when they are born, but take a great deal of pains to make their children so, with grease and soot. The women have a callous flap or skin, which hangs over the pudenda; and in this they differ from all other women in the known world. The men have a cap of grease, soot, and cow-dung, mixed together, on their heads in summer, and in winter have flat caps of half dried skins; and they wear mantles, consisting of undressed sheep-skins, tied with thongs about their necks, which serve them for beds at night, and winding sheets when they die: Their chiefs wear tyger-skins. They conceal their nudities with a square piece of raw leather, of two hands breadth; their breast, legs, and thighs, have no covering. The women wear caps of raw leather, the crown a little raised, and a sheep-skin mantle, like the men; their apron something longer, and about their legs they wrap thongs

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of raw hides, to the bigness of a jack-boot, and a pouch with provision, always hangs about their necks. They adorn themselves with rings, and thin plates of brass, tinsel, glass, and beads, and make their bodies shine with melted grease and fat, instead of oil. They chuse the guts of animals rather than other meat, which they eat half raw, without washing. They seldom kill their cattle, living chiefly on their milk, with roots, herbs, and fruits, unless at festivals, and then only on such as die of themselves. Their drink was milk and water, or butter-milk, till the Dutch introduced strong liquors, which they are very fond of. Their houses are round huts, consisting of one room, covered with hides, or mats, where all ages and sexes lie promiscuously, though every man has his own wives, seldom above three. A circle of these huts upon a common is called a Kraal, or Hottentots town, but looks more like a camp; and, like our tents, they remove them from one part of the country to another, when they want fresh pasture for their cattle. Every nation has a sovereign prince whose title is hereditary, but then he has a great council, which consists of the chiefs of every kraal or town of his nation, without whose concurrence he does nothing of consequence; and the chief of every kraal has a hereditary right to his command; but neither their kings nor chiefs have any revenue, but subsist on their own stock of cattle, and what they take in hunting. Their arms are a spear, or half pike, a bow and bearded arrows, and a dart of a foot long. They never fight on horseback, but discipline their bulls to run at, and disorder an enemy.

They expose their fathers in the field to be devoured by wild beasts, when they become infirm and useless, as they do their female children when they have more than one at a birth. As to their religion, they believe a God who created the heaven and earth, and that he is

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good, but they build him no temples, nor worship him, or have any images or representations of him; but, at the appearance of the new moon, and at the full moons, they assemble, dance in circles, and make great rejoicings, throwing themselves into surprising distortions of body, stare wildly at the heavens, crossing their foreheads with a red stone, and invoking the moon to be propitious, and send them seasonable weather, and pasture for their cattle. They continued dancing, shouting, and prostrating themselves on the earth, the whole night, and part of the next day, with some short intervals, resting only when they are quite spent with the violence of the action. They also worship their departed heroes, and consecrate woods, mountains, and rivers, to their memory, which, when they pass by, they put up a short prayer to the deity of the place, and sometimes dance about it. They have one rite peculiar to these people, which is the depriving the males of the left testicle, at eight or nine years of age; at the performance whereof a sheep is sacrificed, and eaten by the company invited to it. They sacrifice also, and have festivals, on a victory, and other joyful occasions; and upon the removal of their kraal or town (as they always do upon the death of any person in it) they sacrifice a sheep. It is evident they believe a future state, and the immortality of the soul, by the worship they pay to their departed heroes, and by the fears they entertain of their friends appearing to them after death; which is the reason of removing their camp, believing the dead never haunt any place but where they died.

HOUDEN, a market-town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 19 m. S. E. of York. It gives name to a small territory called Houdenshire.

HOYE, E. lon 9. lat. 53. 5. a town of Germany, in the circle of

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Westphalia, cap. of the co. of Hoyer, sit. on the river Weser, 43 m. N. W. of Zell; sub. to the Elector of Hanover.

HRADISH, E. lon. 37. 53. lat. 49. 10. a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on an island in the river Morava, 30 m. S. of Olmutz.

HUDSON'S BAY, W. lon. 80. N. 1. t. between 51 and 63, sit. in the N. part of Canada, in N. America, where the English Hudson's Bay company have several forts and settlements, and traffic with the natives for beaver-skins, and other skins and furs, to a very great value, being one of the most gainful trades our merchants have. But if the French in the neighbourhood should attack their settlements, neither their garrisons nor fortifications would be able to make long resistance.

HUDSON'S RIVER, rises near the lake Champlain, in Canada, in N. America, and running S. passes by Albany, and from thence continues its course the whole length of New York, falling into the sea, near the W. end of Long-island, a little below the town of New York.

HUDSON'S STRAITS, in N. America, lie between 65 and 75 deg. of W. lon. and between 60 and 64 degrees of N. lat. being the passage out of the Atlantic ocean into Hudson's Bay.

HUEGLY, E. lon. 87. 55. lat. 23. a town of the East Indies, in Asia, sit. on an island, in the most westerly branch of the river Ganges, in the pr. of Bengal, sit. about 100 miles up the mouth of the river. It is a large town, inhabited by Indians and Portuguese, and here the English and other Europeans, lately had factories, but the English are removed 50 m. lower down the river to Fort William.

HUESCA, W. lon. 45 min. lat. 42. 6. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit. 35 m. N. E. of Saragossa. It is a bishop's see, and hath an university, and is seated in a country producing excellent wine.

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HULL, or Kingston-upon-Hull, a port-town in the East riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Hull, near the mouth of the river Humber, 176 m. N. of London, and 41 N. of Lincoln; naturally strong, as the adjacent country may be overflowed, and has some old fortifications. It is a place of good trade, and has a yard for building men of war, and other vessels; sends two members to parliament.

HULST, E. lon. 3. 56. lat. 51. 20. a town of Dutch Flanders, cap. of the co. of Waes, sit. 17 m. N. E. of Ghent; esteemed a strong place, but was taken by the French in 1747.

HUMBER, a river formed by the Trent, the Ouse, the Derwent, and several other streams, divides Yorkshire, from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German sea, at Holderness; the counties N. of this river anciently constituted the kingdom of Northumberland.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, sit. between 16 and 23 deg. of E. lon. and between 43 and 45 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland, on the N. by Transilvania and Walachia on the E. by the river Drave, which separates it from Sclavonia, on the S. and by Austria and Moravia on the W. It is one continued plain of 300 m. and upwards from Presburg, the cap. to Belgrade, divided by the river Danube into the Upper and Lower Hungary.

There are no hills but the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland, and in these are abundance of rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, vitriol, sulphur, and salt; the rest of the country is exceeding fruitful, abounding in corn, wine, and rich pastures, replenished with herds of cattle; and their numerous lakes and rivers afford them plenty of fish and fowl; but the country is very unhealthy, occasioned by a boggy, sulphurous soil, and the sudden changes of the weather. A

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kind of pestilence visits this country once in three or four years, and it is called the grave of the Germans on another account, many thousands of them having perished here by the sword as well as sickness, while they contended for the dominion of it with the Turks the last 200 years.

The constitution of the government was a limited monarchy, and the crown elective, until the house of Austria found means to influence the States so far as to render the sovereign absolute, and the crown hereditary, which is now possessed by the Emperor of Germany.

The established religion is Popery, but half the people are Protestants, who have suffered a very long and severe persecution from the house of Austria, and have been thereby frequently provoked to join the Turks, the French, and other enemies of that house; but in the late wars they have been the principal support of the Emperors.

Their troopers are called Hussars, and their foot Heydukes; and the Insurgents are a militia that are raised on the last necessity.

No country is better furnished with baths, and mineral waters, and the buildings of those at Buda were esteemed the most magnificent of any baths in Europe, while that city was under the dominion of the Turks.

Game is so plentiful here, that it is the common food of the peasants; but with all these advantages, the common people are in a state of vassalage to their respective lords, and the gentry have lost their ancient privileges. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Tressle, the Maros, the Raab, the Waag, the Gran, and the Zarwiese. They all abound with plenty of fish, but the waters are all unwholesome except that of the Danube.

HUNNINGHEN, E. lon. 11. 35. lat. 47. 37. a town of German-

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ny, in the landg. of Alsace, sit. on the river Rhine, 3 m. N. of Basil, and 50 m. S. of Straßburg, once a strong fortress, but the fortifications now demolished; sub. to the house of Austria.

HUNNONBY, or Hunmanby, a market-town in the East riding of Yorkshire, sit. 9 miles S. of Scarborough.

HUNTINGDON, the cap. of Huntingdonshire, sit. on the river Ouse, 57 m. N. by W. of London; sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the family of Hastings.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, an English county, 25 m. in length, 17 in breadth, and is bounded by Cambridgeshire on the E. by Northamptonshire on the W. by Lincolnshire on the N. and Bedfordshire on the S. It contains 79 parishes, 6 market towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The air is good, excepting in the fen-y parts, which produce agues, and the soil is generally rich in corn and pastures.

HURON LAKE, sit. in Canada, in N. America, between 84 and 89 degrees of W. lon. and between 43 and 46 degrees of N. lat. the country contiguous to this being called the country of the Hurons. These Hurons, like the other American Indians, are a perverse and savage race, scarce deserving the name of human creatures; but are few in number, being much diminished by their continual wars with the other savage tribes, particularly the Iroquois.

HURST Castle, a fortress in Hampshire, sit. on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots into the sea towards the isle of Wight.

HUSSARS, a sort of troopers, first common in Hungary, but now introduced into several parts of Europe, and of late some have been employed in the British service. They are a kind of light horse, and usually are very serviceable.

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HUY, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 52. 35. a strong town in the bish. of Liege, sit. on the river Maes, 16 m. N. E. of Namur, taken and retaken several times in the late wars, now sub. to the bish. of Liege.

HYRCANIA. See **HIRCANIA**.

HYTH, one of the cinque ports. See **HITHE**.

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JAAR, a river which rises near Trongres in the bish. of Liege, runs N. E. and falls into the Maes at Maestricht, where the battle between the allies and the French was fought, Oct. 2. 1746.

JACATRA, cap. of the island of Java. See **BATAVIA**.

JACCA, W. lon. 20. min. lat. 42. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit. 60 m. N. of Saragossa, the see of a bishop, and defended by a fort.

JAEN, a strong and handsome town of Spain in Andalusia, with a bishop's see and castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits and very fine silk. W. lon. 2. 50. N. lat. 37. 38.

JAEN, a government of Peru, in S. America. It is bounded on the S. by Quito, and lies next to the government of Macas. It was first discovered and subdued in 1538. The inhabitants are mostly Indians.

JAEN, with the addition of Pacamonos, a city in the government of its own name, in S. America, was founded in 1549. It stands in the jurisdiction of Chacabing, belonging to the pr. of Chuquimago; and is the residence of the governor. At its first discovery, and some time after, this country was in great repute for its riches, vast quantities of gold being brought from it. These gains were soon brought to a period by the revolt of the Indians, through the great rigour of the Spaniards, in making them work in the mines under insupportable fatigues. At present all the gold collected here

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is by the poor sort of Indians, by washing the sands of the river during the inundation, who, with the dust or grains of gold, pay their tribute, and purchase themselves necessaries. It is infested with a number of wild beasts, such as tygers, bastard lions, bears, &c.

JAFFA, formerly called Joppa, E. lon. 36. lat. 32. 26. a port-town of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 30 m. W. of Jerusalem. It is now entirely decayed, and fallen from its ancient grandeur.

JAFNAFATAN, or Jafnapatan, E. lon. 80. 25. lat. 10. a port-town of the island of Ceylon, in the East Indies, sit. at the N. end of the island, 100 m. N. of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658, and have kept possession of it ever since. From this place they export great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world.

JAGENDORF, E. lon. 18. lat. 50. a town of Silesia, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Breslaw; sub. to Austria.

JAGO St. W. lon. 76. 30. lat. 20. cap. of the island of Cuba, 100 m. N. of Jamaica, in America.

JAGO St. W. lon. 24. lat. 15. the chief of the Cape Verd islands, in Africa, sit. 300 m. W. of Cape Verd; sub. to Portugal. It lies about 13 miles to the westward of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains. The air is unwholesome, but they have plenty of cattle, fruits, and some cotton.

JAGO St. W. lon. 71. S. lat. 34. the cap. of the pr. of Chilli, in S. America, sit. 2 leagues W. of the mountains of Andes, and 13 E. of the Pacific ocean. It is seated in a large beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, but is very subject to earthquakes.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, or Spanish Town, E. lon. 76. 40. lat. 18. 20. once the cap. of the island of Jamaica, in America, sit. at the S. E. part of the island, about 7 m.

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N. W. of Port Passage, on the bay of Port Royal. Here the governor resides, and the general assembly, or parliament, and courts of justice, are held; but Kingston is now deemed the capital.

JAGOS, or **GIAGAS**, a race of most inhuman and barbarous savages in Africa, who infest the kingdoms of Ethiopia, Congo, Angola, &c. exceeding in barbarity every thing recorded of human degeneracy. They not only subsist entirely by robbery and plunder, but devour their captives, drinking large draughts of their blood while yet warm from their wounds. They pretend also to skill in magic, using a certain ointment in their incantations, one ingredient of which is a young child pounded to death in a mortar.

JAICZA, E. lon. 18. lat. 45. 5. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bosnia, sit. 50 m. N. E. of Bosnia-heraio.

JALOFFS, a country and people of Africa, lying on the N. side of the river Gambia, or Niger, near its mouth, W. lon. 14. lat. 13. 40.

JAMAICA, an island of America, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, N. sea, between 75 and 79 degrees of W. lon. and between 17 and 18 degrees odd min. N. lat. near 5000 m. S. W. of England, 100 m. S. of the island of Cuba, and 70 m. W. of Hispaniola, and 350 m. N. of Terra Firma, in South America; the island lying E. and W. being about 140 miles long, and 60 broad, a chain of mountains running thro' the middle of it from E. to W. consisting of rocks, or stiff clay, but covered with good timber. On the south side of the island are savannahs, or level meadow-grounds, cleared of wood, and fit for pasture. There are an hundred rivers, or rather torrents, none of them navigable, descending precipitately from the mountains, and carrying down with them stones and timber. The wind sets on the shore almost all day, in every part of the island, and off the

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shore in the night. Earthquakes sometimes happen here; the town of Port Royal was almost swallowed up by one, in the year 1692. They rebuilt this city a second time, but 10 years after, it was destroyed by a great fire. The great convenience of the harbour tempted the inhabitants to build it once more; and once more, in 1722, it was laid in rubbish by a hurricane, the most dreadful on record. After which they built Kingston, which is at present the capital of the island. In the mountains it rains and thunders almost every day; it sometimes hails here, but they never see frost or snow. Their rainy seasons, in the flat country, are in May and October, when they continue a fortnight; and these are the seasons for planting. The English inhabitants are much decreased of late years; there are four negroes to one white man. Of the blacks there may be 100,000, and there is a mixed breed of Mulattoes and Mestizos. The English eat much the same food as in England, and some other sorts, as yams, potatoes, rice, bread of Indian corn, and cassivi-root, turtle or tortoise, and the tropical fruits, such as guavas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, and pine-apples; their wheat-flour is all imported. Their liquors are water, Madeira-wine, rum-punch, and some liquors made of plantains and other fruits. The produce of the island is chiefly sugar and rum, but they have plantations of coffee, of the cocoa, chocolate-nut, indico, and tobacco, Jamaica-pepper, cotton, woods for dying, and the mahogany and machineel wood, salt, ginger, medicinal drugs and gums. The water is unwholesome near the sea coasts, and has destroyed thousands of English seamen at Port Royal. The common distempers of the country are fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. This island was first discovered by Columbus, anno 1493; and the Spaniards continued possessed of it above 150 years,

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in which time they destroyed most of the natives. The English made themselves masters of it with very little opposition, in the year 1656, under the command of Pen and Venables, after they had been disappointed in their attempt upon Hispaniola. This island is of an oval figure, almost resembling an egg, growing narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest and most important places, next to Ireland, in the disposal of the crown, the standing salary, perquisites, and what the assembly vote the governor, making the whole little inferior to 10,000*l. per annum*. The religion is universally of the Church of England; though they have no bishop, the bishop of London's commissary being the chief religious magistrate.

JAMANA, a pr. of Arabia in Asia, sit. about the middle of it, the chief town Jamana, E. lon. 47. 15. lat. 25. sit. 110 m. S. W. of Elcatif, and the gulph of Persia.

JAMBA, E. lon. 82. lat. 31. a town of the Hither India, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of Jamba, sit. 220 m. N. E. of Delli, on the Ganges.

JAMBY, E. lon. 103. S. lat. 0. 30. a town on the E. side of the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies, sit. 160 m. N. of Bencoolen; where the Dutch have a fort, and import from thence pepper, and of the best sort of canes. Asia.

JAMES ISLAND and Fort. See **GAMBIA**.

JAMES-TOWN, W. lon. 77. 30. lat. 37. 30. once the capital of Virginia, in America, and of James co. sit. in the Peninsula on the N. side of James or Pouhatan river, 40 m. W. of the mouth of it; in which there are not above 80 houses, and those chiefly houses of entertainment for sea-faring men. The seat of the government and of the courts of justice were removed to Williamsburg, about 7 miles N. of it.

JAMES TOWN, a borough in

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the county of Leitrim, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

JANEIRO, a pr. of Brasil, in South America, sit. between 42 and 49 degrees of W. lon. and between the tropic of Capricorn and 22 degrees of S. lat. bounded by the pr. of Spirito Sancto on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and by the mountains which separate it from Guaira, in Spanish America, on the W. It takes its name from the river Janeiro, which rises in the western mountains, and running eastward, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in 23 degrees of S. lat. This is the most valuable pr. the Portuguese possess, importing from thence annually gold and precious stones, which they find in the mountains, to a prodigious value of late years.

JANIKAW, or Janowits, E. lon. 15. 8. lat. 49. 45. a town of Bohemia, sit. 45 m. S. E. of Prague; sub. to the house of Austria.

JANNA, E. lon. 22. lat. 39. a town of European Turkey, the cap. of the pr. of Janna; the ancient Thessaly, sit. 40 m. N. of Lepanto.

JAPAN islands, which together form what is called the Empire of Japan, are sit. between 130 and 147 deg. of E. lon. and between 30 and 41 deg. of N. lat. the largest whereof called Japan, (sometimes Nippon) gives its name to all the rest, and is about 600 miles long, and from 100 to 150 broad; the chief town whereof is Jeddo. The largest island next, is Secock, parted by a very narrow channel from Japan, lying S. of it, and is about 500 miles long; the capital city Bongo. The third island in magnitude is Tonfa, divided into Japan and Secock, by narrow channels, and is near 400 m. in circumference, the capital city Tonfa; besides these, are a great many lesser islands about them subject to Japan. These islands are all subject to one Sovereign, or Emperor, who has 50 or 60 vassal Princes, or Kings, as they are called, under his dominion, and can depose or

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punish them as he sees fit. They are obliged to attend the court one half of the year, and have each of them a house, within the verge of the King's palace, at Jeddo. The eldest sons of the nobility also, have their education at court, where they are kept till they are preferred to some post. This Prince is attended by 5 or 6000 of his guards when he goes out, and keeps up an army of 20,000 horse, and 100,000 foot, tho' to what purpose is not easy to conceive, having no enemies to contend with, unless he suspects his vassals may prove malcontents. His revenues are immense, but notwithstanding the various and extravagant accounts we have received, it is not certainly known what they are. The Portuguese who first trafficked with this country, and the English who since traded there, have been banished Japan these last 100 years, on pretence of a conspiracy the Portuguese and their Japan proselytes had formed against the state. The Dutch only were admitted to trade thither afterwards; and they were permitted this privilege, it is said, on declaring they were no Christians, and then trampling upon the cross, to confirm the Japanese in this opinion. And the Japanese are so suspicious even of the Dutch, that when any of their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helm, and carry them on shore till they are ready to sail; and the Dutch factors, who are shut up in a little peninsula, during the 8 months their shipping is absent, annually, are not suffered to have so much as a lighted candle in their houses, in the night-time. The goods the Dutch carry to Japan, are spices, sugar, silks, woollen and linen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive in return, gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and other Japan and lacquered wares. The Japanese use neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but sit and lie upon carpets and

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matts, as the Turks do. Notwithstanding their gross idolatry and superstition, they are a most industrious, penetrating people, and excel the Chinese themselves in the manufactures that are common to both countries, and at least equal them in husbandry and the arts of life. The sciences are esteemed amongst them, and they have several capital schools at different places; particularly at Meaco, which have 4000 scholars each.

JAPARA, E. lon. 111. S. lat. 6. 45. a port-town in the island of Java, in the East Indies, in Asia, sit. 250 miles E. of Batavia. This was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; but it is now a colony of the Dutch, as the rest of the towns in the N. coast of Java are.

JARISLAW, Jarislaw, or Yerislaw, E. lon. 41. lat. 57. capital of the pr. of Jarislaw, in Russia, sit. on the river Wolga, 140 m. N. E. of Moscow.

JARNAC, W. lon. 12. min. lat. 45. 48. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleánois, and ter. of Angoumois, sit. on the river Charente, 15 m. W. of Angoulesme. Remarkable for a victory gained by Henry III. over the Huguenots, in 1569.

JAROSLOW, a handsome town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handsome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes in 1656, after which they took the town. E. lon. 22. 23. N. lat. 49. 58.

JASQUES, E. lon. 59. 15. N. lat. 25. 40. a port-town of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Khorman, sit. on the gulph of Ormus, 160 m. S. E. of Gombroon.

JAVA, an island in the East Indies, in Asia, sit. between 105 and 116 degrees of E. lon. and between 5 and 8 degrees of S. lat. being about 700 miles long from E. to W. and 100 broad, the island of Borneo, lying on the N. the straits of

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Balley on the E. the Indian ocean on the S. and the straits of Sunda and Sumatra on the W. the chief town Batavia, or Jacatra. This island is most part of it under the dominion of the Dutch, and besides the native Javans, is inhabited by Chinese, Malyans, (natives of Malacca, or their descendants) Amboynese, Topasses, (a mix'd breed) Bugasses (whose ancestors came from the island of Macassar) Tymoreans, and many other people, who have been brought from distant countries and islands by the Dutch; out of which several nations, the Dutch have formed a body of 10 or 12,000 regular troops, besides their European forces, to keep their subjects in awe. By transplanting such numbers, they peopled their colonies in Java, and secured the countries they had subdued against any insurrections, or conspiracies, that might be formed against them in those islands and countries; for having the most considerable families in their power, which they had spared from those massacres they had committed in the Spice-islands and elsewhere, it was presumed the remainder would not have the spirit or power to attempt any thing against their tyrants. Besides land-forces, the Dutch have such a fleet of men of war, in their ports in Java, that they command all the coast of Asia and Africa, and give laws to the Europeans who trade in those seas, as well as to the natives, not suffering the Europeans to trade with any of the Indian nations but those they see fit. They have actually excluded the English and all other nations, from those countries where the fine spices grow, and from all commerce with the great islands of Java and Macassar, or Celebes, and the continent of Malacca. And by their fleets and garrisons near the straits of Malacca and Sunda, can, at any time, exclude all nations from the trade to China. The island of Java is mountainous in the middle,

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but near the shore it is a level country, and incumbered with bogs and morasses, pretty much, except near Batavia, Bantam, and other Dutch colonies, where the lands are well drained and cultivated. The only corn almost that grows in the country is rice. They have also plantations of sugar, coffee, and tobacco; and their kitchen gardens produce pease, beans, roots, fallads, melons, &c. They have also abundance of grapes, but the climate is too hot for wine, they have cocoas, mangoes, oranges, and such other fruits as grow between the Tropics, and a great deal of good oak, cedar, red wood, and other timber. The Dutch levy what taxes they please on the inhabitants, but the Chinese who were some of the expertest merchants on that side of the world, brought them in the most considerable revenue, by the duties and customs they paid, and yet grew vastly rich and powerful, as the Dutch gave out, and entered into conspiracies to dispossess them of the island, and that they, the Dutch, had no way to secure themselves but by a general massacre of the Chinese, which they put in execution, in the year 1740, and barbarously massacred 30,000, which, however, was not one half of them. it being supposed that the number residing in the island, amounted to 100,000. But the Dutch in Europe pretended to be alarmed at the barbarity of the action, and sent orders to Batavia to try the Governor for the fact, who has never been heard of since. And indeed it seems strange, that when the Dutch had a fortified town, and the Chinese had delivered up all their arms, that the governor should still apprehend himself in danger, from naked unarmed men; it is reported that not only the governor, but many of the soldiers and others, who were concerned in this terrible massacre, grew immensely rich by the plunder of the Chinese, which made it suspected that the wealth of that colony was

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the grand inducement the Dutch had to fall upon them. The citadel, where the governor has a palace, commands the city and suburbs of Batavia, and is a most agreeable residence. The government here, is a mixture of eastern magnificence and European police, and is admirably well calculated to prevent the independency either of the civil or military power; and even England itself would find it difficult to shake this republican empire.

JAVA THE LESS, or Bally, is a small island on the coast of Java Major, and separated from it by a narrow channel. See **BALI**.

JAWER, E. lon. 16. 22. lat. 51. 8. a town of Silesia, cap. of the pr. of Jawer, sit. 25 m. W. of Breslaw. The pr. of Jawer is bounded on the S. by Bohemia, on the W. by Upper Lusatia, on the N. by Satian and Glogau, and on the E. by Schweidnitz and Lignitz.

IBERIA, the ancient name of Spain; also, the ancient name of Georgia, in Asia, sit. between the Euxine and Caspian seas.

ICELAND, an island of Denmark, is sit. between 10 and 26 degrees of W. lon. and between 63 and 68 degrees of N. lat. 500 m. W. of the coast of Norway, and almost as many miles N. of Scotland, being about 300 m. in length from E. to W. and 150 in breadth from N. to S. the Viceroy, or Governor, residing in the fort of Bessede, in the S. W. part of the island. The natives live in little huts covered with skins, or the bark of trees. The air is extremely cold, and yet the soil is not so barren as that of Norway, under the same parallel, but affords pasture for horses, cows, and other cattle, and the natives are very long lived, a strong-hardy race, who cloath themselves with the skins of beasts; whales and other fish are very plentiful on the coast, which makes the Dutch come and fish here sometimes, tho' the Danes claim the sole dominion of these seas. Their mountains are

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always covered with snow, and yet there are three volcanoes on them, from whence there continually issue flames and smoke. The largest of them is upon mount Hecla, which cannot be approached without danger. Here are also some boiling fountains, which throw up water to the height of more than 100 feet, making a most amazing appearance. The Danes have several colonies on the coasts of this island, and have persuaded some of the natives, who are an honest tractable people, to profess Christianity, but those who live at a distance from their settlements are still Pagans. The Danes, and some other nations, trade with the natives for hides, tallow, butter, whale oil and bone, dried fish, and sea-horse teeth, which are esteemed equal to ivory. As Iceland affords no great bait for avarice or ambition, the inhabitants depend entirely on the king of Denmark for protection; for which he draws a revenue of almost 30,000 crowns annually.

ICK WORTH, a town of Suffolk, sit. 6 m. E. of Bury. It is remarkable only for the ruins of an ancient priory, and for some Roman coins having been dug up in its neighbourhood.

ICONIUM. See **COGNR**.

IDA, a mountain in the island of Candia, or Crete, in the Mediterranean, S. of the Archipelago. There is another mountain of the same name in the N. W. part of the Lesser Asia, or Natolia, which is celebrated by the poets, for the judgment of Paris on the beauty of the three goddesses. It is now nothing but an ugly, monstrous, barren mountain, quite bare, not the least shadow of a landscape, grotto, or spring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, sheep, and half-starved goats.

IDRIA, or rather Idra, E. lon. 14. lat. 46. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and d. of Carniola, sit. 16 m. N. E. of Goritz; considerable for its mines of quicksilver.

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IDUMEA, or Edom, a country so called anciently, part of Arabia Petraea, in Asia, lying between Palestine and the Red sea, peopled by the descendents of Esau.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 45. 16. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Savoy, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Chamberry; the see of a bishop.

JEDBURGH, W. lon. 2. 15. N. lat. 55. 25. a town of Scotland, capital of Teviotdale, or Roxburgh, 36 m. S. of Edinburgh.

JEDDO, E. lon. 141. lat. 36. the capital city of the islands of Japan, in Asia, sit. on a bay in the Pacific ocean, on the E. side of the island of Japan Proper, or Nippon, 300 m. N. E. of Saccai. The splendor and magnificence of the royal palace and public buildings in this imperial city are not to be equalled, in the opinion of those Europeans that have seen it, who relate, that the roofs of some of them are gold-plates. The Emperor's palace and gardens, in the middle of the city, are 3 m. in circumference. The Japanese build upon one floor, and their rooms are parted by a kind of folding screens, so that they can enlarge or contract their rooms or apartments as they see fit. A fire happened here in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 120,000 houses, besides the Emperor's palace; but they are all rebuilt again.

JEKYL, a small island of North America, at the mouth of the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, a British colony, fortified by Mr Oglethorpe.

JEMPTIA, or Jempterland, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by the pr. of Angermania on the N. Medelpadia on the E. Helsingia on the S. and Norway on the W. It is full of mountains, and the principal towns are Resundt, Lich, and Docra.

JENA, E. lon. 11. 44. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and landg. of Thuringia, sit. on the river Sala, 12 miles E. of Weimar, and is an univ. sub. to the D. of Saxe-Weimar.

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JENDE, a great lake in Sweden, in the pr. of Finland, and ter. of Taviskia.

JENISA, a great river of Russia, that runs from S. to N. thro' the pr. of Siberia, parallel to the Oby, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, E. of that river, in the 72 deg. of E. lon. and 70 deg. of N. lat.

JENKOPING, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 57. 30. a city of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Smaland, sit. at the S. end of the Weter Lake, 90 m. S. E. of Gottenburg.

JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Palestine, in Asia, built by the Jebulites. It is now called *Herubi* by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. E. lon. 29. 0. N. lat. 31. 58.

JERSEY, W. lon. 2. 26. lat. 49. 7. an island of the English channel, sit. 48 miles W. of the coast of Normandy, in France, and 80 m. S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire; sub. to Great Britain. It is about 40 m. in circumference, of a difficult access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes, the chief town St Helier, and the S. of the island. There is more fruit than corn in the island, and it is well watered with rivulets. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French with their privateers in time of war. They have a pretty woollen manufactory of stockings, caps, &c. and they are descended from French ancestors, and are still governed by the Norman laws; the courts of England having no jurisdiction here; but the whole island is in the diocese of Winchester. Jersey was known to the Romans. The language of the inhabitants is French, with which most of them intermingle English words.

JERSEY (NEW), in N. America, may be bounded by a line drawn from the river Delaware, to Hudson's river, in 41 degrees of N. latitude, on the North by Hud-

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son's river, which divides it from New York, and by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by the same ocean on the S. and by Delaware bay and river, which separates it from Pennsylvania, on the W. lying between 74 and 76 deg. of W. lon. and between 39 and 41 deg. of N. lat. being about 140 m. in length, from N. to S. and 60 in breadth, from E. to W. and usually subdivided into E. and W. Jersey, tho' both now constitutes but one of the United States of America. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. The produce of the Jerseys is wheat, Indian corn, pease, beans, barley, oats, horses, black cattle, hogs, furs, skins, and pipe-staves. To the islands in the West Indies they send corn, flour, salted beef, pork, and fish, for which they receive rum, sugar, and other produce of those islands in return. They also trade to Great Britain with their furs, skins, and other produce, taking furniture and cloathing in return. The shipping of New York and Jersey, also take whales, and send oil and bone to Britain.

Jerusalem, E. lon. 39. lat. 32. the cap. city of Judea, or Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 45 m. E. of the Levant, or Mediterranean sea, 102 m. S. of Damascus, 300 m. S. of Aleppo, 230 m. N. E. of Grand Cairo. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except on the N. surrounded with a deep valley, which is again encompassed with hills. The city is at present 3 m. in circumference, and has a little altered its situation; for mount Calvary, appropriated to the execution of criminals, was formerly without the walls, but has now drawn the city round about it, and stands in the middle of modern Jerusalem, and mount Sion is left without the walls, which stood near the center; the walls and fortifications seem very antique however. The private buildings mean, and

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but thinly inhabited. The resort of pilgrims hither, only, renders it considerable at present; and the accomodating them with lodgings and provisions, is the chief business of the inhabitants. For the protection of the pilgrims against the Arabs, and to receive the tribute exacted of them, a bashaw always resides here, with a guard of Janizaries. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to visit, stands upon mount Calvary, and is a magnificent fabric, in which every Christian nation almost has a peculiar chapel. Over the middle of the temple, there is a cupola, open in the middle, at which it receives the light, and under this open cupola stands the glorified sepulchre. There are also in this church, 12 or 13 places consecrated on account of some particular actions done in them, relating to the death and resurrection of Christ; as the place where he was nailed to the cross, the place where the soldier stood who pierced his side, where the angels appeared to the women after the resurrection, &c. and on Good Friday, annually, our Saviour's passion is solemnized in this church, and all the parts of it acted; such as, the nailing him to the cross, crowning him with thorns, taking the body down from the cross; and here is seen the cleft of the rock, which was made by the earthquake, when our Saviour expired. Ancient Jerusalem was formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the eleventh year of Zedekiah's reign, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, being one of the most remarkable sieges in history. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews and Christians.

JESI, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 43. 35. a town of Italy, in the pr. of

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Ancona, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 23 m. W. of Ancona. The see of a bishop.

JESSO, or **Yedso**, E. lon. 140. N. lat. 40. a country of Asia, which lies N. of Japan, and is conjectured to extend N. E. to the American continent; but we have little knowledge, either of the country, or of the people who inhabit it.

JESUAT, a pr. of India, in Asia, bounded by Patan on the N. and Bengal on the S. and sometimes described as a subdivision of Bengal; sub. to the Mogul; Rajapore is the capital.

JEVER, E. lon. 7. 51. lat. 53. 30. a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, the cap. of Jeverland, sit. 30 miles N. E. of Embden.

JEVERLAND, a ter. of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Hanault-Zerbst.

IF, an island of France in Provence, and the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is very well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

IGLAW, E. lon. 15. 7. lat. 49. 10. a town of Germany, in the pr. of Moravia, sit. on the river Igla, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 68 m. S. W. of Olmutz; sub. to the house of Austria.

IHOR, **Johor**, or **Jor**, E. lon. 93. 55. N. lat. 2. cap. of the pr. of Ihor, in Malacca, in Asia, near the S. point, or cape of the Further peninsula of India, sit. 120 m. S. E. of Malacca; sub. to the Dutch.

ILCHESTER, a borough-town of Somersetshire, sit. 16 m. S. of Wells; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Baron and Earl to the family of Fox.

ILDEPHONSO St, a palace of the K. of Spain, in New Castile, built by King Philip V. It is a superb structure, with fine water-works.

ILFRACOMBE, a port-town of Devonshire, with a good harbour,

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near the mouth of the Bristol channel, 50 miles N. N. W. of Exeter.

ILHEOS, or **Rio de Ilheos**, a province of Brasil, in S. America, bounded by the captainship, or pr. of Bahia, or the Bay of All-Saints, on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and by the captainship of Seguro on the S. sub. to Portugal.

ILKUCH, a royal town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its mines of silver and lead. It is seated in a barren country surrounded by mountains. E. lon. 20. 0. N. lat. 50. 26.

ILL, a river of Germany, which rising near Basil, in Switzerland, runs N. through Alsace, and having passed by Colmar, Schellstat, and Straßburg, falls into the Rhine a little below Wentzenow.

ILLENOIS LAKE, or **Lake Michigan**, between 88 and 93 degrees of W. lon. and between 41 and 46 degrees of N. lat. sit. in Canada, in N. America, having a communication with the Huron lake on the N. E. by a narrow channel. The country contiguous to this lake, is called the country of the Illenois, a savage nation, but rather of a better character than their neighbours.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Tirol, runs N. through Suabia, by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

ILMEN, a lake in the province of Great Novogorod, in Russia, in 34 degrees E. lon. and 58 deg. N. lat. which has a communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Wolcöff.

ILOK, E. lon. 20. lat. 45. 33. a town of Slavonia, sit. on the Danube, 55 m. N. W. of Belgrade; sub. to the house of Austria.

ILSE, a river of Germany, which rising E. in the mountains of Bohemia runs S. and falls into the Danube at Passau.

IMMERETTA, a pr. of Asiatic

Turky, sit. between Georgia and the Euxine sea, being part of the ancient Colchis; in the hands of the Turks. It is a very mountainous country, though there are some fruitful valleys and plains. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but extremely ignorant and vicious, and are tributary to the Turks.

IMOLA, E. lon. 12. lat. 44. 30. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Romania, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 17 m. E. of Bologna; see of a bishop.

IMPERIAL, W. lon. 76. 8. S. lat. 39. a port-town of the pr. of Chili, in S. America, sit. at the confluence of two rivers, 9 m. E. of the Pacific ocean, and 70 m. N. of Baldivia.

INDIA PROPER, (the country first so denominated) is sit. between 66 and 109 degrees of E. lon. and between 7 and 40 deg. of N. lat. being bounded by Usbec Tartary and Thibet on the N. by another part of Thibet, the kingdoms of Azem, Ava and Pegu, on the E. the bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean on the S. and by the same ocean and Persia on the W. being about 2000 miles in length from N. to S. and 1500 miles in breadth from E. to W. where broadest, though the southern part of the peninsula is not 300 miles broad; all the countries within these limits being now subject or tributary to the Great Mogul. It is frequently called Indostan, a name supposed to be derived from the river Indus, on its western frontiers. It is also called Mogulistan, from the Imperial family now upon the throne, who derive their pedigree from Tamerlane, a Mogul, or Mogul Tartar. It was the Emperor Aurengzebe who made a conquest of Golconda, Villapour, and all the southern kingdoms of India, about the year 1685.

The Europeans had very little intercourse with India, till the year 1498, when the Portuguese

discovered the way thither by sea, round the Cape of Good Hope, and they enjoyed that traffic without a rival till the year 1600, when the English and Dutch put in for a share of it; and these three nations have had their forts and factories on the continent of India ever since; but the Dutch have driven both the other from the Spice islands, and monopolized that trade these hundred years past. The produce of the continent of India, and what the Europeans import from thence, is chiefly chints, calicoes, muslins, some silk, and pepper, and diamonds, which are purchased by most nations with silver; but the Dutch frequently barter spices for them, which makes the India trade doubly advantageous to them. The northern part of India is a temperate, healthful climate; the southern countries too hot, especially when the hot winds blow in April and May, but they are refreshed with breezes from the sea constantly about noon; for in the night, and early in the morning, the wind sets off the shore, and blows on the shore the rest of the day. The periodical rains visit them in June, and continue till October, which is the season for planting and sowing their lands towards the S. where they have scarce any grain but rice. In the northern countries they have good wheat, and almost all manner of grain; and in one part or other of the Mogul's dominions, every thing is produced that can render life desirable, except liberty; for though the subjects that are at a distance from court live as easily as under most monarchies, yet the Mogul is an absolute Prince, and can command their lives and fortunes at pleasure. The Blacks inhabit the southern part of India, and are a people lately conquered; the complexion of those in the northern provinces is either white or olive; these are the governing part of the nation, and of the Ma-

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hometan religion; the rest are Pagans, and worship idols of various shapes, some very monstrous, part human, and part beast or fish, and scarce any living animal but they adore, particularly the ox and the monkey. The Mogul's forces are computed to amount to 300,000 horse, some have called them a million, besides the forces of the Rajas, or tributary Princes, who are obliged to attend the Mogul with their respective troops. In the fair season the Mogul usually takes the field, and makes a tour about part of his dominions, and all manner of tradesmen, merchants, and mechanics, follow the camp, scarce any body is left in the great towns; there are markets of all kinds in the camp, as in the best regulated towns, and when the time of the rains approaches, they return into the towns again. The Mogul's annual revenue is computed to amount to between 40 and 50 millions sterling, arising by the produce of the soil, (of which he is proprietor, as well as sovereign, and every one obliged to pay such a rent as is required by his commissaries) by duties and customs on merchandise, by forfeitures and escheats, being heir to all his great officers, and by presents, which are expected from all his governors, and those who have a dependance on him; and lastly, by the produce of the diamond-mines of Golconda, which is not inconsiderable.

INDIA beyond Ganges, lies between 92 and 109 degrees of E. lon. and between the equator and 30 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Thibet and Boutan on the N. by China, Tonquin, and Cochin-China, on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by the Hither India, the bay of Bengal, and the straits of Malacca, on the W. being near 2000 m. in length from N. to S. but of a very unequal breadth; in which limits are comprehended the kingdoms of Azem, Ava, Pegu, Laos, Siam, Cambodia, and Ma-

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lacca, governed by as many several Indian princes; only the Dutch have usurped the dominion of Malacca. The government in these countries is monarchical; but what the revenues or forces of the respective princes may be, is uncertain; we having but very little intercourse with most of them, except near the coast. Great part of this country lying so near the Equator, would be intolerably hot, if it were not for the periodical rains, which overflow the country when the sun is vertical, and were they not refreshed every day by the sea breezes. But then they have this inconveniency, that they are forced to build their houses upon high wooden pillars, and live in their upper rooms during the flood, which lasts four or five months, and can have no communication with one another but by boats, in the flat country. The complexion of the natives of all the Further India, is an olive colour; their religion Paganism, of various sects. There is no country where there are such numbers of elephants as in the Further India, and consequently they must have a great deal of ivory. Here also our merchants meet with gold and precious stones, canes, opium, and such other articles as are usually found in countries within the Tropics. But there is no other corn than rice, which they plant in the beginning of the rains, and the flood increasing as its grows, they have no occasion to water their fields, and when the waters retire, it is the time of their harvest.

INDIES West, so called at first, on a presumption they extended, and even joined, to the East Indies, though distant from them, in reality, half the circumference of the globe.

INDRAPORE, E. lon. 99. S. lat. 2 20. a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in Asia, sit. 160 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

INDUS, or SINDE, a river of

Asia, rises in the mountains which separate Tartary from India, and running from the N. E. to the S. W. passes through the provinces of Calimere, Attock, Multan, Buckor, and Tatta, discharging itself by several channels, into the Indian ocean, a little below the city Tatta. Shah Nadir lately made this river the boundary between India and Persia.

INGOLSTADT, E. lon. 11. 10. lat. 48. 42. a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, sit. on the Danube, 30 m. S. W. of Ratibon, and 45 m. N. W. of Munich, taken and retaken several times in the late wars. It hath a famous university.

INGRIA, a province of Russia, bounded by the lake Ladoga, the river Nieva, and the gulph of Finland on the N. by Great Novogorod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W. the capital city Petersburg. It abounds in game and fish; and here are a great number of Elks, which come in troops from Finland, in the spring and autumn. It was conquered by Czar Peter the Great.

INN, a great river which rises in a mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, runs N. E. through Tirol, by Inspruck, and continuing its course N. E. thro' Bavaria, passes by Kuffstain, Ottingen, and Brunau, discharging itself into the Danube at Passau.

INNERKEITHING, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 56. 5. a parl. and port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, sit. on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, 12 m. N. W. of Edinburgh.

INNERLOCHY, or Fort-William, W. lon. 5. 15. lat. 56. 55. a fortress lately erected in the Highlands of Scotland, at the mouth of a bay, or lake, in the co. of Lochabar, 28 miles S. W. of Lochness, and 100 m. N. W. of Edinburgh. At the revolution King William built a new fort here, called Fort William, from his Majesty; as the village adjacent had the name of

Maryburgh from his consort. It was in vain besieged by the Highlanders in the troublesome year of 1745; the then deputy-governor having previously pulled down the village of Maryburgh, and thereby prevented the enemy taking shelter in it.

INNISKILLING, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 54. 20. a little strong town of Ireland, in the pr. of Ulster, and co. of Fermanagh, sit. between two lakes, 20 m. E. of Ballyshannon. The inhabitants whereof distinguished themselves in several smart actions in the wars of Ireland, at the Revolution; it sends two members to parl.

INSBRUCK, E. lon. 11. 26. lat. 48. 25. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, capital of the co. of Tirol, sit. on the river Inn, 62 m. S. of Munich, and 70 N. of Trent; sub. to Austria. It was formerly the residence of the great dukes of Austria.

INVERARY, W. lon. 5. lat. 56. 28. a parl. town of Scotland, in the co. of Argyle, sit. on Lochfine, 45 m. N. W. of Glasgow, and 75 m. N. W. of Edinburgh.

INVERNESS, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which sends one member to parl. and one for the burghs of Inverness, &c.

INVERNESS, W. lon. 4. lat. 57. 36. a port-town of Scotland, cap. of the co. of Inverness, sit. at the mouth of the river Ness, on Murray frith, 155 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 60 m. N.E. of Innerlochy.

INVERURY, W. lon. 2. 6. lat. 57. 16. a parl. town of Scotland, in the co. of Mar, sit. on the river Don, 12 m. W. of Aberdeen, and 103 N. E. of Edinburgh.

JOANNA, E. lon. 45. 25. S. lat. 12. the chief of the Comora islands, being about 30 miles long, and 15 broad, sit. between the N. W. part of Madagascar, and Zanguebar, in Africa. Here the East-India ships bound for Bombay, in India, frequently touch and take

in water and fresh provisions, it being a plentiful country, and the people very ready to supply them.

JOHN'S ST, E. lon. 126. lat. 7. one of the Philippine islands, in the East Indies, in Asia, lying E. of Mindano, from which it is separated by a narrow strait.

JOHN'S ST, W. lon. 65. lat. 47. an island in the bay of St Laurence, in N. America, having New Scotland on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E. late subject to France, but taken from them by the English in 1758, who have still the possession of it, and are now peopling the island.

JOHN'S ST, an island in the West Indies; sub. to Denmark.

JOHN'S ST Town, a borough in the co. of Donegal, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

JOHN'S ST Town, a borough in the co. of Longford; sends two members to parl.

JOIGNY, E. lon. 3. 28. lat. 47. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Yonne, 30 m. S. W. of Troyes.

JOINVILLE, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 48. 27. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Marne, 50 miles N. E. of Troyes.

IONIA, anciently a pr. of the Lesser Asia, or Natolia, bounded by Etolia on the N. Lydia on the E. Caria on the S. and the Archipelago on the W. which had then the name of the Ionian sea from this province. The chief cities were Ephesus and Smyrna. The Turkish name of this province at present is Sarcian.

JOPPA. See **JAFFA**.

JORDAN, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Judea, or Palestine, rising in Mount Libanus, in the N. runs S. quite thro' the country, a course of about 150 m. forming two lakes: the first, which is almost dry in summer, called the sea of Galilee, and the lake of Tiberius, and sometimes the lake of Genezareth, being about 12 miles long, and 8 broad;

the other called the Dead or Salt Sea, where Sodom and Gomorrah stood, is about 70 miles long, and 16 broad; but the ordinary channel of the river Jordan is not above 20 yards broad at present, and discharges itself into the lake called the Dead Sea.

IPSWICH, a borough and port-town of Suffolk, sit. on the river Orwel, 26 m. S. E. of Bury, and 68 N. E. of London; and sends two members to parl. Noted for being the birth place of Cardinal Wolsey.

IRELAND, an island in the Atlantic ocean, sit. between 6 and 10 degrees of W. lon. and between 51 and 56 degrees of N. lat. or between the middle parallel of the 8th clime, where the longest day is 16 hours, 30 min. and the 24th parallel, or the end of the 10th clime, where the longest day is 17 hours, 30 min. being bounded by the Northern ocean on the N. by St George's channel, which divides it from Great Britain, on the E. and by the Atlantic and Western ocean on the S. and W. being 185 m. long, and 160 m. broad, distant from Holy-head, in North Wales, 50 m. and from Galloway, in Scotland, 15 m. It is divided into 4 large provinces, viz. Ulster on the N. Leinster on the E. Munster on the S. and Connaught on the W. which 4 pr. contain 32 counties. It is a fruitful level country, well watered with lakes and rivers, too much encumbered with bogs and morasses, but where these are drained, they make very good meadow-ground; and there is this convenience in the softness of the soil, that they may cut canals, and open a communication by water, from one part of the kingdom to the other, by lakes, rivers, and canals, as they do in Holland. The soil seems to be richer in Ireland than in England, and produces corn, pasture, hemp, and flax in abundance. The cattle abound to that degree, that they furnish France, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, and the

West Indies, with their beef and butter; and English ships are frequently victualled here. They abound also in excellent wool, which would bring them in treasure enough, if they were suffered to manufacture it, and export their cloth. And whether the English have done themselves any service by suppressing this manufacture in Ireland, and suffering the French to undersell us, and run away with the woollen trade in foreign markets, is a question that may be easily answered. Their linen manufacture indeed is come to great perfection, and vastly increased. This country is exceedingly well situated for trade, and has a great many secure and commodious harbours. They want only a little countenance and encouragement from England to make them a great and wealthy people. Their laws differ but little from those of England, any more than their courts of justice. Their laws must be approved by the K. of Great Britain in council. And an act of the English parliament will repeal, or alter any of their laws. They can appeal also from a sentence of their courts, to the courts of law, and to the house of Peers in Great Britain. The members of the Commons kept their seats in parliament for life, unless there happened a demise of the crown; but in 1768, an act passed for a new parliament to be chosen every 8 years. The Viceroy, or Lord Lieutenant, and council, are appointed from time to time by the King; and there is usually a body of 12,000 men kept in pay on the Irish establishment, but scarce any of the natives of that country amongst them. They usually live in barracks in that country, and are not quartered on the public houses, as in England. As to the religion of the country, four parts in seven of them are Papists, and tolerated; there are also a multitude of Dissenters in the north of Ireland; the established church is the same as in England,

governed by four archbishops and eighteen bishops, and their clergy are generally better provided for than in England. Dublin is the only university in this kingdom, and that consists only of one college. The nobility, and men of fortune, used formerly to reside more in London than they do at present, to the great injury of the kingdom in general; but the establishment of public amusements, has in some measure contributed to remedy this evil. And the encouragement shewn to the arts, manufactures, and agriculture, has been the means of rendering the situations of the common people much more comfortable than heretofore; who have been obliged to emigrate to other countries, in search of those means of support which they were unable to procure at home. The spirit of industry has prevailed greatly of late, and has enabled the Irish to know their own strength and importance, to which some accidental circumstances have concurred. The number of the houses in the whole kingdom, in 1753, were computed to be 595,539; it contains 2293 parishes, 260 baronies, and 118 boroughs. The constitution of the Irish government, as it stands at present, with regard to distributive justice, is nearly the same with that of England. The parliament here, as well as in England, is the supreme court, which is convened by the King's writ; and generally sits once every 2d year. It consists, as in England, of a house of Lords and Commons. They can make laws which bind the kingdom, raise taxes for the support of government, and the maintenance of an army of 16,000 men. The revenue of Ireland is supposed, at present, to exceed half a million sterl. 70,000l. of which is granted in pensions, and a great part of absentees, of which the Irish complain greatly. Dublin is the capital city.

IRISHTOWN. See KENY's St.

IRON-GATE MOUNTAINS, in Transilvania, make part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, or the Five Indian nations in N. America, in alliance with the English, are bounded by Canada on the N. by the English plantations of New York and Pennsylvania on the E. and S. and by the Lake Ontario or Frontenac, on the W. They had long served as a barrier to the northern British colonies, against the French and their Indians of Canada, when in possession of that country.

IRTIS, a great river which runs from S. to N. through Russia, falls into the river Oby, and makes part of the boundary between Asia and Europe. It abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons, and delicate salmon.

ISABELLA FORT, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 51. 41. a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. on the W. side of the river Scheld, opposite to Antwerp.

ISCHIA, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 41. an island in the Neapolitan sea, sit. 15 m. W. of the city of Naples. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits; and the mountains produce vines, from which a delicious wine is made.

ISENACH, or Eysenach, E. lon. 17. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, 31 m. W. of Erfurt, and 15 miles W. of Saxegotha, from whence one of the Saxon princes takes the title of Duke. It has some iron-mines in the neighbourhood.

ISENARTS, or EYSENARTS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and d. of Stiria, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Gratz; considerable for its iron-mines.

ISERNIA, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 36. a town of Naples, in the pr. of Molise, sit. 33 m. N. E. of Capua; the see of a bishop.

ISLE DE DIEU, W. lon. 2. 5. lat. 46. 45. an island in the Bay of Biscay, on the coast of France, sit. 14 m. W. of the coast of Poitou.

ISLE OF FRANCE, a pr. of that k. in which the capital city Paris is sit. being bounded by Picardy on the N. by Champaign on the E. by Orleanois on the S. and by Normandy on the W.

ISLE OF FRANCE, in the Indian ocean. See **MAURICE**, or **MAURITIUS** island.

ISNY, E. lon. 9. 10. lat. 47. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Kempen, and 17 N. E. of Lindow, and the lake of Constance; a free Imperial city.

ISOLA, E. lon. 18. lat. 49. 4. a port-town of Italy, in the Hither Calabria, sit. on the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of St Severino; the see of a bishop.

ISIGNI, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a small harbour. It is 15 miles from Bay-aux, and is well known on account of its salt works, cyder, and butter. W. lon. 0. 50. N. lat. 49. 20.

ISNIC, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the council held there in 325. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient splendor but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greatest part of it, and it is situated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine. E. lon. 30. 9. N. lat. 47. 15.

ISPAHAN, or Spahawn, E. lon. 53. lat. 32. 30. the cap. city of Ey-rac Agem, and of all the kingdom of Persia, is sit. in a fine plain, almost surrounded with mountains, which lie two or three leagues distant from it. The city is of an oval form, 24 m. in circumference, and stands 200 m. N. of the gulph of Persia, or Boffora, 300 m. S. of the Caspian sea, 1400 m. S. E. of Constantinople, and 1600 m. N. W. of Delly, the capital of the Hither India. The streets of Ispahan are several of them arched over, with openings to let in the light. The English East India company had a factory here, and their factors lived like princes, in the greatest splendor,

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till the civil wars, but the court, and consequently the trade, seems to be removing from this city to Meshed, in the pr. of Chorassan, near the Caspian sea, the usual residence of Shah Nadir, and his court. Shah Nadir is dead, and there have been several usurpers since. Before the civil wars, which almost depopulated many of the great cities, the inhabitants of Ispahan were computed at a million.

ISSEL, a river of the United Netherlands, which rising in Westphalia, runs N. by Doesburg, and afterwards by Zutphen and Deventer, dividing Guelderland from the provinces of Overijssel and Zutphen, and discharges itself into the Zuider sea near Campen.

ISSEL THE LESS, a river of the United Provinces, running W. through the provinces of Utrecht and Holland, and passing by Gouda, turns S. and falls into the Lech.

ISSOUDON, E. lon. 2. 5. lat. 47. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and d. of Berry, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings.

ISSUS, now Ajazzo, E. lon. 36. 30. lat. 36. 56. a port-town of the Lesser Asia, in the pr. of Cilicia, sit. on the Levant, or Mediterranean sea, a little N. of Scanderoon, and 100 m. W. of Aleppo, near which place, viz. in a difficult pass between the mountains and the sea, Alexander fought the second battle with Darius.

ISTRIA, a peninsula sit. on the N. part of the gulph of Venice, bounded by Carniola, on the N. and on the E. S. and W. by the sea. The chief town Cabo-de-Istria; sub. to Venice, except a small part sub. to Austria. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pastures; there are also quarries of excellent marble.

ITALY, is sit. between 7 and 19 degrees of E. lon. and between 38 and 74 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Switzerland and the Alps, which

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separate it from Germany on the N. by another part of Germany and the gulph of Venice on the E. by the Mediterranean sea on the S. and by the same sea and the Alps, which separate it from France, on the W. and if we include Savoy, which lies on the W. side of the Alps between Italy and France, we must extend it a degree further W. This is usually described, however, with Italy, as it is contiguous to Piedmont, and has the same sovereign, being a pr. of the K. of Sardinia's dominions. Italy is said to resemble a boot, and is in length, from the N. W. to the S. E. 600 miles and upwards, the breadth is very unequal; in the N. which may be called the boot top, it is 400 miles broad from E. to W. in the calf of the leg, or middle, it is about 120 broad, and towards the S. about the instep, 80 broad, and comprehends the following countries, or subdivisions: 1. In the N. of Italy are the duchies of Savoy, Piedmont, and part of Montferrat, subject to the K. of Sardinia; the ter. of Genoa, sub. to the Genoesse; the duchies of Milan, Mantua, and the rest of the d. of Montferrat, sub. to the house of Austria; the d. of Parma, sub. now to the Infant-duke; the d. of Modena, sub. to its own Duke; and the large territories of Venice, sub. to that republic. 2. In the middle of Italy, are the d. of Tuscany, sub. to the Emperor's brother; the Pope's dominions, which almost surround Tuscany, and the state of Lucca. 3. In the S. division, is the k. of Naples, sub. to the K. of the Two Sicilies. Italy is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman Empire; but, at present, of the Pope. It is a fine fruitful country, producing the comforts and luxuries of life, in great abundance; and, with great justice, is called the garden of Europe. The religion of the Italians is Roman Catholic; but persons of all religions live unmolested in Italy, provided no insult is offered to their

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worship. Italy has produced some very great men, in literature, and the fine arts; but, at present, the genius of Italy, with respect to arts and sciences, seems to have emigrated to other countries.

ITALIAN ISLANDS, lie in the Mediterranean sea, the chief whereof are Sicily, sub. to the K. of the Two Sicilies, or Naples; Sardinia, sub. to that King; and Corsica, sub. formerly to the Genoese; but by them lately ceded to France. The chief produce of Italy is raw and wrought silks, velvet, wine, and oil; and the principal ports with which we traffic, are Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Venice, and Messina.

JUCATAN, or Yucatan, a peninsula of Mexico, in N. America, sit. between 89 and 94 degrees of W. lon. and between 16 and 21 deg. of N. lat. It is generally a flat level country, except towards the Isthmus, very unhealthful, and thinly inhabited, the air excessive hot, and the land near the coast usually flooded; the chief town Campeachy. It is in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, the one on the E. and the other on the W. of Yucatan, that the English cut their logwood; they have been driven, indeed, from the bay of Campeachy by the Spaniards; but still continue in great numbers at the bay of Honduras, and the Spaniards have not yet been able to dispossess them, tho' they frequently take the ships that traffic with them.

JUDEA. See **PALESTINE**.

JUDGIGNE, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Gheet, 13 m. S. E. of Louvain, and 16 N. of Namur, near which town the confederates, commanded by the D. of Marlborough, obtained the memorable victory over the French, called the battle of Ramillies, May 23. 1706.

IVES St, a borough and port-town of Cornwall, sit. on the Irish channel, 7 miles N. of Penzance; sends two memb. to parl. It stands on a bay of the same name, which

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being unsafe, it is only frequented by fishermen for the taking of pilchards.

IVES St, a market town in Huntingdonshire, 6 m. E. of Huntingdon. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, situated on the river Ouse, over which there is an handsome bridge. W. lon. 0. 7. N. lat. 52. 20. Here Oliver Cromwell, after he had prodigally squandered away his paternal estate, rented a farm, before he was elected burgess for Cambridge. It had formerly a monastery.

JUGORA, a considerable pr. of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel. It has the title of a duchy, and is inhabited by a kind of Tartars, who are very savage, and much of the same disposition with the Samocides.

IVICA ISLAND, is sit. in the Mediterranean, 50 m. E. of Valencia, in Spain, and as many S. W. of Majorca. It is about 30 m. long, and 24 m. broad; a mountainous country, the chief produce salt, of which they export great quantities.

IVICA, or Yvica city, E. lon. 1. 45. lat. 39. capital of the island of Ivica, sit. on a bay of the sea, in the S. part of the island.

IVINGO, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, 5 m. S. W. of Dunstable.

JULIAN St, W. lon. 74. S. lat. 48. 15. a harbour on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, where ships usually touch that are bound to the South sea.

JULIERS DUCHY, in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, bounded by Prussian Guelderland, on the N. by the Electorate of Cologne on the E. by the Electorate of Trier on the S. and by the bishopric of Liege, and the Netherlands on the W. being about 60 m. long, and 30 broad; it consists of good arable and pasture grounds, and abounds in cattle. It produces also great quantities of woad, or wad, for dyeing, as well as corn; sub. to the Elector Palatine.

JULIERS CITY, E. lon. 6. 35.

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lat. 50. 55. cap. of the duchy of Juliers, in Westphalia, is sit. on the river Roer, 27 m. E. of Maestricht, and as many W. of Cologn.

JULPHA OLD, E. lon. 46. lat. 39. once the capital of Armenia, now in ruins, the inhabitants being transplanted to Ispahan, within a mile of which city they have a town called New Julpha; here they are encouraged and assisted by the Persians to carry on a foreign trade with all the countries of Asia, and are the most considerable merchants in the world. They suffer them also to profess the Christian religion; they have several churches in New Julpha, and come the nearest to the Greek church of any denomination of Christians. Asia.

IVREA, or Jura, E. lon. 7. 36. lat. 45. 22. a strong episcopal city in Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Doria, 25 m. N. of Turin; sub. to the K. of Sardinia; the see of a bishop.

JUTES, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland, in Denmark.

JUTLAND, a peninsula of Denmark, anciently called the Cimbric Cherfoneuse, sit. between 8 and 11 deg. of E. lon. and between 55 and 58 deg. of N. lat. bounded by the Cattegat sea, which separates it from Norway on the N. by the same sea which divides it from the Danish islands and Sweden, on the E. by Holstein on the S. and by the German ocean on the W. and is divided into N. and S. Jutland, on the S. usually called Sleswic; the whole about 180 m. in length from N. to S. and 90 m. in breadth, from E. to W. The soil of N. Jutland is not very fruitful; however, they have corn enough for themselves, and abound in cattle, which they sell lean in Germany, and the Netherlands, where they thrive extremely. Sleswic is more fruitful in corn, horses, and other cattle, with which they furnish the countries to the southward of them. The country is well situated for a foreign trade, and has excellent harbours, but they want stock to

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traffic with. N. Jutland is entirely under the dominion of the K. of Denmark, but the D. of Holstein has the joint dominion of part of Sleswic with him, and in some great towns and territories of Sleswic, each of them has a distinct dominion. The D. of Holstein's capital in Sleswic is the city of Gottorp, which was the residence of Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer. From this country came the Anglo Saxons, who conquered England in the 5th century.

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KACKERLACKS, inhabitants of an island to the E. of Ternate, in the E. Indies. Some voyagers pretend that they see better by night than by day, and that, in the day-time, they always keep their eyes half shut.

KAFFA. See **CAFFA**.

KAIRO. See **CAIRO**.

KAKENHAUSEN, E. lon. 26. 15. lat. 57. a town of Livonia, sit. on the river Dwina, 46 m. E. of Riga; subject to Russia.

KAMTSCHATKA, a large peninsula, in the extremity of Asia, to the North-east, and is sit. between a gulph of the same name and the sea of Japan, at the eastern boundary of the Russian empire. Neither the Russians nor the natives have either corn or cattle, but they have dogs which serve to carry things from one place to another, and whose skins afford them cloathing. They live upon fish, carrot, and beans, and have some game. The people, who are subject to Russia, pay their tribute in furs. They are a very barbarous people, and have as barbarous customs; for when a person falls sick of any distemper, he is deserted, and exposed in the wood to perish. Likewise, if a mother is brought to bed of twins, they stifle one of them as soon as born. It is supposed those who inhabit the south part of this peninsula, are colonies from Japan; for they are more civilized

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than those of the North. However, that country, as yet, is known very imperfectly. In the publication of Capt. Cooke's voyages, the Public may be better informed of this part of the world.

KALLINGBURG. See **CALLENBURG**.

KALISH, E. lon. 18. lat. 52. 20. cap. of the pal. of Kalish, in Great Poland, sit. 110 m. W. of Warsaw.

KAMINECK, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 49. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Upper Podolia, and Palatinate of Kamineck, sit. on the frontiers of Moldavia, in Turkey, 20 m. N. of Choczim, and 125 m. S. E. of Limburg.

KANDA. See **CANDY**.

KANISHIA, E. lon. 17. 36. lat. 47. sit. on the river Drave, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, 100 miles S. W. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria.

KONOF, or Kaniow, E. lon. 32. lat. 50. a town of Russia, sit. on the river Nieper in the Ukraine, 70 m. S. E. of Kiow; sub. to Russia.

KANTON. See **CANTON**.

KARGAPOL, E. lon. 37. lat. 63. a town of Russia, in the province of Dwina, sit. 120 m. S. W. of Archangel. It is cap. of a small territory of the same name.

KARS. See **CARS**.

KASBIN. See **CASBIN**.

KASHAN. See **CASHAN**.

KASSAMBAZAR, E. lon. 122. lat. 24. a town of the Hither India, in Asia, in the pr. of Bengal, sit. on the W. branch of the river Ganges, 70 m. N. of Huegly, where the English and other European nations have factors, and traffic with the natives for silks and calicoes.

KAUSBEUREN, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 47. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Wertach; an imperial city, 52 m. S. of Augsburg.

KEIL, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 48. 40. a strong fortress, sit. on the Rhine, in Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, opposite to Strasburg; subject to Austria.

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KEISERWAERT, E. lon. 6. 48. lat. 51. 20. a strong town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and d. of Berg, sit. on the river Rhine, 25 m. N. of Cologne; sub. to the Elector Palatine.

KELIA, or Kelianova, E. lon. 30. 25. lat. 45. 35. a fortress of European Turkey; in the pr. of Bessarabia, sit. on the N. channel of the Danube, where it falls into the Euxine sea, 290 miles N. of Constantinople, and 100 S. E. of Bender.

KELLINGTON, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 15 miles S. of Launceston, sends two memb. to parl.

KELLS, a borough in the co. of Meath, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Viscount to the English earl of Cholmondeley.

KELSO, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 55. 38. a town of Scotland in the shire of Mers, or Roxburgh, sit. on the N. side of the river Tweed, which divides England from Scotland, after crossing the river, about four m. to the southward of this town, 42 m. S. E. of Edinburgh, 25 m. S. W. of Berwick, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Here is the best trade in this part of the country, and a good market, with handsome houses round it. There is also a parish church, being the remains of an ancient abbey, founded for the Cistercian monks by king David I.

KEMPTEN, E. lon. 10. 27. lat. 47. 48. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Iller, 40 m. S. of Ulm; an imperial city, or sovereign state.

KENDAL, a market-town of Westmoreland, sit. 286 m. N. W. of London, and 14 S. E. Cockermouth. It is noted for its manufactories of cottons, druggets, hats, and stockings.

KENSINGTON palace and village, sit. in the cir. of Middlesex, 2 miles W. of London. This palace was purchased from the Finch family, by King William; but it

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is not remarkable for any thing but its gardens, which are laid out in a grand taste.

KENT, an English co. bounded by the river Thames on the N. by the ocean on the E. by Suffex and the straits of Dover on the S. and by Surry on the W. It is 58 m. in length, and 48 in breadth; contains 408 parishes, 31 market-towns, and sends 16 members to parl. Canterbury and Rochester cities are episcopal sees, but Maidstone is the county-town. It abounds in corn, fruits, and pastures, and has some iron-mines; but the lower parts are fenny and marshy, producing dangerous intermitting fevers.

KENY'S St., alias Irish town, a borough in the county of Kilkenny in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

KERMAN, E. lon. 56. 30. lat. 30. cap. of the pr. of Kerman, or Carmania, in Persia, in Asia, sit. 120 m. N. of Gombron.

KERMAN, a province of Persia, lying on the Persian gulph. Here are sheep, which, after grazing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off from their backs, and become as naked as pigs. The inhabitants drive a great trade with their wool.

KERPEN, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 50. 45. a town of Germany, in the pr. or cir. of Westphalia, and d. of Juliers, sit. 14 miles S. E. of Juliers.

KERRY, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, bounded by the river Shannon, which divides it from Clare, on the N. by Limerick and Cork on the E. by another part of Cork on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. the chief town Ardfert. It contains 84 parishes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parl. It is a mountainous country, but in some places there are good corn-fields.

KESROAN, a chain of mountain in Syria, which make a part of mount Libanus. It is one of

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the most pleasant countries of the East, as well on account of the goodness of the air, as its abundance of corn, fruits, and all the necessaries of life.

KESSEL, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 51. 25. a town of the Upper Guelderland, in the quarter of Roermonde, sit. on the river Maese, 6 m. S. of Velno, and 7 of Roermonde. It was ceded to the K. of Prussia by the treaty of Utrecht.

KESTEVEN, the S.W. division of Lincolnshire.

KESWICK, a market-town of Cumberland, 283 m. N. of London, on the Carlisle-road. It was formerly considerable on account of its copper mines; but now it consists only of one long street. Near this town is dug up great plenty of black lead, the finest in the world.

KEW, a village of Surry, opposite to Old Brentford, 10 m. W. of London. Here is a fine seat, which formerly belonged to Prince Frederick, father of his present Majesty, and to which his Majesty frequently goes.

KEXHOLME CITY, E. lon. 30. 25. lat. 61. 10. cap. of the pr. of Kexholme, sit. on the lake Ladoga, 87 m. N. of Peterburgh; sub. to Russia.

KEXHOLME, a pr. of Finland, in Sweden, bounded by Lapland on the N. by Rubiniński and the lakes Onego and Ladoga on the E. by Carelia on the S. and by Cajania or Savolaxia on the W. the E. part whereof is subject to Russia, and the W. to Sweden. In general, it is full of lakes and marshes, thinly inhabited, and badly cultivated.

KEXHOLM, or Carelogorod, a town of Russia, in a ter. of the same name, with a strong castle. It formerly belonged to the Russians; after which, the Swedes had possession of it for a whole century, but it was retaken by the Russians in 1710. Near it is a considerable salmon-fishery. E. lon. 30. 25. N. lat. 61. 12.

KEYNTON, or Kyneton, a town

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of Warwickshire, sit. 10 m. S. of Warwick, and as many N. W. of Banbury, near which the battle of Edgehill was fought, between K. Charles I. and the Parliament, on Sunday, October 23. 1642.

KIAM, a great river of China, in Asia, which rising near the W. frontiers, runs generally E. across the k. passing through the pr. of Suchen, Huquam, Kiamsi, and Nanking, discharges itself into the gulph of Nanking, a little below that city. It is a very rapid stream, and so deep, that the Chinese pretend they cannot fathom it.

KIAMSI, or KIANSI, a pr. of China, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Nanking on the N. by Chekiam and Fokien on the E. by Canton on the S. and by Huquam on the W. Here are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The arrack is excellent; but the province is particularly noted for its porcelaine.

KIDDERMINSTER, a market-town of Worcestershire, sit. 128 m. N. W. of London, on the road to Shrewsbury. It is well inhabited, and was particularly noted for woollen manufacture called Kidderminster-stuffs; but now carpets are made here, and woollen manufactures of various kinds, they having no fewer than 1000 looms employed. It has been very much improved of late, and has a good free-school and alms-house. The famous Richard Baxter, well known to the world by his writings, and an intimate companion of the celebrated judge Hales, was dissenting-minister here in the last century.

KIEL, E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 32. a town of the d. of Holstein, in Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, the residence of the D. of Holstein Gottorp, sovereign of this town, and of one moiety of the d. of Holstein; sit. on a bay of the Baltic, 50 m. N. of Hamburg, and 40 N. W. of Lubeck. There is a famous fair held here every year, about Epiphany.

KILBEGGAN, a borough in the

K I

county of W. Meath, in Ireland; sends 2 memb. to parl.

KILDARE, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by East-Meath on the N. by the counties of Dublin and Wicklow on the E. by Catherlough, on the S. and by West Meath and King's county on the W. It is 72 m. in length, and 24 in breadth; a rich and plentiful country; contains 100 parishes, 10 baronies, and sends 10 members to parliament.

KILDARE CITY, W. lon. 7. lat. 53. 10. cap. of the co. of Kildare, sit. 27 m. S. W. of Dublin; sends 2 memb. to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Fitzgerald, first peer of Ireland, as the only Duke.

KILGARREN, W. lon. 4. 21. lat. 52. 6. a market-town of Pembrokehire, in South Wales, sit. 30 m. N. of Pembroke. It is noted for plenty of salmon.

KILKENNY, a co. of Ireland, sit. in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by Queen's county on the N. by the co. of Wexford on the E. by Waterford on the S. and by the co. of Tipperary on the W. It contains 96 parishes, 9 baronies, 7 boroughs, and sends 16 memb. to parl. It is one of the best counties in Ireland, abounding in towns and castles, and is well supplied with all the necessities of life. This place was the chief seat of the Pope's nuncio in the year 1641, where they had a supreme council, in order to shake off the English government. The Protestants here suffered greatly in what is called the Massacre of Ireland.

KILKENNY, W. lon. 7. 15. lat. 52. 30. a city of Ireland, capital of the co. of Kilkenny, sit. on the river Neure, 54 miles S. W. of Dublin, and 25 miles N. of Waterford; one of the most elegant cities in the kingdom, sends two members to parl.

KIELALLO, W. lon. 8. 28. lat. 52. 40. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Clare, and pr. of Connaught, sit. on the river Shannon,

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10 m. N. E. of Limerick; the see of a bishop.

KILLMALLOCK, W. lon. 9. 12. lat. 52. 17. a considerable town of Ireland, in the co. of Limerick, and pr. of Munster, 20 m. S. of Limerick; sends two memb. to parl.

KILLYBEGS, a borough in the co. of Donegal, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

KILLYLEAGH, a borough in the co. of Down, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

KILLYNAULE, W. lon. 7. 34. lat. 52. 27. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary, and pr. of Munster, sit. 14 m. N. of Colomel.

KILLTEARN, a town of Ross-shire, in Scotland, remarkable for being the burial-place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the islands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his history.

KILLMORE, W. lon. 8. 28. lat. 53. 58. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Cavan, and pr. of Ulster, with a bishop's see, 3 m. S. W. of Cavan. This is one of the richest bishoprics in the kingdom.

KILMAC-THOMAS, W. lon. 7. 22. lat. 52. 7. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Waterford, and pr. of Munster, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Waterford.

KIMBOLTON, a market-town of Huntingdonshire, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Huntingdon; gives title of Baron to the Duke of Manchester.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a pr. of Swedish Lapland, bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the N. by Russian Lapland on the E. by the Bothnic gulph on the S. and by Torne Lapmark on the W. This province abounds with vast marshes, where these who enter are in danger of being stung by a worm, called by Linnaeus the *Furia Infernalis*. This creature, though it hath no wings, drops out of the air upon passengers, and enters the flesh, where it occasions such violent pain, that the person sometimes dies in a quarter of an hour.

KIMI-TOWN, E. lon. 23. 50.

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lat. 65. 30. cap. of Kimi-Lapmark, sit. on the river Kimi, 12 m. E. of Tornea.

KINCARDINE, W. lon. 2. 22. lat. 57. 5. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mar, sit. on the river Dee, 18 m. W. of Aberdeen. Also, another town of the same name, about 7 m. S. cap. of the co. of Kincardine, or Mearns.

KING'S COUNTY, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by Westmeath on the N. by the co. of Kildare on the E. by Queen's co. and Tipperary on the S. and by the river Shannon, which separates it from Galway, on the W. It contains 56 parishes, 11 baronies, 2 boroughs, and sends 6 memb. to parl. The chief town is Philipstown or Kingstown. It is not so rich as some other counties, nor is it so well inhabited. Many of its inhabitants suffered in the Popish massacre, in 1641.

KING'S, or Pearl Island, W. lon. 81. 35. lat. 7. sit. in the bay of Panama, in America; sub. to Spain, and is famous for its pearl-fishery.

KINGSCLEAR, a town of Hampshire, remarkable for having formerly been the residence of the Saxon kings. W. lon. 1. 14. N. lat. 51. 25.

KINGSTON. See **HULL**, in Yorkshire.

KINGSTON, W. lon. 77. lat. 17. 32. a port-town of Jamaica, in America, sit. on the N. side of the bay of Port-Royal; a town where most of the shipping of Jamaica load and unload their cargoes, consequently a place of good trade, and much resorted to by merchants and seamen. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692.

KINGTON, or Kyneton, a market-town of Herefordshire, 15 m. N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London.

KINROSS, W. lon. 3. 7. lat. 56. 15. a town of Scotland, cap. of a co. of the same name, which, with Clackmannan, sends one memb. to parl. sit. on the lake of Loch-Levin, 25 m. N. of Edinburgh.

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KINSALE, W. lon. 8. 20. lat. 51. 32. a port-town of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, and co. of Cork, sit. on the river Bandon, near the ocean, 14 m. S. of the city of Cork; being an excellent harbour, and a town of good trade; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Baron to the family of De Courcy.

KINTORE, a town of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, sit. on the river Don, 8 m. N. W. from Aberdeen, gives title of Earl to the family of Falconer. It is in the district of burghs with Banff, Elgin, Cullen, and Inverury, which send one member alternately to the British parliament.

KIOF, or **Kiow**, E. lon. 32. lat. 31. the cap. town of the Russian Ukraïn, sit. on the river Nieper, on the frontiers of Poland.

KIPJACK, **KIPSCHACH**, or **KAPSAC**, a large country, lying, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, between the rivers Jiack and Nieper. It abounds in corn and cattle, and is subject to a Khan, who governs several other provinces in Russia. The inhabitants are warlike, and it is the true country of the Cossacks.

KIRCHBURG, E. lon. 20. lat. 48. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Danube, 9 m. S. of Ulm; sub. to the house of Austria, with the adjacent co. of the same name.

KIRKCALDY, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 56. 10. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, sit. on the Frith of Forth, 12 m. N. of Edinburgh.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, W. lon. 4. 5. lat. 54. 38. a port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Galloway, sit. on a bay of the Irish sea, 60 miles W. of Carlisle, and 100 S. W. of Edinburgh.

KIRKWAL, W. lon. 25 min. lat. 59. 45. the cap. of the island of Mainland, and of the isles of Orkney and Shetland, sit. 35 m. N. of Dungsby-head, the most N. E. promontory of Scotland. It consists of one street; formerly had a castle, and has now a stately church.

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KISMISH, an island of Asia, in the gulph of Persia, about 30 m. in length, and 5 in breadth. It is well inhabited, fertile, and has been very remarkable for its pearl-fishery.

KITTS ST. See **CHRISTOPHERS**.

KLATTAU, E. lon. 13. 36. lat. 49. 25. a town of Bohemia, sit. 46 m. S. W. of Prague.

KNARESBOROUGH, a borough-town in the North riding of Yorkshire, sit. 18 m. W. of York; sends two members to parl. It is delightfully situated on the river Nid, on a rugged rock, where there is a castle. The place is also famous for its medicinal waters.

KNOCKTOPHER, a borough in the co. of Kilkenny, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

KOBAN Tartary, a part of Circassian Tartary, bounded by the river Don and the Palus Meotis, which divide it from Russia on the N. W. by other parts of Circassia on the E. by the Black sea on the S. and by the straits of Caffa, which divide it from Crim-Tartary, on the W.

KOEDACK, or **Kudac**, E. lon. 35. lat. 48. a town of the Russian Ukraïn, sit. on the river Nieper, near the frontiers of Little Tartary, 250 m. S. E. of Kiof.

KOLA, E. lon. 35. lat. 89. the cap. of Russian Lapland, sit. at the mouth of the river Kola, on a bay of the Northern ocean, 350 m. N. W. of Archangel, and 220 S. E. of the N. Cape in Norwegian Lapland.

KOMORRA, E. lon. 18. 22. lat. 48. 10. a town of Hungary, sit. on the river Danube, at the E. end of the island of Schut, 33 m. S. E. of Presburg; sub. to the house of Austria.

KONINGSBERG, E. lon. 15. lat. 53. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 32 m. S. of Stetin.

KONINGSBURG, E. lon. 21. 35. lat. 54. 42. a city of Poland, cap. of Ducal Prussia, and of the K. of Prussia's Polish dominions,

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fit. on the river Pregel, near a bay of the Baltic sea, 70 m. N. E. of Dantzick, being one of the most considerable port-towns in the Baltic. It has an university and a magnificent palace. It contains about 3200 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants.

KONINGSGRATZ, E. lon. 16. 15. lat. 50. 15. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the river Elbe, 52 m. E. of Prague, and 40 S. W. of Glatz; the see of a bishop.

KONINGSHOVEN, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 50. 26. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. 25 miles N. W. of Bamberg; the see of a bishop.

KONINGSTEIN, E. lon. 13. lat. 50. 55. a town and fortrefs of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Misnia, sit. on the river Elbe, 14 m. S. of Dresden. It hath a fort said to be impregnable.

KUR, the ancient Cyrus, a river of Persia, in Asia, rises in the mountains of Georgia, in Dagestian, and running S. E. by Teflis, passes on between Chirvan and Ganges, and uniting its streams with the river Arras, (the ancient Araxes) falls into the Caspian sea, S. of Baku.

KUTTENBURG, E. lon. 15. 37. lat. 49. 55. a town of Bohemia, sit. 30 m. E. of Prague, near which are silver and copper mines.

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LABOURD, a territory of France in Gascony, which makes part of the Basques, lying on the sea-side. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are said to be the first who went to fish for whales. Bayonne is the capital town.

LABRADOR, called also New-Britain, and Eskimeaux, a country in North America, sit. between 59 and 79 degrees of W. lon. and between 50 and 64 degrees of N. lat. bounded by Hudson's Straits and the Atlantic ocean on the N. by the same ocean on the E. by the

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river of St. Lawrence and Canada on the S. and by Hudson's bay on the W. a country where the natives hunt for furs and skins, which they sell to the French and English; but neither of these nations have made any settlement there. By the treaty of Utrecht, the greatest part of this country was yielded by France to Great Britain, with the coast of Hudson's bay, and the adjacent country.

LACEDEMON, now Mistra, E. lon. 23. lat. 37. 10. a city of European Turkey, in the peninsula of the Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, sit. on the river Eurotas, 30 m. N. of the Sinus Laconicus, or gulph of Colochine, and 60 S. of Corinth. Here are still the ruins of several magnificent Grecian temples, and the Platon or grove of plane trees, where the Spartans performed their wrestlings, races, and other exercises. Though Lacedemon was not so large as Athens, being only about 6 m. in compass; yet it equalled her anciently in power. There never was a city that surpassed Sparta in military glory. Their lawgiver, Lycurgus, was famous for wisdom. Through various vicissitudes of fortune, they, in process of time, became subject to the Romans. Between the Jews and Lacedemonians, being both descended from Abraham, there subsisted an alliance; as we find from the book of the Maccabees, and Josephus' history.

LACK, or Bischoff's Lack, the chief town of the district of Carniola, in the duchy of Austria. The country abounds in corn, and there are mines of iron and quicksilver. The town is remarkable for its linen manufacture.

LADGA LAKE, sit. in Russian Finland, has a communication with the gulph of Finland, by the river Nieva.

LADRONE ISLANDS, called also the Marian isles, E. lon. 144. and between 8 and 28 degrees of N. lat. These lie in the Pacific o-

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cean, about 8000 m. W. of Atapulco, in N. America, and about 1800 m. E. of Canton, in China. They were first discovered by Ferdinand Magellan, or Maglianes, a Portuguese gentleman, (employed by Charles V. Emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, to find a way to the East Indies by the W.) on the 6th of March 1510; he touched at the island of Guam, one of the most southerly of these islands, for water and fresh provisions, where the natives pilfering some of his goods, he gave them the name of the Ladrone or Thievish Islands. This island of Guam, lying in the road to the Philippine islands and the East Indies, is still most frequented by the Europeans; and the Spaniards have a little fort and garrison of 30 men. It is about 40 m. long, and 12 broad; the fruits are the same here as in the other countries within the Tropics; one sort of fruit we meet with no where else, which Dampier calls Bread-fruit, that grows on a tree like an apple-tree; as big as a foot-ball, within the rind is a white substance, like the crumb of a penny-loaf, without stone or seed in it.

LAGOS, W. lon. 9. 27. lat. 36. 45. a port-town of Portugal, in the pr. of Algarva, sit. 25 m. W. of Faro; where the English fleets, bound for the straits, frequently take in fresh water.

LAGUNES of Venice, are marshes or lakes in Italy, on which the city of Venice is situated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about sixty islands in these Lagoones, which altogether make a bishop's see. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

LAHOR, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Cassimere and Bankish on the N. by Siba and Jamby on the E. by Jengapour and Delli on the S. and by Multan and Attock on the W.

LAHOR, capital of the pr. of

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Lahor, E. lon. 75. 55. lat. 32. is sit. on the river Ravione, one of the streams which form the river Indus, 300 miles N. W. of Delli, and 800 miles N. of Surat. It is a large beautiful city, once the seat of the empire; but the palaces are running to ruin since the removal of the court. It is now the frontier of the Mogul's country against Persia, Kouli Khan, or the Shah Nadir, having added the pr. of Attock, and all the provinces of India, on the W. side of the Indus, to the Persian empire. At this city ends that magnificent walk of shady trees, which runs from the city of Agra to this place, being upwards of 600 m. a plantation of great use, as well as grandeur, in so hot a climate, as these trees screen travellers from the scorching sun.

LALAND, E. lon. 12. lat. 55. an island of Denmark, in the Baltic sea, sit. S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, 40 m. S. E. of Copenhagen. It is fertile in corn, especially wheat, with which it supplies Copenhagen and the neighbouring places.

LAMBESE, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 43. 40. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. 9 m. N. of Aix. The States of the province meet at this place.

LAMBEETH, a large village of Surry, on the South side of the Thames, opposite to Westminster. Adjoining to the parish-church, stands a palace belonging to the archb. of Canterbury, where he usually resides.

LAMEGO, W. lon. 8. 6. lat. 41. 15. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Beira, sit. a little S. of the river Douro, 70 m. N. E. of Coimbra. It has a strong citadel, and is the see of a bishop.

LAMPUSCUS, E. lon. 23. lat. 40. 12. a port-town of the Lesser Asia, at the entrance of the Propontis, opposite to Galipoli, in Europe, sit. 80 m. S. W. of Constantinople.

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LANCASTER, the county town of Lancashire, sit. on the river Lun, 233 m. N. N. W. of London, on the road to Carlisle; sends two memb. to parliament. It is a place of considerable trade, and remarkable on account of its antiquities.

LANCASHIRE, an English co. 70 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded by Yorkshire, on the E. the Irish sea on the W. by Westmoreland and Cumberland on the N. and Cheshire on the S. It contains 61 parishes, 27 market-town, and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is cold and sharp, but healthful. The soil in general is fruitful; and they have several lakes, or meres, which abound with an excellent fish called the Char, found no where else in England, except in Uller water in Cumberland.

LANCEROTTA, one of the Canary islands, 32 m. long, and 22 broad. A ridge of hills runs quite through it, which feed plenty of goats and sheep. The valleys are dry and sandy, yet produce some wheat and barley.

LANCIANO, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 42. 20. a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Abruzzo, sit. near the gulph of Venice, 85 m. N. E. of Naples; the see of an archbishop.

LANDAFF, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 51. 33. a town or rather a village of S. Wales, in the co. of Glamorgan, sit. near the Bristol-channel, 3 m. N. of Cardiff; the see of a bishop, on which account it has the title of a city.

LANDAU, E. lon. 8. 12. lat. 49. 12. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, and landg. of Alsace, sit. on the river Queich, 15 m. S. W. of Spire, and 14 W. of Philippsburg; sub. to France. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Munster.

LANDEN, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 45. a little town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Becke, 20

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m. N. of Namur, and 18 m. S. E. of Louvain. Here the French, commanded by Marshal Luxemburg, defeated the confederate army commanded by K. William III. the D. of Ormond being taken prisoner by the French, and the D. of Berwick made prisoner by the allies. It is computed, that upwards of 20,000 men were killed in this battle, which was fought July 19. 1693.

LANDNECY, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 50. 5. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. on the river Sambre, 18 m. E. of Cambray, and 17 S. E. of Valenciennes. Prince Eugene besieged this town, after his separating from the English forces, anno 1712; but the French defeating a part of his army at Denain, and making themselves masters of his magazines, he was forced to raise the siege.

LANERK, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 55. 40. a borough-town of Scotland, in the co. of Clydsdale, sit. on the river Clyde, 20 m. S. E. of Glasgow.

LANERK, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament for the shire, and the other for the burgh of Glasgow.

LANESBOROUGH, a borough in the co. of Longford, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament. It formerly gave title of Viscount to the family of Lane; and now gives the same title, and that of Earl, to the family of Butler of Belturbet.

LANGCHANG, E. lon. 101. lat. 20. capital of the kingdom of Laos, in the Further India, sit. 360 m. N. of Siam.

LANGLAND, E. lon. 11. lat. 55. an island of Denmark, in the Baltic sea, sit. in the strait called the Great Belt, between Zealand and Funen.

LANGON, a town of France, in Gascony, seated on the river Garonne, with the title of a marquisate. It is noted for its excellent wine. W. lon. 0. 10. N. lat. 44. 33.

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LANGRESS, E. lon. 4. 24. lat. 48. a considerable town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, capital of the co. of Basigny, sit. on the river Marne, 50 m. S. E. of Troyes. The bishop whereof is one of the 12 peers of France.

LANGUEDOC, a province of France, bounded by Lionois on the N. by the river Rhone, which divides it from Dauphine and Provence, on the E. by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees on the S. and by Guienne and Gascony on the W. The capital city whereof is Toulouse. It is 225 m. long, and 100 broad where broadest. It is divided into Upper and Lower; and in general it is a very fertile and pleasant country, producing corn, fruits, and excellent wine. There are iron-mines, marble-quarries, and Turkey-stones. A great deal of kelp is also made here, and the oaks produce the insect called the Kermes. It is also watered by several large rivers, viz. the Rhone, the Garonne, the Aude, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Loire. There are also a great number of mineral springs. The clergy are richer and more numerous here than in other parts of France, there being three archbishops, and 20 bishops.

LAODICEA, an ancient city of the Lesser Asia, sit. E. of Ephesus; now in ruins.

LAON, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 49. 37. a great town of France, in the pr. of the Ile of France, sit. 75 m. N. E. of Paris, and 25 m. N. W. of Rheims; the bishop whereof is a peer of France.

LAOS, a country of the Further India, in Asia, bounded by China on the N. Tonquin on the E. Siam and Cambodia, on the S. and by Ava and Pegu on the W.

LAPLAND, the most northerly part of Europe, is surrounded by the Frozen ocean on the N. E. and W. and lies between 10 and 35 degrees of E. lon. and between 65 and 72 degrees of N. lat. The N. E. part whereof is sub. to Russia,

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and called Russian Lapland; the N. W. part of it is subject to Denmark, and called Norwegian Lapland; and that part of Lapland which lies S. of these is called Swedish Lapland. But the limits of these divisions are not known, the people generally leading a wandering life, and having very few towns, but live in huts under the snow two thirds of the year. Here are very few animals or vegetables. The rein-deer is the most useful animal they have, which draws their sledges over the snow with surprising swiftness; his skin also serves them for cloathing, and his flesh for food. They hunt foxes, martens, ermins, and other animals proper to their climate, whose furs they sell to their southern neighbours. In Swedish Lapland, about Torne and the Bothnic gulph, they have mines of copper and iron, which the Swedes work. Their chief merchandizes are dried cod and other fish, and the skins of rein-deer; and they have also some furs. They are of a short stature, have large heads, blue eyes, short flat noses, and short, streight, coarse black hair, and are a rude and brutal sort of people. Instead of bread they make use of dried fish, which they reduce to powder.

LAR, E. lon. 54. 15. lat. 28. a town of Persia, in the pr. of Fars, sit. 370 m. S. E. of Ispahan. It carries on a great trade in silk; and the neighbouring country abounds with oranges, lemons, and very large tamerinds.

LARINA, E. lon. 15. 45. lat. 41. 50. a town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and pr. of Molise, sit. 60 m. N. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop.

LARISSA, E. lon. 23. 30. lat. 39. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Thessaly, sit. on the river Peneus, 60 m. S. of Salonichi, and 120 m. N. W. of Athens, or Setines. It is at present a large populous city, and is said to have been

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the place of Achilles' nativity; and here Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, resided; the see of a Greek bishop.

LAVAL, a town of France, and the most populous and considerable in Lower Maine, on account of its linen manufactures. W. lon. 0. 42. N. lat. 48. 4.

LAVAMUND, or **LAVANTMINDE**, E. lon. 15. lat. 47. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Corinthia, sit. 36 m. E. of Clagenfurt, at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Lavamund. It is the see of a bishop, and is subject to the archb. of Saltzburg.

LAUBUCH, E. lon. 14. 46. lat. 46. 20. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, capital of the d. of Carinthia, sit. 70 m. S. W. of Gratz, and 150 m. S. W. of Vienna; the see of a bishop.

LAUDER, W. lon. 2. 35. lat. 55. 46. a borough-town of Scotland, in the shire of Merse, sit. 26 m. S. E. of Edinburgh. This is the capital of its dale, the seat of a commissary, and is one of the burghs in the district with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and North-Berwick, which sends alternately one member to the British parliament. In its neighbourhood is a stately seat, but not large, belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, called Lauderforth. From the long valley of this name, on both sides of the river, the family of Maitland had the title first of earls, then of dukes, and now again of earls. The town of Lauder was one of the first burghs of Scotland that petitioned the union of both kingdoms, in the year 1707.

LAUMELIA, or the Laumellin, the S. W. division of the Milanese, in Italy, sit. 40 m. S. W. of Milan, ceded to the Duke of Savoy, (late K. of Sardinia) at the treaty of Utrecht, anno. 1713; together with the territory of the Laumellin.

LAUNCESTON, the county-town of Cornwall, sit. 41 miles W.

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of Exeter, and 213 miles W. of London; sends two members to parliament. Though this is stiled the county-town, the assizes are held alternately at Bodmin and this place.

LAUSANNE, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 46. 33. a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, sit. on the N. side of the lake of Geneva, 50 m. S. W. of Bern; an univ. and bishop's see.

LAUTERBURG, E. lon. 9. lat. 48. 55. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landg. of Alsace, sit. on the river Lauter, near the Rhine, 7 m. S. E. of Weissenburg. Here the Germans cast up lines to defend their frontiers against France, till Landau was taken, but now they are of no use to them.

LAUTERBURG, E. lon. 20. lat. 53. 30. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Royal Prussia, sit. 75 miles S. E. of Dantzick.

LAURENCE-KIRK, about 30 miles south of Aberdeen. It is situated in the heart of a fertile track of country, called the How of the Mearns, in the shire of Kincardine. In the year 1768, it consisted of six or seven houses, being a small village, or kirk-town. It is now a pretty large town, and many good houses in it, with adjoining gardens and lots of land, remarkably neat, and well cultivated.

The proprietor, well known in the kingdom of Scotland, grants to the settlers, leases of ground for house and garden, at the moderate rate of three-pence *per* fall, for a fixed term of one hundred years, but always renewable. This is looked upon as a substantial property, and a much better and more beneficial right than a feu, which (for this small landed interest) is too nice, troublesome, and expensive, both in the constitution and transmission of it. Feus are constituted by charters and infeftments, and are transmitted by conveyances to purchasers, and servi-

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ces to heirs; which require new charters and investments. These operations must be conducted by the costly assistance of writers, and often of lawyers: but a tack is a simpler right; every country-schoolmaster can frame or assign it. The heir succeeds to it without service. The settlers pay no rent for the first seven years. Many of them (besides the ground taken by perpetual lease for house and garden) have small farms, which is let to them for 21 years, and a survivancy to husband and wife. These farms never exceed the old Roman estual of four acres, which, if well managed, is reckoned highly beneficial to a tradesman; and that more is hurtful, and diverts him from his proper and more profitable occupations. The patron of this place has lately obtained the King's charter, by which it is erected into an independent burgh of barony, with right to fairs and markets, to be governed by one baillie and four counsellors. Every inhabitant who has a long lease, has a qualification to elect, or be elected. This little parliament is triennial. There are many good regulations for the government of the burgh, one of which must be mentioned, because it is singular. There is a fundamental and unalterable law, that, in the treasurer's account of public expences, no article whatever shall be allowed for entertainment in meat or drink, at making burgesses, or on any other pretence or occasion whatever, excepting that one guinea is allowed on the King's birth-day, and another on the birth-day of the founder. The public accounts must be exhibited annually. Any five burgesses may challenge them. The differences (to avoid law pleas), must be submitted to two justices of the peace mutually chosen; and, in case of variance, to the sheriff-depute for the time being. The linen-manufactory at present goes on well in this village; and there is an excellent bleachfield in the

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neighbourhood of it. A starch manufactory has lately been erected, and promises well.—In this instance we have exceeded the bounds of our Gazetteer, hoping that other gentlemen through the kingdom, will think it truly worthy of imitation.

LAWRENCE St. the largest river in N. America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from whence it runs a course of 700 miles to the Atlantic ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is so full of rocks and shoals, that it will not admit large vessels without danger, unless the channels are very well known.

LAWENBURG duchy, sit. in Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, is bounded by the duchy of Holstein on the N. and W. by the duchy of Mecklenburg on the E. and the duchy of Lawenburg, from which it is separated by the river Elbe on the S. being about 35 m. long, and 20 broad; subject to the elector of Hanover.

LAWENBURG city, E. lon. 10. 47. lat. 53. 35. a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Lawenburg, sit. on the river Elbe, 35 miles N. E. of Hamburg, and 15 N. E. of Lunenburg.

LAWINGEN, E. lon. 10. 29. lat. 48. 32. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. on the Danube, 20 miles N. E. of Ulm, and 90 miles S. W. of Houkset. Here the Duke of Bavaria fortified his camp, in order to defend his country against the British forces and their allies, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, in the year 1704.

LEA river, rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, runs S. E. by Wheat-hamstead in Hertfordshire, then E. through Hertford and Ware, then S. dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and afterwards Essex from Middlesex, falling into the Thames, a little below Blackwall. By this river great quantities of corn and

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malt are brought to London, out of Hertfordshire.

LEAGUES of the Grisons, are a part of Switzerland, consisting of three sub-divisions, viz. 1. The Upper League; 2. The League of the House of God; and, 3. The League of the Ten Jurisdictions. Each of them forms a sovereign independent republic, but were united for their common defence, *anno* 1437, and have a general assembly composed of the deputies of every province, like that of the States-General of the United Provinces; but more of their constitution will be found in the description of Switzerland.

LEAOTUNG, the most northerly province of China, in Asia, bounded by Chinese Tartary on the N. by the sea of Korea on the E. by the great wall, which separates it from the rest of China, on the S. and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China and conquered it. The inhabitants are more warlike, and less polite, than in the other provinces of China.

LEBRIXA, an ancient, strong, and pleasant town of Andalusia, in Spain, seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and great numbers of olive-trees, of whose fruit they make the best oil in Spain. W. lon. 5. 32. N. lat. 36. 52.

LEBUS, E. lon. 15. lat. 52. 30. a town of Germany, in the mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Oder, 43 m. E. of Berlin. The bishop's see was secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg.

LECCIE, E. lon. 19. lat. 40. 32. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. 16 m. N. of the city of Otranto; see of a bishop.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rising in Tirol, runs N. dividing Suabia from Bavaria, and having passed by Landsprug and Augsburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

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LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the river Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through the provinces of Guelderland and Utrecht, and uniting with the water of the Maes, falls into the German sea near the city of Briel.

LECHLADE, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. on the river Isis, where the river Thames first begins to be navigable, 77 m. from London, on the Gloucester road.

LECTOURE, E. lon. 52 min. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Condom; see of a bishop.

LEEDS, a town of Yorkshire, in the W. riding, sit. on the river Aire, 25 m. W. S. W. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London; where there is one of the greatest markets for woollen-cloth in the kingdom. Great quantities are bought up every week by the merchants, and sent into Russia, Germany, and other foreign countries. The town is very populous, and they employ all the villages in the neighbourhood in this manufacture.

LEERWICK, W. lon. 30 min. lat. 61. 20. a town of Mainland, one of the islands of Shetland, in the county of Orkney, sit. 130 m. N. E. of Caithness, in Scotland. These islands did belong to Denmark, but were ceded to Scotland, on the marriage of one of the kings of Scotland with the king of Denmark's daughter. Here the Dutch begin to fish for herrings annually, on June 24. and continue fishing to the end of August, or beginning of September, employing sometimes 2000 buffes in a season.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, in America. See **CARIBBEES**.

LEGHORN, or **LIVORNO**, a port-town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 43. 30. sit. on the Tuscan sea, 40 m. W. of Florence, and 150 m. N. E. of Rome. It has a commodious and secure harbour, but is so liable to be choaked up with sands, that the Great Duke's slaves are continually employed in clearing

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it; and with the sand they take up, they fill up the marshes about the place, which has rendered this city more healthful than it was formerly. Leghorn is a free port, which has made it rich and populous; merchants resorting hither from all nations. But if foreign merchants pay no duties, the inland duties are very high, nothing going in or out of Leghorn but the natives pay great taxes for. We import from hence silk, wine, and oil. This city suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1741.

LEICESTER, the county-town of Leicestershire, sit. on the river Soure, 99 miles N. W. by N. of London; sends two members to parl. Great quantities of stockings made in this town.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an English county, 33 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the S. by Northamptonshire, by Warwickshire and Derbyshire on the W. by Nottingham on the N. and by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire on the E. It contains 92 parishes, 11 market-towns, and sends four members to parliament. The air is very good, and the soil in the southern parts is fertile, but less so in the North. The country in general is noted for beans, and hence the inhabitants have got the name of *Bean-bellies*.

LEIGHLIN, a borough in the county of Catherloch, in Ireland; the see of a bishop. sends two members to parl.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N. St George's or the Irish channel on the E. and S. and by the provinces of Connaught and Munster on the W. The cap. city of the province and of the kingdom is Dublin. It is about 112 m. long, and 70 broad. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile. The chief commodities are cattle, horses, sea-fowl, and fish. It contains 11 counties, one archbishopric, 3 bishoprics, near 123,000 houses, 858 parishes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs. The

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inhabitants are more civilized than those of other parts, being chiefly descended from the English.

LEIPSIC, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 51. 20. a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and pr. of Misnie, or Meissen, sit. on the river Pleiss, 42 m. N. W. of Dresden. It is a rich populous town, has a very great trade, and a celebrated university; the High Dutch is here spoken in the greatest purity; sub. to the Elector of Saxony. This city was taken by the K. of Prussia in 1757. This city has a right to stop and sell all the merchandizes designed to pass through it; and the country for 74 miles round has the same privilege.

LEITH, W. lon. 3. lat. 56. a port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Mid-Lothian, one mile N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the port-town of that capital. It is governed by its own Bailiff, but sub. to the jurisdiction of Edinburgh. It is sit. on a river called the Water of Leith; which falling into the frith of Forth at this place, forms a good mole, or harbour, very much frequented. Here the passage boats from Kinghorn, on the Fife-side, come every tide, and return regularly, though above 7 m. over, and often a pretty rough passage.

LEMAN LAKE, sometimes called the lake of Geneva, that city standing at the W. end of it, is bounded by Switzerland on the N. and E. by Savoy on the S. and by France on the W. This lake is 60 m. long, and 12 broad, and, in some places, 400 fathoms deep, as it is said, abounding in a variety of excellent fish. It resembles the sea in the colour of its waters, and the storms raised in it; and in summer has something like a tide, occasioned by the melted snow, which runs into it more plentifully from the Alps (that surround it) at noon day, than in the morning and evening. The river Rhone runs through it, and brings with it a vast quantity of water in summer, when the snow melts, and then both the

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lakes and rivers of Switzerland are much higher than in the winter.

LEMBURG LEOPOLIS, E. lon. 24. 46. lat. 49. 51. a town of Poland, cap. of the pr. of Red Russia, 200 m. S. of Warsaw. It is pretty well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is situated on an eminence without the town. In 1672, it was besieged in vain by the Turks, but was taken by storm in 1704, by Charles XII. of Sweden.

LEMNOS, E. lon. 26. lat. 40. 3. an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, called Stalimelne, sit. 40 miles S. W. of the entrance of the Hellespont, or Dardenelles. It has a town of the same name, which is the capital of the island. This island produces both corn and wine, but wood and water are very scarce. Their greatest riches is a mineral, called *Terra Lemnia*, said to have a great many virtues; that it cures wounds, stops fluxes, expels poison, &c.; but these virtues are now justly accounted chimerical, by every judicious physician. The island contains about 75 villages, the inhabitants of which are all Greeks, and very industrious.

LEMSTER, or **LEOMINSTER**, a borough-town of Herefordshire, sit. 14 m. N. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London; sends 2 members to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Pomfret. It is of great note for its fine wool.

LENA, a great river which rises in Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, and running N. from lat. 55. 0. to 72. 0. falls into the Frozen ocean; by which river the Russians seem to have some expectations of finding a way to Japan and China.

LENCICIA, or **Lancicia**, E. lon. 19. 25. lat. 52. 10. a large town of Great Poland, cap. of the pal. of Lancicia, sit. 70 m. W. of Warsaw. The nobility of the pr. hold their diet here. The town is sit. in a morass, on the river Bura.

LEO St. E. lon. 12. 26. lat. 44. a town of Italy in the duchy of Urbino, and ter. of the Pope, sit. 15

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m. N. W. of Urbino; the see of a bishop.

LEON, W. lon. 6. 5. lat. 43. a city of Spain, cap. of the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Esla, 165 m. N. W. of Madrid. It is a large city, the cap. of the first Christian Kings of Spain, where seven of them lie interred. It is the see of a bish. suffragan of Compostella, and the cathedral is esteemed the most elegant building of its kind in Spain. This city was built by the Romans, in the time of Galba the 7th emperor of Rome, and was formerly much more rich and populous than at present.

LEON, W. lon. 91. lat. 12. a city of Mexico, cap. of the pr. of Nicaragua, sit. at the W. end of the lake of Nicaragua, and 20 m. E. of the S. sea, at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions earthquakes; which lake ebbs and flows like the sea. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has several monasteries in it, being the see of a bish. It was set on fire by the Buccaneers, anno 1648, for refusing to pay the contribution demanded of them. Dampier was among these Buccaneers, but had not the command of them.

LEONARD DE NOBLET St. E. lon. 1. 35. lat. 45. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Limosin, sit. on the river Vienne, 15 m. E. of Limoges. It hath a considerable manufactory of cloth and paper.

LEPANTO, E. lon. 22. 20. lat. 38. 34. a port-town of European Turkey, sit. on the N. side of the gulph of Lepanto, in the pr. of Achaia, or Livadia, sit. 40 m. W. of Delphos, 80 m. W. of the Isthmus of Corinth, 24 m. N. of the opposite shore of the Morea, and 10 m. E. of the strait or entrance of the gulph of Lepanto. The harbour is only 50 feet wide, and thus may be easily shut up with a chain. The city was taken by the Venetians, from the Turks in 1687, but was afterward evacuated, and the castle destroyed, in 1699, in consequence

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of the treaty of Carlowitz. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco; the wine esteemed equal to any in Greece, but is rendered very disagreeable to people not accustomed to it, by the custom of pitching the inside of their vessels. The ancient name of this town was Naupactus. Near this place the Venetians, under Don John of Austria, obtained a signal victory over the Turks, *anno* 1571. This city is inhabited by Grecian Christians, as well as Turks, and is the see of a bishop.

LERIA, or **Leira**, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 39. 40. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 60 m. N. of Lisbon, and 12 E. of the ocean; the see of a bishop; formerly the Kings of Portugal resided here.

LERIDA, E. lon. 35 min. lat. 41. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Segra, 100 m. W. of Barcelona. This place declared for King Charles, on the reduction of Barcelona, *anno* 1705, but was taken by storm by the Duke of Orleans, after the battle of Almanza, *anno* 1707; the garrison, which consisted chiefly of English, retired to the castle, and surrendered on-honourable terms, the 12th of November. It is an university, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tarragona.

LERINS, two Islands on the coast of Provence, in the south of France, 5 or 6 m. S. of Antibes; the one called St. Margaret, and the other St. Honorat. The former was taken by the English in 1746, but was retaken by Marshal Belleisle in 1747.

LESBOS, or **Metelin**, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 38. 30. an island of the Archipelago, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 60 miles N. W. of Smyrna, in the Lesser Asia. It is 50 m. long, and 25 broad, and produces corn, wine, figs, and oil. Its wines were much admired by Aristotle, Horace, and Strabo. Arion, who charmed the Dolphin with his music, is said to be a native of this island; Epicu-

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rus and Aristotle read lectures here; and Pittacus, one of the seven wise men, and Sappho the poetess, were natives of this island. Castro, the ancient Metelin, is the chief town, where a Cadi, or Turkish ecclesiastic, has the administration of the civil government, and an Aga of the Janizaries commands the soldiers. There are upwards of 100 villages in the island, one of them called Erisso, supposed to be the Erisus of the ancients.

LESCAR, W. lon. 35 min. lat. 43. 26. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and ter. of Bearn, sit. 42 m. S. E. of Bayonne; the see of a bishop.

LESKARD, or **LISKARD**, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 49 m. W. by S. of Exeter; sends two members to parl.

LESTOFF, or **Leostoff**, a market-town of Suffolk, 7 m. S. of Yarmouth, and 115 N. E. of London. It is seated on the sea-shore, and is concerned in the fisheries of the North sea, cod, herrings, makarels, and sprats; but the coast is very dangerous for strangers.

LESTWITHIEL, or **Loftwithiel**, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 38 m. W. of Exeter, sends two members to parl. This is one of the coinage towns for coining tin, and has courts belonging to the stannary. Formerly ships came up to the town, but now the channel is stopped up.

LETRIM, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Connaught. It contains 21 parishes, 5 baronies, 2 boroughs, and sends 6 members to parliament. It is a hilly country, abounding in rank grass, which feeds a great number of cattle. The chief town is Letrim, seated not far from the river Shannon.

LETTENLAND, or **Letonia**, the south division of Livonia, lying between the Baltic sea, and the pr. of Novogorod, in Russia; sub. to Russia.

LETTERE, E. lon. 15. lat. 40. 55. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Principate,

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fit. on the gulph of Naples, 16 m. S. of that city; the see of a bish.

LEVANT, the E. part of the Mediterranean sea, so called, bounded by Natolia, or the Lesser Asia, on the N. by Syria and Palestine on the E. by Egypt and Barca on the S. and by the island of Candia, and the other part of the Mediterranean on the W. The proper signification of the word *Levant* is the *East*.

LEVERPOOL, a market and port-town of Lancashire, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel, 17 miles W. of Warrington; a good harbour, and a rich, populous, trading town; sends 2 members to parliament. At the east-end of the town are several wet docks, with iron flood-gates, in which ships of great burden float at low water.

LEVEN, a lake in the county of Fife, in Scotland, in which there is an island where the unfortunate Queen Mary was for some time kept prisoner.

LEUK, a town of Switzerland, almost in the middle of the Valais, remarkable for its natural strength, for the assembly of the States which often meet there, and for its baths, whose water is so hot that it will boil an egg. E. lon. 7. 55. N. lat. 46. 12.

LEUTKIRK, E. lon. 10. 10. lat. 47. 55. a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. 35 m. S. of Ulm.

LEUTMERITZ, E. lon. 14. 25. lat. 50. 34. a town of Bohemia, sit. on the river Elbe, 35 m. N. W. of Prague; the see of a bishop.

LEWARDEN, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 53. 20. a city of the United Provinces, capital of the pr. of W. Friesland, sit. 66 m. N. E. of Amsterdam. It is an elegant city, was the usual residence of the Stadtholder the Prince of Orange; and here the States of the province assemble. There are navigable canals running through the streets of this city to the sea, and to almost every considerable town in the pr. whereby it has a brisk trade.

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LEWES, a very considerable borough-town of Suffolk, sit. on the river Ouse, 5 m. N. of the English channel, and 50 S. of London; sends two members to parl.

LEWISBOURG, W. lon. 61. 30. lat. 46. 50. capital of the island of Cape Breton, in N. America, sit. 160 miles N. E. of Annapolis, in Acadia, and 240 m. S. W. of Piacentia, in Newfoundland, taken from the French by the English, in 1744, restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, and retaken July 26. 1758, by the English, who demolished all the fortifications (except on the land-side). It was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763.

LEWIS island, W. lon. 8 deg. odd min. and between 58 and 59 deg. odd min. N. lat. lying 70 m. W. of the mainland of Scotland, and 20 m. N. W. of the isle of Sky, and is about 80 miles in length, and 41 in breadth. This island is exceedingly well situated both for the herring and cod fishery.

LEWIS, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant. It was taken by the French, in 1678, and restored by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is seated in a morass, and is rendered very strong by its sluices. E. lon. 4. 10. N. lat. 50. 50.

LEYDEN, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 52. 12. a city of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the old channel of the Rhine, near the S. end of the lake called Harlemmeer, 4 miles E. of the ocean, and 20 m. S. W. of Amsterdam. It is one of the most elegant cities in Holland, and the latest next to Amsterdam, and Rotterdam; but the air is bad, occasioned by the stagnation of the waters of the Rhine, part whereof form Harlemmeer, and the rest have found new channels, which go under the names of the Waal and the Lech. Those who have viewed this city nicely, observe, that there are in it 30 islands, 24 canals, 180 streets, and 95 bridges. There are several

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great hospitals, and an university, consisting of 2000 students; but there are only two colleges, most of the lads boarding in the town, and wearing no distinguishing habits; and as they have no exhibitions while they are scholars, so neither do they expect fellowships when they have taken their degrees. The schools consist of a large pile of brick building, three stories high; in the uppermost whereof, the ingenious Elzivir had his printing-room. Adjoining to the schools, is a physic-garden, where the professor of Botany reads lectures. Their professors never wear gowns but at lectures, and when they preside at public disputations. Their library is in great esteem for its MSS. and their theatre for anatomy, is said to exceed that of Padua, and Surgeon's hall in London; having a greater variety of skeletons, and mummies of all kinds. Learning was patronized here by the famous Scaliger, Wardner, Golens, Gravesand, and Boerhaave. This city is famous for being the birth-place of John of Leyden, a taylor by profession, who in 1534, set up to be a king. His followers were a kind of Anabaptists, who committed many outrages, but the year after, they were punished for their rebellion, and John himself was tortured to death. There is a considerable woollen manufacture in Leyden.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Hesse, and runs N. through the duchy of Brunswick, passes by Gottingen, Calenburgh, and Hanover, and discharges itself into the river Aller, at Batmar.

LEYTE, E. lon. 118. lat. 11. one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, separated from the island of Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. as it is from the islands of Bohol and Cebu, by another channel, on the S. W.

LHON river, rises in the landg. of Hesse-Cassel, and runs S. W. passing by Marpurg Wetzlar, and

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Nassau, and falls into the Rhine, almost opposite to Coblentz.

LIBANUS mountains, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. between Syria and Palestine, extending from Sidon and the Levant sea eastward beyond Damascus. These mountains are so high, that their summits are always covered with snow; but below are very fertile and pleasant valleys. They were formerly famous for their cedars, but scarce any of these now remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus, and Antilibanus; the latter of which lies on the south side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and inclose the country anciently called Coelo-Syria.

LIBYA, a great part of Africa, S. W. of Egypt, so called by the ancients.

LICER, or **LEGAR** St. E. lon. 55 minutes, lat. 43. 6. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. 35 m. S. of Thoulouse, and 17 E. of St. Bertrand; the see of a bishop.

LICH, or **LICHA**, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 50. 28. a town of Germany, in the landg. of Hesse, and county of Solms, sit. 18 m. N. of Francfort.

LICHTENBERG, E. lon. 12. lat. 50. 26. a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and mar. of Cullembach, sit. 20 m. N. of Cullembach. It is seated on a rock, near the mountain Vosges, and is looked upon as impregnable.

LICOLA, or **Lago di Licola**. See **LUCERNE LAKE**.

LIDD, a market-town of Kent, sit. near the English channel, 5 m. S. W. of Romney, and 73 N. E. of London; a member of the Cinque ports. On the east-side of it is a heap of stones, which they pretend was the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus.

LIDDESDALE, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Tiviotdale on the N. Cumberland on the S. E. and Annandale on the S. W.

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LIEFKINSTOCK, or *Liefkenstock*, E. lon. 4. 5. lat. 51. 25. a fortress of Dutch Flanders, sit. on the W. side of the river Scheld, opposite to Fort Lillo, 7 m. N. W. of Antwerp. Opposite to this fort the Dutch forced the French lines in 1703.

LIEGE bishopric, a ter. of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, (though by some reckoned a province of the Netherlands, being in a manner surrounded by them), is bounded by Brabant on the N. and W. by the pr. of Limburg on the E. and by the province of Luxembourg and Namur on the S.; the river Maes, or Mues, running along the S. E. confines to the bishopric, and dividing it from the province of Limburg. It is 72 m. in length from N. to S. and 27 in breadth from E. to W. and in some places 50 miles broad. A pleasant fruitful country, having extensive fields of corn, and a great deal of rich pasture and meadow-ground. There are also some mines of lead and iron, and quarries of marble; but it is most considerable for the great quantities of brimstone and vitriol which the country produces, as well as mineral waters, particularly near the Spa, or Spaw.

LIEGE city, E. lon. 50. 40. lat. 50. 36. the capital of the bishopric of Liege, in Germany, sit. on the river Maes, 12 m. S. of Maastricht, 30 m. N. E. of Namur, and 50 m. E. of Brussels, being about 4 m. in circumference; a populous, wealthy city; two branches of the river Maes, and other rivulets or canals, running through several of the streets, and forming little islands. No city in Germany or France can equal it in fine churches and convents: there are not less than 100 churches of all sorts, and a very numerous clergy belonging to the churches and monasteries; which are so pleasantly situated, and have such endowments, that the city is sometimes called the Paradise of the ecclesi-

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astics; and, among other religious houses, here is one of English nuns, and they have an university of great fame. The fortifications of the town are not very strong, being commanded by the neighbouring hills, but the capital is capable of making a good defence. The late bish. who was also Elect. of Cologne, put it into the hands of the French at the beginning of Queen Anne's war, but the Duke of Marlborough took it from them, *anno* 1702, and the French besieging it again, *anno* 1705, they were obliged to raise the siege by the same General, on his return from the Moselle. The magistrates of Liege pretend that it is an imperial city, or sovereign state; but they have suffered very severely for disputing the authority of their bishop, who is, in fact, absolute sovereign of the city, as well as of the bishopric. He is chosen by the 60 major canons, who are most of them of noble extraction. This bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical Princes of Germany, having within his diocese, 52 baronies, 18 walled towns, and 400 villages, full of people, with a revenue of 300,000 ducats, or nobles *per ann.* and is able to maintain a body of 8000 men, without oppressing his subjects, who are generally Roman Catholics. In March 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings.

LIERS, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 50. 41. a village of the bishopric of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, sit. 4 miles N. of Liege, and 10 m. S. of Maastricht, where a battle was fought between the allies, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French, commanded by Count Saxe, Oct. 1746.

LIESINA, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine, in which they carry on a

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great trade. It is subject to the Venetians. The capital is of the same name, is the see of a bishop, and has a fortress situated on the top of an inaccessible mountain. The harbour is good, and capable of admitting the largest vessels. It was attacked by the Turks, in 1500, but they were entirely defeated. E. lon. 16. 23. N. lat. 43. 30.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, runs W. through that county, into Kildare, and then turning N. E. runs through the co. of Dublin, and having passed by the city of Dublin, falls into the Irish channel a little below it.

LIFFORD, W. lon. 5. 45. Lat. 54. 47. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Donegal, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 24 m. N. E. of Donegal; sends two memb. to parl.

LIGNITS, E. lon. 16. 18. lat. 51. 16. a town of Bohemia, in the pr. of Silesia, sit. 28 m. N. W. of Breslaw; ceded to the Prussians in 1741. The Austrians seized it in 1757, but were driven out of it again in the latter end of that year. And near this place the King of Prussia defeated the Austrians under General Laudohn, twice, viz. August 15. 1760, and August 15. 1761.

LILLERS, E. lon. 2. 32. lat. 50. 38. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, 18 m. N. W. of Arras.

LILLO, E. lon. 4. 17. lat. 51. 51. a fortress of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, sit. on the E. side of the Scheld, 8 m. N. of Antwerp, and commands the navigation of that river.

LIMA, a pr. of Peru, in S. America, bounded by that of Quitto on the N. by the co. of Amazonas on the E. by the pr. of Los Charcas on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. being about 800 m. in length from N. to S. but not 400 broad in any place. There are several fierce and dangerous animals in this country; though it is observed, in general,

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that the wild beasts of America are less fierce than those of the Eastern continent.

LIMA CITY, or **LOS REYES**, W. lon. 78. S. lat. 12. 15. is the cap. of the pr. of Lima, and of the whole Empire of Peru; and is sit. on the banks of the river Lima, 6 m. E. of the Pacific ocean, in a fruitful plain, 50 miles W. of Cusco, which was the capital of the reigns of the Incas, or Indian sovereigns. The city is two m. in length, and one and a quarter in breadth, exceeding rich, and plentifully supplied with all manner of provisions, and, with European as well as Indian fruits. This being the only country between the Tropics, where grapes come to perfection, and make good wine; for here it never rains, but their vineyards and fields are watered by rivulets, which descend from the mountains of the Andes, and will ripen at any time of the year, if the waters are turned into them; whereas, in other countries between the Tropics, the periodical rains happening at the time the grapes are ripe, they burst, and will not make good wine. The buildings of this city are very low, seldom more than one story, and extremely slight, scarce ever covered with any thing heavier than reeds or matting; for, if they were more substantial, they would be in danger of being buried in the ruins of their houses, by the frequent earthquakes that happen here; and they have no occasion to provide against rain or stormy weather, their being neither rain nor storms to disturb them on this coast; but their earthquakes are very terrible; the city was almost overturned by them in the years 1586 and 1687; and almost destroyed again, by an earthquake, in October 1746. They would be too happy if it were not for such shocks; for the adjacent country is a perfect paradise, producing plenty of corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, and fruits; and the heat of

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the climate is constantly moderated by cool sea-breezes, or the land winds from the mountains of the Andes. This city was founded by Pizarro, the Spanish general, who conquered Peru in the year 1534, giving it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or the City of the Kings, because he laid the foundation on that day of the year when the Kings of the East made their presents to our Saviour; but it has changed this name for that of the valley in which it stands, viz. LIMA. The inhabitants of Lima are so rich, that when the viceroy made his public entry in 1632, they paved the streets thro' which he was to pass with ingots of silver. They are exceedingly debauched, insomuch, that it is difficult to find any of the nuns who are free of the venereal disease; and, if any one happens to rival a monk, he is in great danger of being stabbed, as these ecclesiastics carry daggers under their frocks.

LIMBURG DUCHY, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded by the d. of Joliers on the N. and E. by Luxemburg on the S. and by the bishoprick of Liege on the W. being about 30 miles long and 25 broad; consisting of good arable and pasture-land, with plenty of wood, and some of the best iron-mines in the Netherlands.

LIMBURG, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 50. 37. the capital of the duchy of Limburg, sit on the river Vese, 20 m. S. E. of Liege, and 18 S. of Aken, or Aix-la-Chapelle. It is strongly situated on a rock, almost inaccessible. This is sub. to the house of Austria; but the rest of the strong towns, viz. Dalem, Roldae, and Faguemont, or Fauconberg, are in the possession of the Dutch.

LIMERICK, W. lon. 8. 30. lat. 52. 35. a city of Ireland, in the co. of Limerick, and pr. of Munster, sit. on the river Shannon, 52 m. N. of Cork, and 100

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m. S. W. of Dublin; the strongest fortress in the kingdom. It was besieged by K. William III. in the year 1690, and though there was no army to relieve it, the garrison compelled the King to raise the siege. The English and Dutch forces invested Limerick again on the 21st of September 1691, and lost abundance of men before it; and when the town capitulated on the 13th of October following, the garrison obtained very honourable and advantageous conditions, being permitted to retire wherever they thought fit; and all the Roman Catholics in the kingdom were tolerated in the free exercise of their religion by these articles; it sends two members to parl. gives title of Viscount to James Hamilton, Earl of Clanbrazil; and is the see of a bishop, in conjunction with Ardfort and Aghadoe.

LIMERICK, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, 84 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Shannon, on the W. by the ocean, on the S. by the counties of Cork and Kerry, and on the E. by that of Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parl. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, tho' the western parts are mountainous.

LIMMINGTON, or Lymington, a borough-town of Hampshire, sit. on a bay of the English channel, opposite to Yarmouth, in the isle of Wight, 14 m. S. W. of Southampton; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Portsmouth. There are great salt-works in the neighbourhood of this town.

LIMOGES, E. lon. 1. 22. lat. 42. 52. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, cap. of the ter. of the Limosin, sit. on the river Vienne, 100 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux; a large populous town, and the see of a bishop. It is a great trading place, and its horses are in great esteem. The territory is divided into the Upper and

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Lower Limosin; the former of which is cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chestnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, but the principal commodities are black cattle and horses.

LINCOLN, W. lon. 27. min. lat. 35. 16. the capital city of the co. of Lincoln, sit. on the river Witham, 135 m. N. of London. It was anciently one of the greatest cities in England; but is not very considerable at present, though it is a county of itself, the see of a bishop, and the diocese is still the largest in England. From this city the family of Clinton takes the title of Earl; and it sends two members to parliament. It has a territory about the city subject to it.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a co. of England, 75 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, bounded by the German ocean on the E. by Nottingham on the W. by Yorkshire on the N. and on the S. by Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It contains 631 parishes, 31 market towns, and sends 12 members to parl. It is divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; the air of which last is unwholesome and foggy, by reason of the fens and marshes. The soil of the N. and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pastures. The E. and S. parts are not so proper for corn, but they supply fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese.

LINDENFELS, or Lindenfeld, E. lon. 8. 47. lat. 49. 41. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 17 m. N. of Heidelberg.

LINDKOPING, E. lon. 16. lat. 58. 20. a town of Sweden, sit. in the pr. of E. Gothland, 39 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

LINDOW, or Lindaw, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 47. 38. a city of Ger-

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many, in the cir. of Suabia, and ter. of the Algow, sit. on a little island at the end of the lake Constance, 30 m. S. E. of Constance. Here is a famous abbey of Canonesses; and the abbeſs is a Princess of the Empire.

LINDSEY, the N. division of Lincolnshire, from whence the family of Bertie take the title of Marquis.

LINGEN, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 52. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, cap. of the co. of Lingen, sit. on the river Ems, 37 m. N. of Munster.

LINLITHGOW, the capital of the shire of the same name, in West Lothian, in the S. of Scotland; which, along with Lanerk, Selkirk, and Peebles, sends one member to the British parliament. The palace has been a magnificent structure, begun by former kings of Scotland, and finished by James VI. It is at present much in disrepair. This town gave the title of Earl to the Livingston family, who were hereditary keepers of the palace, and had the title of Hereditary constable of Blackness-castle. The last earl of Linlithgow and Calendar, forfeited it in the year 1716. The earl of Moray, who was regent of Scotland in the minority of his grand-nephew James VI. was murdered here, by a musket bullet which one James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh shot at him, out of a window, as he was riding through the town.

LINTS, E. lon. 14. 33. lat. 48. 16. a city of Germany, in the circle of Austria, cap. of the Upper Austria, sit. on the river Danube, 105 m. W. of Vienna. It is a very elegant city, to which the Austrian family and the nobility usually retire in the summer-season. Here is a hall where the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and they have several manufactories, particularly gunpowder, of which they make a

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great deal. The French became masters of it in 1741, but the Austrians retook it in 1742.

LIONS, capital of the Lionois, in France, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soane. See **LYONS**.

LIPARI ISLANDS, (seven in number) sit. in the Mediterranean, 40 miles N. of Sicily, between 13 and 16 degrees of E. lon. and in 39 degrees of N. lat. subject to Naples. These islands were called by the ancients *Æolia* and *Vulcania*, feigned by the poets to be the seats of Vulcan and *Æolus*, two of them, *viz.* Stromboli and Hiera, being volcanoes, whose flames are seen a great way at sea.

LIPPA, E. lon. 22. lat. 36. 10. a town of the bannat of Temeswar, in Hungary, sit. on the river Merish, 16 m. N. of Temeswar, and 45 m. E. of Segedin. It was taken by the Turks in 1532, and was retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1691, who abandoned it again in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, which rises at Lisburg in Artois, and running N. E. into Flanders, passes by Aire, St Venant, Menin, and Courtray, uniting its waters with the Scheldt at Ghent.

LISBON, W. lon. 9. 25. lat. 38. 45. the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, sit. on the N. bank of the river Tagus, about 10 m. from the mouth of it, 80 m. W. of the frontiers of Spain, 300 miles W. of Madrid, and 830 S. W. of London. It is about 6 m. long, winding with the river, from which it rises with an easy ascent. It is surrounded only by a single wall, on which are 77 antique towers, of no great strength. There are 26 gates on the river-side, and 17 on the land-side; and it is computed there are 30,000 houses, and 200,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and steep, the town standing on seven hills, which makes it inconve-

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nient for coaches, therefore litters are much used. The houses of the citizens are very mean, with lattice windows; but those of the nobility are elegantly built with stone, and have large gardens belonging to them. There are 40 parish churches, besides the cathedral, and 40 convents of both sexes. There are several handsome squares; the finest of them has the King's palace on one side, and on another side the river, from whence they may see great fleets of ships at anchor, and others perpetually going in and out of that spacious harbour, which will contain several 1000 sail of ships, which may ride in the greatest security; and the city being viewed from the river, or the southern shore, affords a fine prospect, the buildings rising gradually from the river up the hills on which it stands. Nor is the prospect less entertaining, if we look from the town, where we see a river 3 miles over, underneath, and ships of almost every nation of Europe riding in it, and beyond, a beautiful country, intermixed with towns and villages. The ships ride in 18 fathom water in the harbour; but the entrance is difficult and cannot be passed without a pilot, which is indeed the case of most great rivers. There is no port-town of Europe that has a more extensive foreign trade, except London and Amsterdam; it is the see of an archbishop, has an university, and an inquisition, the ceremonies and cruelties of which are too absurd, and too barbarous to deserve a description in this work. Such was Lisbon; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1. 1755, and is not yet wholly rebuilt. The inhabitants observe a mediocrity between the levity of the French and the pride of the Spaniards. They are particularly obliging to the English. The liberal benevolence of the British, by a large sum to the distressed citizens on occasion of the above dismal catastrophe, with innumerable instances

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of British friendship for them, cemented the affections of the Portuguese to us; and it is hoped ever will.

LISBURN, W. lon. 6. 20. lat. 45. 31. a town of Ireland, sit. on the river Laggan, in the co. of Antrim, and pr. of Ulster, 7 m. S. W. of Belfast; sends two members to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the family of Vaughan.

LISIUEX, E. lon. 20 min. lat. 49. 11. a large town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the river Tonque, 38 miles S. W. of Rouen, and 27 m. E. of Caen; the see of a bishop.

L'ISLE, or Keisseil, in the French Netherlands, (called the island, from its standing in a kind of lake formerly; but the waters are now drained off,) is sit. in E. lon. 3. 9. lat. 50. 38. on the river Ducl, 25 m. N. of Arras, and 14 m. W. of Tournay; a large and populous city, cap. of French Flanders, beautifully built, and strongly fortified, as the English and their confederates found, when they took it in the year 1708. They lost a great many thousand men before it, and it was by a great good fortune they took it at last, after a siege of near 3 months. It was yielded to the French again at the peace of Utrecht, anno 1713, in consideration of their demolishing Dunkirk. The silk manufacture, and that of fine linen or cambric, are in great perfection here; and their camblets are much admired.

LISMORE, a borough in the co. of Waterford, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

LISMORE, one of the western isles of Scotland, formerly the residence of the bishops of Argyle. It is 8 miles long, and 2 broad, and the soil is pretty fertile.

LISSA, E. lon. 17. lat. 42. 50. an island of the gulph of Venice, sit. 70 m. W. of Ragusa, in Dalmatia, and 35 m. S. W. of Spalatto. It belongs to the Venetians, who have here a fishery of sardines and

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anchovies. It produces also excellent wine.

LITCHFIELD, W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 52. 48. a city of Staffordshire, sit. 119 m. N. W. of London, on the Chester-road. This city and Coventry have one bishop; it sends 2 members to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Lee.

LITHUANIA, a pr. of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, is bounded by Samogitia, Livonia, and part of Russia, on the N. by another part of Russia on the E. by Volhania and Polesia on the S. and by Prussia and Polachia on the W. being of a circular form, pretty near 350 miles over either way, and contains 8 Palatines, or counties. It is called the Great Duchy of Lithuania; and may, in some respects, be looked upon as an independent state, in alliance with Poland, being governed by its own peculiar laws and magistrates, tho' united under one sovereign, who is the titular head of both nations; for they are, in reality, both of them republics, and each of them sends their representatives to the Diet, or General Assembly of the States; and each of them has its distinct provincial diet, or assembly of the States; which enact laws for their respective subjects. It is a flat country, like Poland; the soil is not only proper for corn, but produces honey, wood, and feeds vast quantities of sheep. They have also excellent little horses, whose hoofs are so hard that they never shoe them; and the rivers produce great quantities of fish.

LIVADIA, a province of European Turkey, the ancient Achaia, is bounded by Thessaly on the N. by the Archipelago, or the Egean sea on the E. by the Morea, or Peloponnesus, on the S. from which it is separated by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia, and the isthmus of Corinth; and by Epirus, or Janna, on the W. the cap. city now Setines, once Athens.

LIVADIA CITY, E. lon. 25.

25. lat. 38. 40. sit. on the N. side of the gulph of Lepanto, 20 miles W. of the isthmus of Corinth. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, with which it furnishes all Greece.

LIVERPOOL. See **LEVERPOOL.**

LIVONIA, anciently a pr. of Poland, since of Sweden, now of Russia, is bounded by the gulph of Finland on the N. by Ingria and Great Novogorod, on the E. by Lithuania and Courland on the S. and by the Baltic, or Livonian sea, on the W. being about 250 m. long, from N. to S. and 150 broad, and is usually subdivided into 2 parts; that on the N. called Eastania, or Eastland; and that on the S. Lettenland, or Letticia; the chief towns whereof are Narva, Revel, and Riga, all of them good harbours. It is a country fruitful in corn, with which it supplies Sweden, Germany, and many other countries. And as it is extremely well situated for a foreign trade, and abounds with commodious harbours, it has been contended for, for many hundred years, by the neighbouring nations, and sometimes possessed by one, and sometimes by others; so that the inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, Danes, Poles, Swedes, and Russians. Terrible were the calamities which this country suffered in the beginning of this century; for, while the Russians and Swedes were contending for the dominion of it, the Czar Peter the Great, doubting whether he should be able to maintain the possession of that part of the country he had taken from the Swedes, permitted the Calmucks, and other Tartars of his army, to commit unheard of barbarities. And at length, when the Czar had made an entire conquest of that country, observing the natives to be more inclined to their old masters, the Swedes, than to Russia, he compelled the natives to abandon their country, and drove multitudes of them in chains

as far as the confines of the Caspian sea; though the Czarina Catharine prevailed on the Czar afterwards to recal them, she being a native of the country, yet most of them perished before that edict was published. The Livonians also were afflicted by the plague and famine, and their country miserably harassed and laid waste before they were driven from it, and other Russian nations being introduced here, the Czarina now remains in the quiet possession of all Livonia.

LIZARD, a cape or promontory of Cornwall, sit. 15 m. S. of Falmouth, and 12 S. of Helfstone, from whence ships bound to the westward usually take their departure.

LLANBEDER, (the word **LLAN** signifies a church) a market-town of the co. of Cardigan in S. Wales, sit. 28 m. E. of Cardigan.

LOANDO, E. lon. 14. S. lat. 7. the cap. of all the Portuguese settlements in Angola, in Africa, sit. on a very small island near the coast of Angola. It is large and handsome, containing about 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles; besides which, there are great numbers of negro-huts; but they have no fresh water.

LOANGO, E. lon. 11. S. lat. 3. cap. of the pr. of Loango, in Africa, where the Negro King resides; but is subject to the Portuguese governor, with the rest of the inhabitants of that country. The soil is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet yearly; and there are many trees which yield palm-wine. The principal trade consists in elephants-teeth, palm-wine, copper, tin, lead, iron and slaves.

LOCHEM, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 52. 17. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Zutphen, sit. on the river Borkel, 12 miles E. of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications.

LOCHABER. See **LOQUABYR**, a co. of Scotland.

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LOCHES, E. lon. 1. 5. lat. 47. 10. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, and ter. of Touram, sit. 26 m. S. E. of Tours. In the choir of the collegiate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorrel.

LOCridA, or **Ocrida**, E. lon. 21. lat. 41. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Durazzo. The see of a Greek bishop.

LODEVE, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 43. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. at the foot of the Cevennes mountains, 35 m. W. of Montpellier; see of a bishop. Its manufactures in cloth render it very rich, but it is seated in a dry and barren country.

LOIRE, the finest river of France, rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, and running N. and N. W. through Lionnois and Orleanois, passes by Nevers and Orleans, after which it runs due W. by Tours, Angers, and Nantz in Britany, falling into the bay of Biscay, 40 m. below Nantz. The whole course of the river is computed to be about 500 miles.

LOMBARDY kingdom, comprehending almost all the north of Italy, viz. Piedmont, Milan, most of the ter. of Venice, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and some other provinces. It was erected by the Longobards, or Lombards, a German nation, on the decline of the Roman Empire, their first King, Albion, began his reign anno 568, and was succeeded by 21 princes of his family, who remained masters of it near 200 years; but Astulphus, the last king, being at war with the Pope, and laying siege to Rome, Pepin, king of France, came to the assistance of his Holiness, and raised the siege; and Charlemain, the son of Pepin, put an end to the kingdom of the Lombards, about the year 760, and laid the foundation of a new empire, which comprehended Germany, France, Italy, and part of Spain.

LOMBRES, E. lon. 58 min. lat. 43. 30. a town of France, in the

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pr. of Gascony, sit. on the river Save, 20 m. S. E. of Auch; see of a bishop.

LOMOND, a lake in the shire or co. of Dumbarton, in Scotland, formerly called Lenox. It is near 24 m. long, and, in some places, near 6 m. broad, there are about 30 islands in it, several of which are inhabited.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, where the first meridian is fixed in the present maps, lies in 51 degrees 30 min. N. lat. 400 m. S. by E. of Edinburgh, and 225 m. N. W. of Paris; 190 m. W. S. W. of Amsterdam, and 500 S. W. of Copenhagen; 660 N. W. of Vienna; 1360 N. W. of Constantinople; 690 N. W. of Madrid; 750 N. W. of Rome; and 334 S. E. of Dublin. The form of London, including Westminster and Southwark, comes pretty near an oblong square, 5 miles long, if measured in a direct line from Hyde park to the end of Lyme-house, and 6 m. if we follow the winding of the streets; and the greatest breadth is 2 miles and a half. The circumference of the whole 16 or 17 m. but impracticable almost, to measure it exactly, on account of its irregular form, and daily increase of buildings.

Much the greatest part of the town lies on the N. side of the river Thames; the body of it rising gradually up from the river, and standing for the most part, on an eminence; but the S. E. and S. W. parts of the town, and that part of it which lies on the S. side of the river lie low, and at spring-tides are subject to floods. There are no hills in the town, except that from the river, that to Holborn, and that to the cathedral of St. Paul, from the bottom of Holborn, and Fleet-street. The principal streets are generally level, exceedingly well built, and extended a very great length. These are inhabited by tradesmen, whose houses and shops make a much better figure than those of any other tradesmen in Europe.

People of distinction usually reside in large elegant squares, of which there are great numbers at the W. end of the town, near the court. And here stands the royal palace, which makes no great figure, but is situated in a pleasant park, where great numbers of people of the first quality resort in fine weather. But what contributes most to the riches and glory of this town, is the port, whither several thousand ships of burden annually resort from all countries; and where the greatest fleets never fail to meet with wealthy merchants ready to take off the richest cargoes. The number of people in the whole town are computed to be about one million. In the city of London properly so called, which is about 3 m. in circumference, there are 12,000 houses. In the parishes without the walls, but within the liberties, 36,320. In the parishes which lie in Middlesex and Surry, and are a part of the town, 46,300 houses. And in the city and liberties of Westminster, 28,000 houses. And as to the number of souls in each of these grand divisions, if we multiply the number of houses in the city of London by 8 and a half, we shall find there are 102,000. By the same rule, there will be found 308,720, in the 16 parishes without the walls; 393,550 in the 20 out parishes of Middlesex and Surry; and 240,805 in the city and liberties of Westminster. All which added together is 1,045,075 people in the whole town. Which calculation possibly may be something of the largest, but not much. London has scarce any wall about it which is visible. Its strength consists in the number of its inhabitants, which are computed to be one-seventh of all the people of England.

The city, and suburbs, occupy a greater extent of ground within these 20 years than they did formerly, having extended the buildings in many quarters, and opened a number of new streets.

The city is under good regulations, particularly with regard to beggars, lights, pavements, &c. It is governed by a lord-mayor, twenty-five aldermen, two sheriffs, the recorder, and common-council; their jurisdiction being confined to the city, and its liberties. Here is a cathedral, two collegiate churches, 3 choirs of music, 14 parishes, 69 chapels for the established church, 28 foreign churches, besides dissenters meeting-houses, of all persuasions, nearly equal to the number of established churches, reckoned 130; several Popish chapels, 2 Jewish synagogues, 13 hospitals, besides one for foundlings, 3 colleges, 27 public prisons, 8 public seminaries or free schools, 131 charity-schools in London, Westminster, and 10 miles round, 15 markets for flesh, 2 for live cattle, 2 herb markets, 23 other markets, 15 Inns of court for the study of the law, 27 squares, besides private ones, 3 bridges, a town-house, a royal exchange, a custom-house, 3 artillery-grounds, 4 pest-houses, 2 bishops palaces, 3 royal palaces. The usual fuel in this city is pit-coal, brought from Newcastle upon Tyne, and the bishopric of Durham, with some Scotch coals. It is calculated, that they consume annually 600,000 chaldrons, or 21,600,000 bushels. On that account the town always appears, at a distance, shrouded in smoke. It is well supplied with water from the river Thames, the new river, and the springs at Hampstead. London consumes annually above 700,000 sheep, 100,000 head of cattle, besides an amazing quantity of hogs, pigs, poultry, &c. &c. In the streets ply daily 1000 hackney-coaches. Here is a Royal Society, founded by Charles II. where there is an observatory, library, and museum. In 1751, they obtained a charter. The places for amusement in summer, are Ranelagh, Vauxhall, Marybone-gardens, Saddler's Wells, St. James's, and Hyde-park, &c. In

winter are plays, operas, balls, concerts, &c. London sends four members to parliament. In the Tower of London are kept the records and state-prisoners. It has an arsenal, with arms for 90,000 men, and at particular times a greater number. The bank of England is remarkably elegant, and began to be erected in 1732. The cathedral of St Paul is a very grand structure. It is 500 feet long, 250 broad in front, 340 high, has 500 steps to go up to the gallery on the out-side, 100 feet the diameter of the cupola or dome, in which is a curious whispering gallery, and 145 foot on the outside. A number of things are omitted with respect to this city, not being consistent with our present plan.

LONDONDERRY, W. lon. 7. 40. lat. 54. 52. an Episcopal city of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and co. of Londonderry, sit. on the river Mourn, near its mouth, 5 m. S. of the lake or bay of Lochfoyle, 104 m. N. W. of Dublin, and 50 W. of Carrickfergus, the capital of the province of Ulster, and county of Londonderry; rendered memorable by the long siege it sustained against the forces of K. James II. *anno* 1689, when he was in possession of almost all the rest of the kingdom; sends 2 memb. to parl. It is inhabited entirely by Protestants, and gives title of Baron and Earl to a branch of the Pitt family.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded by Donnegal on the W. by the ocean on the N. by Tyrone on the S. and S. W. and by Antrim on the E. It contains 38 parishes, 4 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 memb. to parliament. It is a fruitful champagne country.

LONDON NEW, a sea-port town of considerable trade in the province of Connecticut, one of the 4 provinces of New England.

LONDON-TOWN, a small in-

considerable place, near Annapolia in Maryland.

LONGFORD, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by the county of Leitrim and Cavan on the N. by Meath on the E. and S. and by the co. of Roscommon on the W. It consists of 6 baronies, and sends 10 memb. to the Irish parl.

LONGFORD, the principal town in the county of Longford; sends 2 memb. to parl. and gives the title of Baron to the family of Parkenham.

LONG ISLAND, belonging to the pr. of New York, in North America, lying between 71 and 74 degrees of W. lon. and in 41 deg. 30 min. N. lat. is separated from the continent of New York and Connecticut by a narrow channel, and is about 100 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing the three counties of Queen's County, Suffolk County, and Richmond County. Here is a fine plain in the middle of this island, to which they have given the name of Salisbury Plain; and having an excellent breed of horses, have races here, to which the gentlemen of New England and the neighbouring colonies resort, as the gentlemen of Old England do to Newmarket. The produce of this island is chiefly provisions, such as British and Indian corn, salted beef, pork, fish, and strong beer, which they send to the sugar-colonies, and receive sugar, rum, cotton, and indigo in return. They have also a whale-fishery, sending their oil and bone to Britain, and taking cloths and furniture in return. And their other fisheries are very considerable. Here Sir William Howe landed, and gave the Americans a great defeat, in 1776.

LONGINICO, E. lon. 22. lat. 37. 30. a town of the Morea, in European Turkey, sit. on the river Alpheus, 50 miles S. of Iepanto. This was the ancient Olympia, where Hercules instituted the Olym-

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pic games, held every four years; from whence the Greeks measured their time by Olympiads; which began A. M. 3228, *ante Chr.* 776.

LONSDALE, or Kirby-Lonsdale, a market-town of Westmoreland, sit. 25 m. S. of Appleby; gave title of Viscount to the family of Lowther, which title is extinct.

LOO, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 52. 18. a town of the United Provinces, in the province of Guelderland, sit. 8 m. W. of Déventer. Here the Pr. of Orange has a fine palace.

LOQUABYR, or Lochaber, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Inverness on the N. by Badenoch and Athol on the E. by Lorn on the S. and the Western ocean on the W. It is a mountainous country, and so barren that it does not produce corn sufficient for the inhabitants; but there are large forests, a few mines of iron, and good pastures. The sea, lakes, and rivers yield plenty of fish. In the eastern part are two large lakes, one of which has the same name with the county, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Irish sea by a long channel. The other is about ten miles long, and communicates with it by a channel three or four miles in length.

LORBUS, an ancient town of Barbary, in Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with fine remains of antiquity, and seated in a pleasant plain, fertile in corn. E. lon. 9. 0. N. lat. 35. 35.

LORETTO, E. lon. 15. lat. 43. 15. a city of Italy, in the mar. of Ancona, the Pope's ter. 15 m. S. of Ancona, 3 m. W. of the gulph of Venice, and 115 E. of Rome. It is a small fortified town, consisting of one street within the gate, and another without, but the richest in the world; for, according to Catholic tradition, the chamber of the blessed Virgin, (in which she was born, and was saluted by the angel, and brought up her son Jesus till he was 12 years of age) was brought by angels into Dalmatia, on the east-side of the gulph of Ve-

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nice, in the year 1291; but the people of that country, not expressing a due veneration for it, it was about three years afterwards, transported over the gulph into Italy, and at length, after various other removals, fixed at Loretto, and a magnificent church, the present cathedral, built over it, in the middle whereof it now remains, under the cupola. They also erected four walls of the whitest Carrara-marble to surround the holy chamber, half a foot distant from it. The chamber is 39 feet 9 inches long, 13 feet 3 inches broad, and 18 feet 9 inches high. In it is an image of the blessed Virgin, with a little Jesus in her arms, and a triple crown on her head, her whole person covered almost with diamonds and pearls, and round the statue is a kind of rainbow of precious stones, of various colours; all the ornaments, altars, and utensils in the place, being inexpressibly rich. The gallery, in which the treasures are lodged, is filled with gold, jewels, vessels, and ornaments more precious than gold; the votive donations of Emperors, Kings, Popes, and Princes, for many hundred years past; silver works are hardly thought worthy to be admitted here. There formerly resorted annually to this holy house, near 200,000 pilgrims; but their number is now greatly diminished. The time of the greatest concourse at Loretto, is from the beginning of May, till the middle of July; and in September, the 8th of that month being kept as the birth-day of the Virgin Mary. None of these pilgrims come empty handed, but contribute something to increase the treasure. Pope Sixtus V. first made Loretto a city and bishopric, and it is esteemed the most sacred place under heaven, by all good Catholics.

LORN, the N. part of Argyleshire, in Scotland, bounded by Lochaber on the N. Broadalbin on the E. by the rest of Argyleshire

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on the S. and by the sea on the W. It gives title of Marquis to the D. of Argyle, to whom it came by marriage with an heiress of a branch of the Stuarts, formerly lords of it.

LORRAIN duchy, once a sovereign state of Europe, which made part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, is bounded by the duchy of Luxemburg on the N. by Alsatia, the duchy of Deux-ponts, and the palatinate of the Rhine, on the E. by the county of Burgundy or French Compté on the S. and by Champaign, a pr. of France, on the W. being of a round form almost, and upwards of 100 m. over either way. The E. and S. parts of it are mountainous; the mountains of Vague separating it from Alsace and Burgundy; and on the N. W. are some uncultivated forests. The rest of the country has a fruitful soil, producing plenty of corn, wine, and excellent pasture. In their hills are mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron; and their salt-springs are so numerous, that they have yielded 200,000*l.* *per annum*. The chief rivers are the Maes, the Moselle, and the Sarte, which rise in the S. of Lorrain, and run N. thro' this country. It is subdivided into three parts, *viz.* 1. Lorrain Proper; 2. The Duchy of Bar, or, Bar le duc; and, 3. French Lorrain, consisting of the bishoprics of Mets, Toul, and Verdun; the last of which was confirmed to France by the treaty of Munster, *anno* 1648: The rest of Lorrain, which the French had possessed themselves of, was restored to the Duke, and confirmed to him by the Pyrenean treaty, *anno* 1660; but the French reserved a liberty of garrisoning some towns, and marching through Lorrain into Alsace when they pleased. And in the year 1670, Lewis XIV. seized on all Lorrain again, and kept it till the peace of Ryſwic, *anno* 1693, when it was restored to the Duke, except a few small towns. And it was agreed, that the fortifications

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of Nancy, the capital city of Lorrain, should be demolished. The French King, making himself master of Lorrain again, in the war with the confederates, *anno* 1702, was obliged to restore it to the Duke, by the treaty of Utrecht, or rather Rastat, *anno* 1714. In the last war between France and the Emperor Charles VI. which ended in a peace, concluded in the year 1735; one of the articles was, that the Duke of Lorrain should yield his country to France, at least that King Stanislaus, father of the Queen of France, should have the dominion of Lorrain, with the title of Duke during his life; and that after his decease, Lorrain should be united to the crown of France, and that the Duke of Lorrain, in consideration thereof, should be constituted Grand Duke of Tuscany, in Italy, after the death of the then reigning Grand Duke; which happened *anno* 1737, the Duke of Lorrain took possession of Tuscany. And upon the death of King Stanislaus, which happened in 1766, Lorrain and Bar became entirely subject to France.

LOTHIANS, three shires in the S. of Scotland, which are divided into East-Lothian, or the shire of Haddington; Mid-Lothian, or shire of Edinburgh, in which the capital of the latter name stands, being also the head city of the kingdom; and West-Lothian, or shire of Linlithgow.

LOUISBOURG. See **LEWISBURG**.

LOUISIANA, or New France, a country of North America, to which the French have given these names, bounding it with the river and lakes of Illinois on the N. Carolina on the E. the gulph of Mexico on the S. of which they have planted but a very small part, and indeed the W. part of this country belongs to the Spaniards, and the E. to the English, who, by their patents from the crown, are empowered to extend their

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plantations of Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, as far to the westward as they see fit; and accordingly, the whole country, on the E. side of the river Mississippi, was ceded to Great Britain, by the treaty of peace in 1763; and that on the W. side of the above river was afterwards ceded to Spain, 1764.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by Monaghan and Armagh on the N. by the Irish channel on the E. by Eastmeath on the S. and Cavan on the W. The chief towns Drogheda, Dundalk, and Carlingford. It contains 50 parishes, 5 baronies, and 5 boroughs; sends 10 memb. to parl. is 29 m. in length, and 13 in breadth. It is fruitful in corn and pastures.

LOUVAIN, E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 51. 45. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Dyle, 15 m. N. E. of Brussels, and 12 S. E. of Mechlin. They formerly made great quantities of cloth, inasmuch that there were 1500 weavers; but at present their trade is greatly decayed, and the town is remarkable chiefly for its good beer, with which it supplies the neighbouring places. The fortifications are not very strong, and yet it boasts of having never been taken, except by the French in 1746. Its university is esteemed the most considerable in the Netherlands, having in it 43 colleges with ample privileges.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the French King, in Paris, now running to ruin, the court not having resided there these many years.

LOWOSCHUTZ, E. lon. 14. 10. lat. 50. 30. a village of Bohemia, sit. on the E. side of the river Elbe, and famous for an obstinate engagement between the Austrians and Prussians in 1756.

LUBANSKER SEA, a lake in the S. of Livonia, near the confines of Poland, into which falls the river Rositta.

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LUBEC, E. lon. 10. 51. lat. 54. a city and port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, sit. on the river Trave, 10 miles S. W. of the Baltic sea, 40 miles N. E. of Hamburg, and 36 W. of Wismar. It is one of the Hans-towns, and is a rich populous city, pleasantly sit. and elegantly built, in which are 20 parochial churches, besides the cathedral. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates. The bishopric, or rather the lands of the bishop, has been enjoyed by Protestant Princes, ever since the year 1561, when the Lutheran religion was established here; and devolves as an appendage, or inheritance, on a younger son of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who is stiled Duke of Holstein-Eutin, from the place where he usually resides, 4 miles from this city. The present bish. is brother to the King of Sweden. The form of their government is aristocratical, none having any share in it but the nobility and persons of fortune; and their territories, which lie about the city, are about 60 miles in circumference, containing several towns and villages. During the flourishing state of the Hans-towns, the friendship of this city, their capital, was much courted by the powers of Europe, for they were able to fit out 200 ships of war, and could turn the scale to which side they pleased, in the wars between the northern Princes and States. They have still a great foreign trade, but ships of burden come up no higher than the town of Travemund, which lies at the mouth of the river Trave.

LUBEN, E. lon. 14. 25. lat. 52. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Lusatia, sit. on the river Spree, 37 m. S. of Berlin; subject to the Elector of Saxony.

LUBEN, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 51. 24. a town of Bohemia, in the pr. of Silesia, sit. 22 m. N. E.

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of Breslaw, seized by the King of Prussia.

LUBLIN, E. lon. 23. 15. lat. 51. 14. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, cap. of the pal. of Lublin, sit. 110 m. N. E. of Cracow. It is a trading town, much resorted to by foreign merchants. Two great courts of justice, for the whole kingdom of Poland, are annually held here.

LUCAR DE BAREMEDA St, W. lon. 6. 5. lat. 36. 40. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 48 m. S. by W. of Seville, and 24 N. of Cadiz. This is the port-town to Seville, great ships not going higher up the river; and it was the greatest port in Spain, before the galleons unloaded their treasure at the port of Cadiz.

LUCAYA. See **BAHAMA ISLANDS**.

LUCCA, E. lon. 11. 36. lat. 43. 50. a city of Italy, capital of the republic of Lucca, sit. on the middle of a fruitful plain, about 15 m. wide, near the river Serchio, 10 m. N. E. of Pisa, and 12 m. E. of the Tuscan sea; it is about 3 m. in circumference, surrounded by a wall and other modern fortifications, and the town as elegantly built as other Italian cities. This republic has been established about 300 years. The legislative authority is lodged in a senate of 200 Noblemen, or other merchants and tradesmen of ample fortunes. The executive power is administered by the Gonfalonier, or Standard bearer, the chief officer of the state, and a council of 9 members, who are changed every two months. All elections of officers are made by balloting in the senate, from whence it appears that this state is an aristocracy. The ordinary revenues of the state amount to 30,000*l. per annum*, and they can raise and pay 10,000 men on any emergency; but their greatest security was in the protection they received from the house

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of Austria, when they were insulted by the French and Spaniards, for adhering to that house, in the late wars in Italy. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword in the city. It is the see of a bishop, immediately subject to the Pope, and he officiates in the robes of an archbishop. By the diligence of the natives it has acquired the name of Lucca the Industrious. They have considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. Their olive oil is in great esteem, and they have plenty of wine, but little corn. The common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread, as they do in other parts of Italy. Their territory is about 25 m. long, and 20 broad, bounded by Modena, on the N. Tuscany on the E. and S. and the Tuscan sea, and the ter. of Genoa on the W.

LUCERA, E. lon. 14. 24. lat. 41. 28. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. of the Capitanate, sit. 65 m. N. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop.

LUCERNE, E. lon. 12. S. lat. 47. capital of the canton of Lucerne, in Switzerland, sit. on the lake Lucerne to which it gives its name, 30 m. S. W. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. It is an elegant fortified town, and stands upon a plain almost encompassed with mountains. Here is an organ of an extraordinary size, and the skeleton of a giant kept in the town-house.

LUCERNE CANTON, is bounded by Soleure on the N. by Zurich, Zug, and Underwald, on the E. and by the canton of Bern on the S. and W. being about 30 m. long, and 20 broad; its subjects are Papists. The country is well supplied with fish from the lake on which the capital stands.

LUCERNE LAKE, this lake supplies Lucerne, a canton of Switzerland, as also three of the other cantons, with plenty of fish, in great variety. Its extent in

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length is from south-east to north-west, and formed by the river Rufs, which comes from the canton of Uri, and appears again at Lucerne. It is almost in the shape of a cross, and very narrow towards the middle. It is full eight leagues long, and two broad. The depth is reckoned from 120 to 130 fathoms. On its sides are several high and steep rocks, which harbour wild goats and deer.

LUCIA (St) ISLAND, W. lon. 61. lat. 13. 30. one of the Caribbee islands, in America, sit. 70 m. N. W. of Barbadoes, and 21 m. S. of Martinico, being 22 m. long, and 12 broad, some part of it is hilly, but, in general, it is a rich soil, well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, and hath several good bays and commodious harbours. To this island the English of Barbadoes formerly resorted to cut timber, and furnish themselves with other necessaries; and the English looking upon themselves as proprietors of it, the crown of Great Britain has usually included it in the commission of the governor of Barbadoes; and in the year 1722, King George I. made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague, to plant it, and send colonies thither, who thereupon sent several ships to make a settlement there, under convoy of one of the King's men of war; but the French raised a superior force in the island of Martinico, invaded the island of St. Lucia, and drove the English planters from thence, who were thereby ruined, and the Duke of Montague lost all the expence he had been at in this expedition, amounting to 40,000l. However, the court of England did not think fit to resent the injury. The French, since the peace of Aix, have planted and fortified this island, which was ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1763, and has since been declared a free port.

LUCIA St, W. lon. 25. lat. 16. 30. one of the Cape Verde

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islands, sit. 450 miles W. of the continent of Africa. It is 23 m. long, and 12 broad.

LUCON, W. lon. 1. 6. lat. 46. 25. a town of France, in the territory of Poictou, sit. 17 m. N. of Rochelle; the see of a bishop.

LUCONIA, or **Manilla**, the chief of the Philippine islands, in Asia, sit. in the Pacific ocean, between 117 and 123 degrees of E. lon. and between 12 and 19 degrees of N. lat. 300 m. S. E. of China, and 160 m. S. of Formosa, being 400 m. and upwards in length, but of an unequal breadth, in some places 200 m. and in others not 100 broad. The country is not so hot as might be expected in this climate, being well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are several volcanoes in the mountains which occasion earthquakes, and variety of hot baths. The inhabitants of the island are a mixture of Chinese, Malays, and Blacks, the last inhabiting the mountains and inland places, and supposed to be the original inhabitants. Besides these, there are great numbers of Spaniards, Portuguese and Mestees, and a mingled breed, being compounded of all these. But the Blacks of these islands have long hair, and good features, and do not at all resemble the negroes of Africa; and there is one class of the inhabitants, who so little admire their native complexion, that they paint their skins; from whence they have obtained the name of Pintadoes, or Piets. **Luconia**, or **Manilla**, lies so happily between the rich kingdoms of the E. and W. that it has been esteemed the best situation in the world for a foreign traffic. For thither silver is brought from New Spain, or Mexico, and Peru, diamonds from Golconda, and formerly fine spices from the Spice-islands in their neighbourhood, which the Dutch monopolize at present; silks, tea, Japan and China ware, and gold-dust from

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China and Japan, and two large ships sail annually to Acapulco, in Mexico, returning loaded with silver, by which they make 400 per cent. profit. And no soil in the world produces greater plenty of all things necessary for food, as appears by the multitude of the inhabitants that subsist in the mountains, on what the earth produces spontaneously, or what they take in hunting; and in the sands of their rivulets they meet with plenty of gold-dust. The fruits of America, particularly the cocoa, or chocolate-nut, thrive as well here as in their native soil. The Spaniards have the dominion of Luconia, and almost all the rest of the Philippine islands; and their Viceroy acts as arbitrarily here as in any of their settlements, being at so great a distance from Spain, and it is one of the most profitable posts belonging to the Spanish monarchy. The ecclesiastical government is lodged in the archb. of Manilla, who has a great many suffragans under him; and the officers of the inquisition exercise their authority here, as in other Popish countries; only they suffer the natives, the Chinese, and Mahometans, to profess their respective religions. It was near this island of Luconia, that Mr. Anson took the rich Acapulco ship, the treasure whereof he brought to England, *anno* 1744. The city of Manilla, and port of Carite, were taken by the English, under Brigadier Draper and Admiral Cornish, in the year 1762; but restored to Spain by the peace of 1763.

LUDLOW, a borough-town of Shropshire, sit. on the river Tame, 118 m. N. W. of London, in the road to Montgomery, and 26 N. W. of Worcester; sends 2 memb. to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Powis. Here Samuel Butler wrote the first part of his Hudibras.

LUG, a river of Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, and, running S. through Herefordshire, passes by

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Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

LUGANO, E. lon. 9. lat. 46. a town of Italy, in the d. of Milan, sit. on the lake Lugano, 20 m. N. W. of Como; subject to Switzerland, and now deemed a part of that country, having been ceded to that republic.

LUGGERSHALL, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 12 m. N. of Salisbury; sends two members to parliament.

LUGO, W. lon. 7. 50. lat. 43. 5. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia; sit. on the river Minho, 60 m. E. of Compostella; the see of a bishop. In this town are some boiling hot springs.

LULA-LAPMARK, a pr. of Sweden, is bounded by that of Torne on the N. the Bothnic gulph on the E. Pithia-lapmark on the S. and Norway on the W.

LUND, or Lunden, E. lon. 14. lat. 55. 32. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of S. Gothland, cap. of the ter. of Schonen, sit. 17 m. E. of Copenhagen.

LUNDY ISLE, W. lon. 4. 50. lat. 61. 25. a little island in the mouth of Bristol channel, in the mid way between Devonshire and Pembrokehire in Wales, inhabited a few years since by one family only.

LUNENBURG DUCHY, a pr. of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lawenburg on the N. by the mar. of Brandenburg on the E. by the d. of Brunswick on the S. and by the d. of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. being 100 m. long, and 70 broad; part of it a barren sandy desert, another part of it covered with woods and forests; but has some fruitful lands near the banks of their rivers; however, it is generally a cold uncomfortable country; and the people esteemed the greatest churlish in Germany; but as it abounds in wild hogs, deer, and o-

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ther venison, the German nobility, frequently resort thither to hunt in the season. The duchies of Lundenburg and Zell, on the death of George William, the last Duke, *anno* 1705, devolved on the Electors of Hanover, his only daughter and heiress, and are now descended to his present Majesty King George III. as heir of the said Princess, and K. George I. Elector of Hanover, consort to that Princess, who was his first cousin.

LUNENBURG, E. lon. 10. 40. lat. 53. 38. capital of the d. of Lundenburg, sit. on the river Ilmenow, 45 m. N. of Zell, and 35 m. S. E. of Hamburg. The figure of the town is an oblong, and the circumference about 2 miles; the streets broad, and tolerably well built. At the salt springs near this city, great quantities of salt are made, which is the principal employment of the inhabitants, and brings a good revenue to the sovereign.

LUSATIA, a pr. of Germany, once a part of Bohemia; but is at present subject to the Elector of Saxony.

LUSITANIA, the ancient name of Portugal.

LUSSON. See **LUCON**.

LUSUC, or **Lucko**, E. lon. 25. lat. 51. a town of Poland, in the pr. of the Upper Volhinia, cap. of the pal. of Lucko, sit. on the river Stur, 180 miles S. E. of Warsaw; the see of a bishop.

LUTTERWORTH, a market-town of Leicestershire, sit. 11 m. N. W. of Harborough, of which parish the celebrated Dr. John Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, as well as professor of divinity in the University of Oxford. He died in the year 1385; but was dug up, and burnt for an heretic, 40 years after, in the reign of Henry IV.

LUTZEN, F. lon. 12. 57. lat. 51. 22. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, sit. 8 m. W. of Leipzig, and 8 m. S. E. of Merseburg. Here the Swedes obtained

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a victory over the Germans, *anno* 1632; but lost their King, the heroic Gustavus Adolphus, who being wounded, reconnoitering, was basely dispatched by a servant of his own.

LUXEMBURG DUCHY, one of the 17 provinces of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded by the bish. of Liege, and duchy of Limburg, on the N. by the river Moselle, which divides it from the archb. of Triers, on the E. by the duchy of Lorrain on the S. and by the river Maes, which separates it from the counties of Champaign, Hainault, and Namur on the W. being about 70 miles long, and 60 broad. The N. part of it has a fruitful soil; but the S. is encumbered with mountains, and the forest of Ardenne; and in their mountains are some iron mines. The States, whose concurrence is necessary to the making laws and raising money, consist of the prelates, nobility, gentry, and the representatives of the towns which are assembled annually by the governor of the Austrian Netherlands at Brussels. The French were possessed of this duchy many years; but were compelled to restore it to the house of Austria, at the peace of Utrecht, *anno* 1713, except the city of Montmedy, and a little of the southern territory.

LUXEMBURG, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 49. 45. the capital of the duchy of Luxemburg, is sit. 25 m. S. W. of Trieps, and 100 m. S. E. of Brussels, on the river Elbe, or Alsat. It is a small, but strong fortress, much improved in the fortifications, while it was in the hands of the French, by whom it was ceded to the Austrians in 1713.

LUYCK. See **LIEGE**.

LUZZARA, E. lon. 10. 10. lat. 45. 8. a town of Italy, in the d. of Mantua, sit. 12 m. S. of Mantua, sub. to the house of Austria. Here an obstinate battle was fought between the Germans on one side, and the French and Spaniards on the other, on the 4th of August 1702, wherein several thousand

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men were killed, and both sides claimed the victory.

LYBIA, was a name anciently given to all the coast of Barbary by some; but the proper Lybia was that part of Africa which lies W. of the k. of Egypt.

LYCAONIA, an ancient name of a pr. of the lesser Asia, of which Iconium now Cogni, is the capital.

LYCIA, the ancient name of a pr. of the lesser Asia, sit. on the Mediterranean, between Caria and Pamphilia.

LYDIA, the ancient name of a pr. in the lesser Asia, N. of Caria. This kingdom was once rich and fertile, being watered by finer rivers. Some of its mountains are celebrated, by Virgil and Galen, for excellent wine. The very rich Cræsus was anciently king of this country. The cities, and the country in general, have undergone the same melancholy fate with most of those that groan under Turkish tyranny; and since that epocha is, in most parts, uncultivated, and in some even desert. Its ancient cap. was Sardis; its other cities were Philadelphia, Thyatira, Trailles, Magnesia, Laodicea, Tripolis, &c.

LYME, a borough and port-town of Dorsetshire, sit. on the English channel, 24 m. W. of Dorchester, and 144 W. by S. of London; sends two members to parl. Here the D. of Monmouth landed with no more than 100 followers, in the year 1685, but, being joined by 5 or 6000 of the country people, caused himself to be proclaimed King, and attacked K. James's army at Sedgmore, near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire; where he was defeated, afterwards made prisoner, and beheaded.

LYNN REGIS, a port-town of Norfolk, sit. at the mouth of the river Ouse, on a bay of the German sea, 42 m. W. of Norwich, and 106 N. E. of London; sends 2 members to parl. and gives title of Baron to Lord Viscount Townshend.

LYONNOIS, a pr. of France, bounded by Orleanois and Bur-

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gundy on the N. by La Bresse and Dauphine on the E. by Langue-doc and part of Guienne on the S. and by another part of Guienne and Orleanois on the W.

LYONS, Lugdunum, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 45. 50. the cap. of the Lyonois, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soanne; 225 m. S. E. of Paris, and 45 m. W. of Chamberry in Savoy. Lyons consists of 11 parishes, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants. Next to Paris, it is esteemed a place of the greatest trade in the kingdom, being advantageously situated, and in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, Italy, and Germany; tho' some are of opinion, that Rouen has a more extensive foreign trade. It is a town of great antiquity, having been the seat of the Roman government in Gaul; and here are visible ruins of some Roman palaces.

LYSTRA, a town of Lyconia, a pr. of Caramania, in Asia Minor. It was the birth-place of Timothy. Here the apostles Paul and Barnabas were taken for Jupiter and Mercury.

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MACAO, or Mackaw, E. lon. 112. lat. 23. an island of China, in Asia, in the pr. of Canton, sit. at the mouth of the Ta, 70 m. S. of Canton. The Portuguese took possession of this island, and left a colony here, when they first visited this coast, and they have still a large town at Macao, but are obliged to submit to the Chinese, though the Emperor of China permits them to be governed by their own laws and magistrates.

MACASSAR, a large island, which lies E. of Borneo, in the E. Indies. See CELEBES.

MACCLESFIELD, a market-town in Cheshire, sit. 35 m. E. of Chester; from whence the family of Parker take the title of Earl. It is a large handsome town, and has manufactures in Mohair, twist, hat-

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hands, buttons, and thread. Of late there have been several small mills erected here.

MACEDONIA, a pr. of European Turkey, is bounded by Servia and Romania on the N. and E. by the gulphs of Salonichi, Contessa, and Thessaly, on the S. and by Albania and Epirus on the W. It is rich in divers gold-mines, abounds in corn, cattle, and venison; as also, in some places, wine and oil.

MACERATA, E. lon. 13. 37. lat. 43. 15. a city of Italy, in the mar. of Ancona, in the Pope's territories, sit. 14 m. S. W. of Loretto; the see of a bishop, and hath an university.

MACHIAN, E. lon. 125. (being under the Equator) a small island of the Moluccas, sit. 40 m. S. of the town of Gilolo, and 200 m. N. of Amboyna. It produces the best cloves; but the Dutch have usurped the dominion of this and the rest of the Clove-islands, which lie near it, and have three forts here, built upon inaccessible rocks, to defend their possession.

MACKERAN, or Makan, a pr. of Persia, bounded by the pr. of Sigistan on the N. the pr. of Tata, in India, on the E. the Indian ocean on the S. and the pr. of Kherman, on the W. The cap. town is of the same name.

MACOCO, a k. of Ethiopia, in Africa, lying to the E. of Congo, and S. of the Equator. It is but little known: however, the Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephant's teeth, and copper.

MACON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Maconnais, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its good wine; and for the councils that have been held there. E. lon. 4. 48. N. lat. 46. 20.

MACRO, or Macronissa, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Achaia, sit. 20 m. E. of Athens.

MADAGASCAR, or St. Laurence, is an island of Africa, sit. between 43 and 51 degrees of E. lon.

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and between 12 and 26 degrees of S. lat. 300 miles S. E. of the continent of Africa, and is about 800 m. in length, from N. to S. and generally between 2 and 300 miles broad. It abounds in corn, cattle, fish, fowl, and all manner of animals and vegetables that are to be found on the continent of Africa. Here are a great variety of hills, valleys, woods, and champaign, and it is well watered with springs and rivers; nor does there want good harbours, and yet not any European nation has thought it worth while to plant colonies here, it producing no merchandize that will bear the expence of so long a voyage, except Negroes, who are purchased here, as well as on the continent, by trading ships. But besides Negroes there are white men, and a tawny generation, upon the coast; who are descended from the Arabs, as is evident from their language, and their religious rites, having a mixture of Mahometanism, Judaism, and Paganism; but they have no molques or temples, or any stated worship.

The country is divided amongst a great many petty sovereigns, to whom the seamen that touch there give the title of Kings and Princes; who, making war on each other, as they do on the continent, sell their prisoners for slaves to the shipping which call here; taking cloathing, utensils, and other necessaries in return. European pirates frequently have their stations in the harbours of this island; among whom was Every, or Avery, so much talked of about 80 years ago, and to suppress whom five English men of war were sent thither. But these pirates seem to be as powerful as any of the princes of Madagascar, and bid defiance to their enemies, who come to attack them, either by sea or land. It was conjectured, the pirates would have formed a petty state in this island, having 6 or 7 sail of ships with them, on the N. E. parts of Madagascar, whither they used to carry the prizes they made in the In-

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dian seas, and fortified the avenues to the harbour, where they secure them; but what is become of them (whether they remain there, or have left the island) is uncertain. It was first discovered by the Portuguese, in the year 1492. The French have attempted to settle here several times, but have always been driven from thence.

MADEIRAS, are islands that lie in 18 degrees of W. lon. and between 32 and 33 deg. of N. lat. sit. in the Atlantic ocean 300 m. N. of the Canary islands, and 300 W. of Saltee in the empire of Morocco, in Africa; the largest of them called Madeira, or rather Mattera, by the Portuguese, from its being covered with wood. It is about 120 m. in circumference, and is nearly in the form of a triangle. It was first discovered by an English gentleman in 1344, and conquered by the Portuguese in 1431. The woods being burnt down, and the island made fruitful by the ashes, it was planted with vines by them, and produces incredible quantities of wine, which has that peculiar good quality that it keeps best in the hottest weather, and in the hottest climates, where other wines turn sour: and this is the reason they drink scarce any other wine in Jamaica, and the Caribbee islands. Funchal, or Fanchal, is the capital town. The other islands are exceeding small, and produce little wine. They were planted by the Portuguese also, and are still subject to that crown.

MADRASAPATAN. See **GEORGE FORT**.

MADRE DE POPA, W. lon. 76. lat. 11. a town and convent of the Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. on the river Grande, 50 m. E. of Carthagena; almost as much resorted to by the Catholic pilgrims of America, as the chapel of Loreto is by the pilgrims in Europe; and numberless miracles are said to have been wrought too by the Blessed Virgin, in favour of the Spanish fleets, and sea-faring men, which makes them very bountiful

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in their offerings at her shrine.
MADRID, W. lon. 4. 15. lat. 40. 30. capital of the pr. of New Castile, and of the kingdom of Spain, sit. almost in the middle of a large, sandy plain, surrounded with high mountains, 690 m. S. by W. of London, 625 S. S. W. of Paris, 265 N. E. of Lisbon, and 750 W. of Rome; being about 7 m. in circumference, without walls or fortifications, containing several grand streets, and spacious squares; the largest and most magnificent is that of a Placa Mayor, surrounded by stately uniform houses, 5 stories high, with balconies to every story; the whole supported by a cloister or colonade with arches: here their chief market is held, and here they celebrate their victories and successes by bull-fights; but their finest houses have only lattice windows. The nobility have no courts or yards before their houses, but they stand even with the street. There are 3 royal palaces at Madrid, called the Palace-Royal, the *Casa-del-Campo*, and the *Buen Retiro*. This city is seated in a large plain, and it contains upwards of 100 towers and steeples, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of it; notwithstanding which, it is a very uncomfortable place to live in, especially for strangers, and by no means answers the extravagant accounts of the Spaniards, who blazon its grandeur with great pomp. Provisions of every kind are remarkably cheap; but, it is said, neither tavern, coffee-house, nor news-paper, except the *Madrid gazette*, are to be found in the whole city.

MADRIGAL, W. lon. 75. 35. N. lat. 30. min. a town of S. America, in the pr. of Popayan, 120 m. S. of the city of Popayan; sub. to Spain.

MADURA, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by Tanjour on the N. E. by the Indian sea, which separates it from the island of Ceylon, on the S. E. and by the

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mountains of Balagate, which divide it from Malabar on the W. The Prince of this country is subject, or at least tributary to the Mogul. The inhabitants are Gentoos.

MADURA city, capital of the pr. of Madura, E. lon. 78. 23. lat. 10. 5. sit. 130 m. N. of cape Comorin, the most southerly promontory of the Hither India, 300 m. S. W. of Fort St. George, and 150 S. E. of Calicut. The natives are most of them Blacks. This city was besieged and taken by the English, for the Nabob of the Carnatic, in Oct. 1765.

MAESE, or Meuse river, rises in Burgundy, and runs N. through Lorraine and Champaign, into the Netherlands, having passed by Toul, Verdun, Sedan, and Dinant, and receives the Sambre at Namur; after which it runs N. E. by Liege, Maestricht, Venlo, and Grave, then W. to Gorcum; and having joined the Waal, runs W. to Dort, discharging itself into the German sea, between Brille and Grave-sande

MAESTRICHT, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 50. 50. sit. on the river Maese, 15 m. N. of Liege, and 35 E. of Louvain. The town, which lies on the W. side of the river, is in Liege; but the wycke and suburb, which is on the E. side of the river, is in Limburg; the whole is garrisoned by the Dutch; who have also the civil government of that part of Maestricht called the town, which is about 4 m. in circumference, and strongly fortified. There are 3 Dutch churches, but more of the Roman Catholics, who are most numerous. The Dutch took this town from the Spaniards, anno 1632; but it was taken from them by the French King, in person, anno 1673, who restored it again to the Dutch, by the treaty of Nimeguen, anno 1679; in whose possession it remains.

MAGADOXA, E. lon. 45. 15. S. lat. 3. capital of the ter. of Magadoxo, sit. at the mouth of the

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river of the same name on the coast of Anian, in Africa, 220 m. S. of Adea. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

MAGDEBURG duchy, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, is bounded by Brandenburg on the N. and E. by Anhalt and Helberstat on the S. and by the d. of Brunswick on the N. W. being 60 miles long, and 30 broad. It is divided by the river Elbe; the E. side whereof is great part of it forest, the W. a fruitful country. This duchy was an archbishopric, till the year 1648, when it was assigned to the Elector of Brandenburg, and converted into a Duchy, the revenue whereof is 100,000. *per annum.*

MAGDEBURG, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 52. 15. the capital of the duchy of Magdeburg, is sit. on the river Elbe, 70 m. W. of Berlin. In this city is an university, where Luther the reformer was educated.

MAGDELENA, a great river in S. America, which, rising near the equator, runs N. through the Terra Firma, and, joining its waters with the river Cance, obtains the name of the river Grande, and falls into the N. sea below the town of Madre de Popa.

MAGELLAN STRAITS, sit. between 66 and 74 degrees of W. lon. and between 52 and 54 deg. of S. lat. being upwards of 300 m. in length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, but of a very unequal breadth, being in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league; the land on both sides mountainous. These were discovered and passed by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, anno 1520, in his attempt to find a way to the East-Indies, by the W. which he effected; but being killed in the Molucca islands, his ship returned to the Cape of Good Hope, round Africa, and was the first that ever surrounded the globe. Adm. Drake passed them also in his voyage round the world; but ships that

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have gone to the S. sea of late years have passed round Cape Horn; in which they find fewer inconveniencies than in passing the straits. The countries hereabouts are amongst the most inhospitable in the world; being destitute of almost every necessary of life. The Spaniards had a fort here, but the garrison were all starved for want of provisions.

MAGGIORE LAKE, sit. partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons; being about 35 m. long, and 6 broad, the river Tessin running through it.

MAGNELONE, a lake in the S. part of Languedoc, in France, near the Mediterranean sea, and which runs parallel to it from the city of Agde to Aigues Mortes, being 40 m. long, and 1 broad.

MAHALEU, a handsome and considerable town of Egypt, and capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have the art of hatching chickens by artificial heat. E. lon. 22. 21. N. lat. 31. 4.

MAIDENHEAD, a market-town in Berkshire, seated on the river Thames, 28 miles from London, on the Bath road. It sends 2 members to parl.

MAIDSTONE, a county-town of Kent, sit. on the Medway, 36 m. S. E. by E. of London, and 9 m. E. of Rochester; sends 2 memb. to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Winchelsea.

MAIENNE, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of France, in Maine, with the title of a duchy; seated on a river of the same name. W. lon. 0. 35. N. lat. 48. 18.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which, rising on the E. side of the circle of Franconia, runs from E. to W. through that circle, passing by the cities of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort, and discharges itself into the Rhine at Mentz.

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MAINE, the N. W. part of the pr. of Orleans, in France, 88 m. in length, and 30 in breadth; the capital Mans. It abounds in corn, wine, flax, and cattle; and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, and mineral waters. Their pullets are excellent, and well known at Paris. Maine is also the name of a river of France, in the county of Maine, which rises at Lineres, on the borders of Normandy, soon after which it receives the Sarthe, and at length falls into the Loire.

MAINE, a British pr. of New England, in N. America, bounded by Nova Scotia on the N. E. by the Massachusetts Bay on the S. and by the province of New Hampshire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINTENON, E. lon. 1. 4. lat. 48. 33. a town of France, in Beauce; on the river Eure; it gave title to the celebrated Madam de Maintenon. It has a castle, a collegiate church, and priory, 5 m. from Chartres.

MAINLAND, the chief of the islands of Shetland, in the county of the Orcades, in Scotland. It is pretty fertile and populous, considering where it lies.

MAJORCA, a Spanish island, in the Mediterranean sea, sit. about 80 miles S. of the coast of Catalonia, and 100 m. E. of Valencia, and is about 60 miles long, and 45 broad. It is a mountainous country, but produces corn, wine, oil, and fruit, and has several good harbours. This was the chief of those islands called by the ancients Baleares, famous for their slingers. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors.

MAJORCA, E. lon. 2. 30. lat. 39. 40. the capital of the isle of Majorca, sit. at the bottom of a large bay, on the S. W. part of the island, and contains about 6000 houses, (surrounded by a wall and other modern fortifications), with about 10,000 inhabitants. It is the see of a bishop, and contains 22 churches, besides the ca-

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thedral. It has also a royal palace; a Captain-general resides here, who has the command of the whole island. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. Here is a university.

MAIRE-STRAITS, is sit. between Terra del Fuego, in S. America, and Staten-island, a passage to Cape Horn, which being discovered by Le Maire, obtained his name. It is little used at present, ships going round Staten-island, as well as Cape Horn, into the South sea.

MALABAR COAST, sit. on the S. W. part of the peninsula, in the Hither India, in Asia, is bounded by Viliapour on the N. by the mountains of Balagate on the E. and by the Indian ocean on the W. and S. being about 400 m. long, and 100 broad, divided among a great many petty princes and states, but tributary to the Mogul. There are several European powers that have colonies and settlements on this coast, from whence they import chiefly pepper.

MALACCA, the most southerly part of the Further peninsula of India, in Asia, is bounded by Siam (of which kingdom it is sometimes reckoned a part), on the N. by the bay of Siam and the Indian ocean on the E. and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from the island of Sumatra, on the S. W. being about 600 miles long, and generally about 200 broad; but in many places much less. The people of Malacca are more subject to the Dutch, who possess all the strong places on the coast, than to the K. of Siam, or any other power. The Dutch compel the people of Malacca to traffic with them on such terms as they prescribe, excluding all the rest of the nations of Europe from any commerce with the natives. The Malayan religion is a compound of Mahometanism and Paganism. They are reputed great sorcerers.

MALACCA city, capital of the country, is sit. in 100 degrees of E. lon. and 2 degrees 30 minutes N. lat. in a flat country, close to

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the sea. The walls and fortifications are founded on a solid rock, and carried up to a great height; the lower part of them washed by the sea at every tide; and on the land-side is a wide canal or ditch, cut from the sea to the river, which makes it an island. The inhabitants consist of Dutch, Portuguese, Chinese, Moors, Malaysans, and some Armenian merchants; but it is not a place of great trade at this day. It was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, *anno* 1640, when it enjoyed a flourishing trade, and was more frequented than any other town in India, except Goa; for here was the rendezvous of their shipping from China, Japan, and the Spice-islands; but the Dutch have removed their trade to Batavia, and make use of this fortress chiefly to command the straits, and keep the natives in subjection. The tawny people who inhabit this part of the country, and the neighbouring islands, are usually called Malays.

MALAGA, W. lon. 3. 55. lat. 36. 45. a city and port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Grenada, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, 66 m. N. E. of Gibraltar. It stands at the foot of a steep mountain, close to the sea, and is neither very large nor well built; but is considerable on account of its trade, its harbours, and the strength of its fortifications. Near this city, the English, and their confederates, the Dutch, commanded by Sir G. Rooke, obtained a victory over the French fleet, *anno* 1704; since which, the French have never attempted to dispute the empire of the sea with them; tho' the victory had been more complete, if the English had not spent most of their ammunition in taking Gibraltar, and the Dutch had not sent away part of their squadron to convoy their merchant ships.

MALAMOCCO, a little island and port-town in the Lagues of Venice, in Italy, sit. 5 m. S. of that city.

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MALDA, E. lon. 82. 30. lat. 24. 30. a town of India, in the pr. of Bengal, 'in Asia, sit. on the river Ganges. Here some European nations have their factors; sit. about 120 m. N. of Huegly.

MALDEN, a very ancient town of Essex, in England, where there are some remains of a Danish entrenchment still visible, and several antiquities have been dug up. There is a commodious harbour, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, coals, iron, brandy, wine, and rum, of which they import great quantities.

MALDIVIA, or **MOLDIVIA** islands, (sit. in the Indian ocean, 500 m. S. W. of the continent of the Hither India, and the island of Ceylon), are a great number of small islands, extending themselves from the first degree of S. lat. to the 7th degree of N. lat. They are generally flat, low land, surrounded by rocks and sands, and probably were planted by the Arabians, the people being of the same complexion, and of the Mahometan religion, governed by one sovereign. The channels between the islands are very narrow, and some of them fordable. They do not produce either rice, corn, or herbage; but the natives live upon cocoa-nuts, and other fruits, roots, and fish; they have little or nothing to barter with other nations, unless those shells called cowries, or blackmoors teeth, with which they abound; and these serve instead of small coin in many parts of India. These islands are very numerous, and so near each other, that their exact number was never known; but they are by some thought to exceed 1000.

MALLING, a market-town of Kent, sit. 6 m. W. of Maidstone. It is seated near Compherst-wood, and had formerly a nunnery dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

MALLOW, W. lon. 8. 35. lat. 52. a town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, and pr. of Munster, sit. on the river Blackwater, 17 m. N.

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of Cork city; sends two memb. to parl.

MALMESBURY, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 26 m. E. by N. of Bristol; sends 2 memb. to parl.

MALO ST, W. lon. 2. lat. 48. 40. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. on a rock in the English channel, surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a casway, 38 miles N. W. of Rennes, and 10 m. N. of Dinant. The harbour is one of the best on the coast, but of difficult access, and will not admit of large vessels. It is but an ill-built town, inhabited chiefly by sea-faring men, and, in time of war, by privateers; who made abundance of prizes in the war with England, in the reign of King William, which drew on them a bombardment, that did not, however, do them much harm. In June 1758, the English forces landed at Concale bay, near St Malo, and burnt and destroyed upwards of 100 ships under the cannon of St. Malo. As soon as the city-gates are shut, they let loose upon the ramparts 12 or 15 bulldogs, in order to prevent the garison from a surprize. It is 205 m. W. of Paris.

MALPAS, a market-town of Cheshire, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Chester, and 157 N. E. of London; gives title of Viscount to the earl of Cholmondeley.

MALPLAQUET BATTLE, anno 1709. See BLAREGNIES.

MALTA, E. lon. 15. lat. 36. an island in the Mediterranean, sit. 60 m. S. of Cape Passaro, in Sicily, and 200 m. of Tunis, in Africa. It is of an oval figure, 20 m. long, and 12 broad. It is a white, soft rock, covered a foot deep with earth, producing indigo, cotton, grapes, olives, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits; but they have not corn enough for their own use, nor make any wine, but import both from Sicily; however it produces plenty of pease, beans, and other pulse, melons, and garden stuff; and they have

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very good springs, but no wood, except their fruit trees. This island was successively subject to the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and the Romans; and the emperor Charles V. gave it to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, after they had lost the island of Rhodes, which they defended 200 years against all the power of Turkey. They were attacked in the island of Malta by Solymán, the Turkish emperor, *anno* 1566; but he was forced to abandon the island, after he had lost above 30,000 men in the attempt. The Knights formerly consisted of 8 several nations, but now only of 7; the English having withdrawn themselves on account of their superstitious rites. All the Knights are to be of ancient noble families, and legitimate. The grand crosses, or heads of each nation, are stiled Grand Priors, having each of them their convents of knights, and estates, in every Popish nation, appropriated to their maintenance, which are stiled commanderies. The Priors choose a Grand-Master, and are all subject to the Pope in spirituals, and depend also pretty much on those Princes where their lands or commanderies lie. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are engaged in a perpetual war with the Turks, Algerines, and other Mahometans. The Knights take vows of celibacy, chastity, &c. and as to matrimony, they generally keep their vow, but introduce, however, great numbers of Grecian women, who serve them in the quality of concubines.

MALTA, or Valletta city, E. lon. 33 35. lat. 35. 55. cap. of the island, consists of 3 towns, separated by channels, which form so many peninsulas of solid rock, rising a great height above the sea, and have secure harbours within them, capable of receiving whole fleets; and as the situation is strong, so no art is wanting in the fortifications to render it impregnable. The streets are spacious, and the

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houses built of white stone, hewn out of their rocks. Besides the city, there are in the island 26 parishes, and between 30 and 40 villages, containing 50,000 souls, of which one half are military men, and unmarried. Malta is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Palermo, in Sicily.

MALTON, a borough-town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Derwent, 24 m. N. E. of York; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Earl to the Marquis of Rockingham.

MALVA, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. in the middle of India, under the tropic of Cancer, sub. to the Mogul. Ratipoure is the cap. town.

MALVASIA, or Napoli de Malvalia, a city and port-town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Morea, cap. of an island of the same name, sit. on the Archipelago, 50 m. S. E. of Misitra, or Lacedemon, and 75 m. S. W. of Setines, or Athens. Among the ruins here are some remains of the famous temple of Æsculapius.

MAN ISLAND, situate in the Irish sea, in 4 degrees 5 min. W. lon. and between 53. 50. and 54. 25. N. lat. 35 m. W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 28 m. N. of Anglesey, in Wales, 10 m. S. of the coast of Galloway in Scotland, and 40 E. of the coast of Down, in Ireland, from whence the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may be easily seen at once. It is near 30 miles long, and 8 or 9 broad, containing 17 parishes; the chief towns Ruthin, Douglas, and Peel. The soil is good, consisting of arable and pasture, more than is sufficient for the subsistence of the natives; and the air is esteemed healthful, the people living to a great age. They are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish, and had a king or prince of their own; the last was the Duke of Athol, but are now united to the crown of England. Their staple commodities are wool, hides,

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and tallow; and they lie very advantageously for foreign traffic, but more so for the running of goods; which, it is presumed, was the reason of bringing them under the same laws as England, in relation to the customs. There is a bishop suffragan to York, stiled bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat or voice in the British house of Peers, tho' he performs every other office of a bishop, by ordaining priests and deacons. Castle-town is the metropolis of this island, and the seat of its government. This island, till very lately, belonged to the Duke of Athol. Reasons of state rendering it necessary for the crown of Great Britain to purchase the customs and island from the Athol-family, the bargain was completed in the reign of his present Majesty, by 70,000*l.* being paid to the Duke in 1765. The Duke, however retains his territorial property, though the form of its government is altered; and the King has now the same rights, powers, and prerogatives as the Dukes formerly enjoyed.

MANAR, E. lon. 79. lat. 9. an island in the Indian sea, in Asia, between the island of Ceylon and the continent; sub. to the Dutch.

MANCHA, a ter. of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, a mountainous country, sit. between the heads of the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir, the feigned scene of some of Don Quixote's adventures.

MANCHE, the French name for the English channel.

MANCHESTER, a very considerable market-town of Lancashire, sit. on the river Mersey, 182 m. N. of London. Here is one of the most considerable manufactures of haberdashery wares in England. Their velvets are lately come into great repute, and are much made use of for breeches. It sends no members to parl. but has the title of a duchy.

MANDERSCHEIT, E. lon. 6. 32. lat. 50. 20. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine,

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and Electorate of Triers, sit. 20 m. N. of Triers. It is the cap. of the co. of Manderscheit.

MANFREDONIA, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 41. 20. a port-town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. of the Capitate, sit. on the bay of Manfredonia, in the gulph of Venice, 100 m. N. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620.

MANGALOR, or Manguelor, E. lon. 75. lat. 13. a port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the Malabar coast, 150 m. N. of Calicut, and 340 m. W. of Fort St. George. Here the Portuguese and Dutch have factories. The fields near this place bear two crops of corn in a year. It has an excellent road for ships to anchor in, and is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom of Canary.

MANHEIM, E. lon. 8. 33. lat. 49. 25. a city of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Neckar, 14 m. N. W. of Heidelberg, the usual residence of the Elector-Palatine. The Elector's palace, offices of state, courts of justice, and places of public entertainment, form one grand building near the banks of the Rhine.

MANILLA. See **LUCONIA**, or **PHILIPPINE**.

MANS, E. lon. 10 min. lat. 48. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans, cap. of the ter. of Maine, sit. on the river Sarte, 45 m. N. E. of Angers. It contains 3200 houses, in which, it is computed, there are 15,000 souls, and is the see of a bishop. Its wax and stuffs are very famous.

MANSFIELD, a market-town of Nottinghamshire, sit. 14 m. N. of Nottingham; gives title of Baron to one of the family of Murray, now the chief justice of the court of King's Bench. It carries on a great trade, and is famous for its malt.

MANTUA DUCHY, in Italy, is bounded by Brescian and Veronese on the N. by another part of

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the Venetian territories and the Ferrarese on the E. by the duchies of Modena and Mirandola on the S. and by the Cremonese on the W. being about 50 m. long, and from 10 to 30 broad; a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, silk, flax, pasture, and excellent fruit. The revenues of the sovereign computed to be 300,000 crowns *per annum*. This duchy was enjoyed by the family of Gonzaga till the reign of the late Queen Anne, when the last duke adhering to the French and Spaniards, the emperor Ch. VI. seized on the duchy as a forfeited fee, and the duke dying *anno* 1708, the house of Austria still keeps possession of it.

MANTUA CITY, E. lon. 10. 47. lat. 45. 10. cap. of the duchy, is sit. in the middle of a lake, formed by the river Mancio, 80 m. S. W. of Venice, and 70 W. of Milan. It has a communication with the continent by 3 caſways, defended by forts on them, and is about five miles in circumference, containing 500,000 inhabitants. The streets and squares are spacious, and elegantly built; and there are in it 18 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, and 40 convents. They have an excellent manufacture of silk, from thence called Mantua-silk. Tasso the poet was born here, and Virgil at the village of Andes, about 2 m. from it. This archb. is immediately subject to the Pope, and has no other superior.

MAON, or Mahon-port, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 39. 51. a port-town of the island of Minorca, sit. in the Mediterranean, on a fine bay, at the E. end of the island, being a commodious harbour, where the largest fleets may ride secure from tempest or enemies, the entrance being defended by plat-forms of guns, and forts strongly fortified. The English made a conquest of it in the year 1708; and the late emperor and K. of Spain, Charles, as well as Philip the last king, ceded and confirmed it to Great Britain, at the peace of Utrecht, and the harbour has been of infinite service to the

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British of late, for here they repaired their ships, and here the merchant-ships lay in safety, till they met with convoy. St Philip's castle surrendered to the French on June 29. 1756, after a siege of two months, having been bravely defended by General Blakeney, the Lieutenant-governor. The whole island was restored to Great Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763. It was taken by the Spaniards last war, who still keep possession of it.

MACARAIBO, W. lon. 70. 45. lat. 10. 45. a port town of S. America, in the pr. of Terra Firma, and ter. of Venezuela, sit. on the W. side of the lake Macaraibo, 130 m. E. of the Rio de la Hacha. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which last is the best in America; and they have likewise very fine tobacco. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1666, and 1668.

MACARAIBO LAKE, on which the town stands, is near 200 m. long, and 100 broad, and runs from S. to N. discharging itself into the N. Sea, the entrance whereof is well defended by strong forts; and yet Sir Henry Morgan, a Buccaneer, made his way by them, and plundered several Spanish towns upon the coast, and defeated a squadron sent to intercept him.

MARAGNAN, a pr. of Brazil, in S. America, which comprehends a fertile populous island of 112 m. in circumference. The French settled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were soon driven from thence by the Portuguese, who have possessed it ever since. The climate is very agreeable and wholesome, and there is plenty of all the necessaries of life.

MARANA, or Marogna, E. lon. 26. lat. 40. 56. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Romania, sit. on the Archipelago, 42 m. N. W. of the Dardanelles, or Hellespont; the see of a Greek archb.

MARCHE, a ter. of Lyonnois, in France, having Berry on the N. Bourbonnois and Auvergne on the

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E. Limosin on the S. and Poitou on the W. It is 55 m. in length, and 25 in breadth, Gueret is the capital. It is pretty fertile in corn and wine.

MARCK, a ter. of Germany, in Westphalia; bounded on the N. by the bishopric of Munster, on the E. by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the W. by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the K. of Prussia.

MARDIKE, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 51. 12. a port town of French Flanders, sit. 4 m. W. of Dunkirk, which the French were about to fortify after the demolition of Dunkirk, but desisted, on some remonstrances made on that head by the British court.

MARDIKERS, or Topasses, a mixed breed of Dutch, Portuguese, Indians, and other nations, incorporated with the Dutch at Batavia in the East Indies.

MARGARETTA ISLAND, sit. in 65 degrees of W. lon. and 11 degrees 30 min. N. lat. 60 m. W. of the continent of Paria, or New Andalusia, in S. America, one of the largest of the Leeward islands, in the N. sea, 200 m. W. of the island of Trinidad. It is about 50 m. long, and 24 broad, and affords Indian corn, and the usual tropical fruits; but there is very little wood or water to be found upon it. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, anno 1498. In 1620, the Dutch took this island, and demolished the fortress which the Spaniards had built. Since that time, the Spaniards have retired to the continent. It is now inhabited by the native Indians, and some few Mulattoes.

MARGATE, a port-town of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, sit. a little W. of the N. Foreland, 16 m. N. E. of Canterbury, and 72 from London. It has no market, but of late years has been much frequented, in the summer season, by persons of condition, for the purpose of bathing.

MARGENTHEIM, or Mergen-

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theim, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 49. 42. a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, sit. on the river Tauber, 20 m. S. W. of Wurtzburg, the cap. of the ter. sub. to the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

MARIAN ISLES. See **LADRONES**.

MARIENBURG, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 4. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. 10 m. W. of Charlemont, and 7 S. of Philipville. It was formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after they got possession of it, by the treaty of the Pyrenees.

MARIENBURG, E. lon. 19. 55. lat. 54. 6. a town of Polish Prussia, sit. on the river Weisfel, 20 m. S. E. of Dantzic.

MARIEUGE, E. lon. 3. lat. 44. 32. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, and ter. of Gevaudan, 16 m. N. W. of Mende.

MARIGALANTE, W. lon. 61. lat. 16. 20. one of the least of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, near that of Guadaloupe. It was taken by the British in 1759, under General Barrington; but restored to France by the treaty of Paris, in 1763. The chief produce is sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, and cotton.

MARIGNAN, W. lon. 54. S. lat. 2. 15. a port town of Brazil, in S. America, capital of the captainship of Marignan, sit. at the mouth of the river St. Mary, on the Atlantic ocean, 500 m. N. W. of Cape St. Roque; sub. to Portugal.

MARIGNANO, E. lon. 9. 55. lat. 44. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 15 m. S. of Milan, sub. to the house of Austria. It is remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss by the French, in 1515, under Francis I. where, it is said, 24,000 of the former were killed.

MARINO St., E. lon. 13. 33. lat. 44. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, cap. of the ter. of Marignano, sit. on a mountain 20 m. N.

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of Urbino. This is a little state or commonwealth, in the middle of the Pope's territories, and was independent of him, till some disaffected subjects agreed to put themselves under the Pope's dominion; but we think his Holiness has lately restored the ancient liberties.

MARYBOROUGH, in Queen's co. in Ireland; sends two memb. to parliament.

MARLBOROUGH, a market-town of Wiltshire, sit. 27 m. N. of Salisbury, and 75 W. of London, on the Bath road; sends two memb. to parliament; whence the family of Church-hill did, and now the family of Spencer do take the title of duke.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, E. lon. 101. S. lat. 4. 15. an English factory on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in Asia, sit. 3 m. E. of the town of Bencoolen, and 300 m. N. W. of Batavia. Fort Marlborough was taken and demolished by the French, during the course of the late war.

MARLI, E. lon. 2. 10. lat. 48. 55. a town of France, sit. on the river Seyne, 10 m. N. W. of Paris, where the French king has a palace. It is noted for its fine gardens and water-works; there being a curious machine on the river Seyne, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles. The water-works have cost immense sums, being conveyed over two or three hills.

MARLOW GREAT, a borough-town of Bucks, sit. 6 m. N. W. of Maidenhead, and 31 m. N. W. of London; sends two memb. to parliament.

MARMORA, E. lon. 20. lat. 41. a little island of Turkey, sit. in the sea of Marmora, between Asia and Europe, to which it communicates its name; lying 60 m. S. W. of Constantinople. There are three other islands called by the same name; but this is the most considerable of the four.

MARMORA SEA, formerly called the Propontis, is sit. between

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the Hellespont and Bosphorus, or between the Dardanelles and the sea of Constantinople; having a communication with the Black sea on the N. E. and with the Archipelago on the S. W. This sea of Marmora is about 120 m. long, and 50 broad, through which all European ships sail in their way to Constantinople.

MARNE, a river of France, which rising in the S. E. of Champagne, near Langres, runs N. W. through Champaign to Chalons, and then W. passing by Meaux, Lagny, and Charenton, falls into the river Seyne at Paris.

MAROSCH, or Merish, a great river, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and running from N. to S. through Transylvania, afterwards turns W. and running into Hungary, falls into the river Teyse at Segedin.

MARR, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Buchan and Banff on the N. by the German sea on the E. by Merns and Gowry on the S. and by Badenoch and Athol on the W. the chief town is Aberdeen. It gave title of Earl to a branch of the family of Erskine, the last of which unfortunately headed the rebellion in 1715: having a little before been secretary of state for Scotland; but was dismissed at the accession of George I. to the crown of Great Britain.

MARSAL, E. lon. 6. 43. lat. 48. 46. a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lorraine, sit. 20 m. E. of Nancy; sub. to France. It is remarkable for its salt-works.

MARSALQUIVER, W. lon. 10. min. lat. 35. 40. a port town of Algiers, on the coast of Barbary, in Africa, sit. on a bay of the sea, opposite to Oran, and taken with that city by the Spaniards, anno 1732.

MARSEILLES, E. lon. 4. 27. lat. 43. 18. a city and port-town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, 422 miles S. of Paris, and 15 m. N. W. of Toulon. The town

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is large and populous, said to contain 100,000 inhabitants; well fortified, and has a secure capacious harbour, being the station of the French galleys, but will not admit of any large men of war. It has a brisk foreign trade, and a good silk-manufacture; and the warlike magazines are said to equal any in Europe; the see of a bishop and an university, or rather a French academy. This city is said to have been built 500 years before Christ, by a colony of merchants from Phocis, in Ionia. It is the usual rendezvous for the Levant-ships. In the years 1720 and 1722, the plague made dreadful havoc here.

MARSHLAND, the W. division of Norfolk.

MARTA, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 42. 20. a town of Italy in the d. of Castro, in the Pope's ter. sit. at the mouth of the river Marta, on the lake of Bolsenna, 35 m. N. of Rome.

MARTABAN, E. lon. 79. a city and port-town of the Further India, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of the same name, sit. on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, 80 m. S. of Pegu.

MARTHA St. W. lon. 74. 30. lat. 11. 45. a port-town of Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. on the N. sea, at the mouth of the river Guayra, 120 m. N. E. of Carthagena, cap. of the ter. of St. Martha.

MARTHA St. W. lon. 74. 11. N. lat. 11. 20. the pr. is bounded by the N. sea on the N. by Rio de la Hacha on the E. by New Granada on the S. and by the ter. of Carthagena on the W. being 300 m. long, and 200 broad; a mountainous country, supposed to be the highest land in the world; and from these mountains run a chain of hills to the southward, the whole length of S. America, of which the Andes, or Cordeleras, are a part.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, W. lon. 70. 35. lat. 41. an island in N. America, near the coast of New England, 80 m. S. of Boston; the inhabitants whereof, as well as the neighbouring island of Nantucket, apply themselves chiefly to the

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fisheries, in which they have great success.

MARTIN CAPE, under the meridian of London, lat. 38. 50. a promontory of Valencia in Spain, on the Mediterranean sea, 40 m. S. E. of Valencia city.

MARTINICO, sit. in 61 deg. W. lon. and between 14 and 15 degrees N. lat. 120 m. N. W. of Barbadoes; being 60 m. long, but scarce 30 broad in any place. The inland part is mountainous, from whence falls numerous rivulets into the sea, and there are several safe and commodious harbours along the coast, well fortified. The island produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, cocoa, aloes, pymetoes, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and it is much larger and better peopled than Barbadoes; it produces a great deal more sugar; it is now the chief of all the French Caribbee-islands, and the seat of their Governor-general. Martinico was reduced in the beginning of the year 1762 by the British, under the command of Gen. Monkton and Admiral Rodney; but restored by the peace of 1763.

MARTINS St. W. lon. 62. 35. lat. 18. 15. one of the Caribbee-islands, in America. It was lately sub. to France and Holland; but the part belonging to the former was taken in 1759, by 8 sail of English privateers from St Christopher's, under the command of Captain E. Cooke.

MARYLAND, one of the British plantations in North America, is sit. between 74 and 78 degrees of W. lon. and between 38 and 40 degrees of N. lat. The N. end of the bay of Chesapeak, divides Maryland in two parts, called the Eastern and Western shores. It is bounded by Pennsylvania on the N. by another part of Pennsylvania and the Atlantic ocean on the E. by Virginia on the S. and by the Apalachian mountains on the W. It is about 140 miles long, and nearly as many broad. The lands next the sea are low, but they rise

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gradually, till they terminate in the Apalachian mountains: they were covered with wood till cleared by the planters; intermixed however with savannahs, and many fine rivulets and springs. The chief produce at present is tobacco, as in Virginia. And the planters live in farms, dispersed about the country, and not in towns; and they have the like convenience of shipping coming up almost to their doors, by the bay of Chesapeake, and navigable rivers. It was long a proprietary government; the late Lord Baltimore was both governor and proprietor; the council appointed by him, and the house of representatives chosen by the freeholders. While this noble family were Catholics, the crown took the government into its hands after the revolution, and it was then a royal government; but when that family changed their religion, they obtained the power as well as the interest. There were more Roman Catholics here than in any of the plantations, their first proprietors and governors having been such. Before the late war they excluded the Papists from all offices of trust and power, and had the influence to adopt the penal laws of England against them. The province of Maryland is divided into eleven counties; six on the western, and five on the eastern side of the Chesapeake-bay. It was formerly reckoned a part of Virginia, till 1631, when King Charles I. made a grant of it to Lord Baltimore, and called it *Maryland*, after his beloved queen, daughter to Henry IV. of France. It is now one of the 13 Independent States of North America.

MASANDERAN, a pr. of Persia, usually comprehended in Gilan, the ancient Hyrcania, sit. on the S. coast of the Caspian sea. Farah had is the capital town.

MASBATE, E. lon. 120. lat. 13. one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, almost in the centre of the

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rest. It is 75 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards.

MASCATE, a town of Asia, on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle seated on a rock. It is built at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified by the Portuguese, about the year 1650; but from a misbehaviour of the governor, the Arabs took it from them, and put all the garrison to the sword, except about 18 who turned Mahometans. It is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are very mean. From the time of its being over-run by the Arabians, it has gone into decay. At present, the inhabitants are a medley of Moors, or native Arabians, some Indian Pagans, a small number of very poor Jews and Portuguese, with a little garrison. Their religion is Mahometanism. Mascate, according to its situation, is supposed to have been the place where ships anciently set out from Arabia to China.

MASSA, E. lon. 10. 10. lat. 43. 53. capital of the duchy of Massa Carara, in Italy, sit. between the territories of Lucca and Genoa, 27 m. N. W. of Lucca, 65 m. S. E. of the city of Genoa, and 3 m. W. of the Tuscan sea; subject to its own prince, who is married to the hereditary prince of Modena.

MASSACHUSETT-COLONY, the principal sub-division of New England, is bounded by New Hampshire on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and by Connecticut and New York on the W. being about 100 m. long. and 40 broad. This country produces plenty of Indian wheat, but they have little other grain. They have also plenty of mutton, beef, pork, fish, and fowl. The country also produces flax and hemp; and they have manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen. They build a great many ships, having timber and other materials for that purpose, and sell them

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both to the British and foreigners. They have mines both of copper and iron, and manufacture some of the latter; but their manufactures of wool, iron, and leather, as well as that of hats, are discouraged by the mother-country. They traffic with the sugar-islands, furnishing them with salt meat, fish, and other provisions, and take sugar and molasses in return, and have set up still-houses for making rum; there are also some sugar-bakers amongst them. Their government had a mixture of the royal and the charter government; for though the King appointed a governor, the assembly of representatives appointed the council, or upper house; nor would they fix a salary on their governor, that they might have the greater influence on him. This is much the most powerful American colony, both by sea and land; and they have mariners enough to man a large fleet, and can raise 20,000 landmen, in case of necessity. As to their religion, the bulk of the people are Independents, but abundance of them have of late come over to the church of England. Great commotions and insurrections were fomented and raised in the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts bay, in 1774. In this commotion certain cargoes of tea, belonging to the East-India company, on board of certain vessels in the harbour of Boston, were seized and destroyed. This occasioned an act of the British parliament relative to that matter, dated March 31, 1774. The said act came to be in force the first day of June afterwards. This occasioned a war between Great Britain and her colonies, which was terminated in 1783, when their perseverance gained them a complete victory; and they are now, with the rest of the United States, advancing towards Empire.

MASSOVIA. See **WARSOVIA**, a pr. of Poland.

MASSULAPATAN, E. lon. 81.

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25. lat. 16. 28. a city and port-town of the Hither India, in the pr. of Golconda, sit. on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, 200 m. N. of Fort St George. Here the British formerly had, and the Dutch still have, their factors, who import from hence the most beautiful calicoes. The inhabitants are Gentoos.

MATAMAN, a country in the S. W. of Africa, bounded by Penguella on the N. by Monomotopa on the E. by Caffraria on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the W. a desert country, with which the Europeans have very little commerce.

MATAPAN CAPE, in the Morea, the most southern promontory of Europe. E. lon. 22. lat. 36.

MATERA, E. lon. 17. lat. 40. 51. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. 27 m. S. W. of Bari; the see of a bishop.

MATERAN, E. lon. 110. S. lat. 6. 45. the capital of the kingdom of the same name, sit. on the S. coast of the island of Java, whose prince, lying at a great distance from Batavia, has not been subdued by the Dutch, as we can learn, but seems to have very little commerce with any other people.

MATTHEW St, W. lon. 6. S. lat. 1. 40. a little island in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 700 m. S. of Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, planted by the Portuguese, but deserted.

MAUBEUGE, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 20. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. on the river Sambre, 12 m. S. of Mons. It has an abbey of Canonesses, who must be illustrious both by the father and mother's side; sub. to France.

MAURA St, E. lon. 21. lat. 38. 43. an island in the Mediterranean, sit. between the continent of Epirus, and the island of Cephalonia; sub. to Venice.

MAURICE, or Mauritius island, E. lon. 56. S. lat. 26. sit. in the

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Indian ocean, in Asia, 500 m. E. of Madagascar. This island was first discovered by the Portuguese, and afterwards possessed by the Dutch, who at last abandoned it. Since which time, it has been in possession of the French. It has an excellent harbour, and is 37 m. in circumference.

MAURIENN, (ST. JOHN), E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 45. 18. cap. of the ter. of Maurienne, or Morienne, in Savoy, sit. on the river Arc, 30 m. S. E. of Chamberry.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coast of Barbary, in Africa, from the city of Tangier to that of Algiers, the W. part of it, in which Tangier stands, called Mauritania-Tingitana, and that further E. Mauritania-Cæsariensis.

MAWES ST, a port and borough-town of Cornwall, sit. on the English channel, on the E. side of Falmouth haven; sends 2 memb. to parliament; 265 m. W. by S. of London.

MAY, a little island at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, in Scotland. The rocks about it render it almost inaccessible.

MAYENNE, W. lon. 45 min. lat. 48. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Maine, sit. on the river Mayenne, 32 m. N. W. of Mans.

MAYO, W. lon. 22. lat. 15. 5. one of the Cape Verde islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 300 m. W. of Cape Verde, in Africa. Here ships frequently take in salt, in their way to the West-Indies. Pinosa is the capital town.

MAYO, W. lon. 9. 39. lat. 53. 40. a county of Ireland, in the pr. of Connaught, having Sligo on the W. and Roscommon on the E. and N. E. It is 62 miles in length, and 52 in breadth; contains 73 parishes, 9 baronies, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parl.

MAZACAN, W. lon. 10. lat. 33. a port-town of Morocco, in Africa, sit. 100 m. N. of Morocco

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city. It belongs to the Portuguese, who have a garrison there.

MAZARA, the S. W. division of the island of Sicily.

MAZARA, E. lon. 12. 39. lat. 37. 42. capital of the pr. of Mazara, in Sicily, a port-town, sit. on the S. W. coast, 55 m. S. W. of Palermo; see of a bishop.

MEACO, E. lon. 133. 25. lat. 36. a city of the island of Nippon, or Japan, in Asia, sit. 300 m. W. of Jeddo. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000 in number, besides strangers who come to trade.

MEADIA, E. lon. 12. lat. 45. a town of Hungary, in the Bannat of Temeswaer, sit. on the N. side of the Danube, 15 m. E. of Beigrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738.

MEATH East, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by the counties of Cavan and Louth on the N. by the Irish channel on the E. by Kildare and Dublin on the S. and by Westmeath and Longford on the W. It is 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; contains 139 parishes, 12 baronies, 6 boroughs; sends 14 members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Brabazon.

MEATH West, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by Longford on the N. by Eastmeath on the E. by King's County on the S. and by Roscommon on the W. It is one of the most fertile and populous counties in the kingdom. It contains 62 parishes, 12 baronies, 4 boroughs; sends 10 memb. to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Nugent.

MEAUX, E. lon. 3. lat. 49. a town of France, in Champaign, sit. on the river Marne, 25 m. N. E. of Paris; see of a bishop.

MECCA, E. lon. 41. lat. 21. 45. the cap. of the ter. of Mecca, and of all Arabia Felix, in Asia, and the place of Mahomet's nativity, sit. 30 m. E. of Sidin, the port-town

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to it, on the Red sea, 220 m. S. E. of Medina. It is seated in a barren place, in a valley, about a day's journey from the Red sea. It is a place of no strength, and the buildings are mean. Its principal support are the pilgrims, who resort to it annually; for the shops are scarcely open all the year besides. The inhabitants are poor. The hills about the town are numerous. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they say Mahomet performed his devotions: here, they affirm, the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and good fruits. The inhabitants generally sleep on the tops of their houses. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors. It is open in the middle. There are cloisters all around; and in the sides there are cells for those that live a monastic life. The Beat-Allah stands in the middle of the temple. It is covered from top to bottom with a thick sort of silk, and above the middle embroidered with letters of gold. The door is covered with silver plates, and a curtain before it with gold embroidery. This Beat is the object of the pilgrims devotion; and is open only two days in the space of six weeks, one for the men, and another for the women. Near this place, they pretend is the sepulchre of Abraham. Here the pilgrims perform their devotion. It is reckoned there are 70,000 of them every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the titles of hadgies, or saints. They next morning they move to a place, where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac, about two miles from Mecca. Here they pitch their tents, and throw seven small stones against a little square stone-building, in defiance of the devil. This done, those who can afford it, buy each of them a sheep, eat some of it themselves, and give the rest to the poor. After their return to Mecca, they are

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allowed to stay only ten or twelve days, in which time there is a great fair for all manner of East-India goods. The evening before they leave Mecca, every one goes to take a solemn leave of the Beat, where they walk till they are tired, and drink of the water Zem-zem, at the same time shedding floods of tears; all which is performed with the appearance of great devotion. Notwithstanding which, there is a great deal of lewdness and debauchery practised here.

MECHLIN, or Malines, a pr. of the Austrian Netherlands, surrounded by that of Brabant, being about 10 m. long, and 5 broad, and called the Lordship of Mechlin.

MECHLIN, or Malines city, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 51. 2. capital of the Lordship of Mechlin, sit. on the rivers Dyle and Demer, which unite before they reach this city, which stands 12 m. N. E. of Brussels, 11 m. N. W. of Louvain, and 13 m. S. E. of Antwerp. It is a large well-built city, consisting of several islands, made by the branches of the Dyle, or artificial canals, over which they have built a great many bridges. It is a fortified town, but of no great strength; the see of an archbishop, who is Primate of the Netherlands; and the concurrence of this little state is necessary to the making laws and raising money, tho' subject to the house of Austria. The principal manufacture at present is that of lace, the finest in Europe. They are remarkable also in the low-countries for their old strong beer, with which they serve the other provinces.

MECHOACAN, a pr. of Mexico, in N. America, bounded by Panuco on the N. by Mexico proper on the E. by the Pacific ocean on the S. and by Guadaluajara, or new Galicia on the W. In this pr. are mines of silver and copper, and it produces the cocoa or chocolate nut; and being well watered with springs and rivers, affords both corn and pasture, being one of the pleasantest and most fruitful

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provinces of Mexico. Valladolid is the capital town.

MECKLENBURG DUCHY, a pr. of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, is bounded by the Baltic sea on the N. by Pomerania on the E. by Brandenburg on the S. and by the duchies of Holstein, Lunenburg, and Lawenburg, on the W. being about 100 miles long, and 60 broad. It is a fruitful country, but unhealthy, and excessive cold in winter; it is however well watered with lakes and rivers, and extremely well situated on the Baltic for a foreign trade, some of the principal Hans-towns lying in the pr. viz. Rostock, Wismar, Schwerin, &c. This duchy is sub. to two branches of the house of Mecklenburg, distinguished by the addition of Schwerin, and Strelitz; from the latter of which the present Queen of Great Britain is descended. That part of the duchy called Mecklenburg Proper, belongs to the branch of Schwerin.

MECON, a great river which rises on the N. of Further India, in Asia, runs S. through the kingdom of Laos and Cambodia, falling into the Indian ocean, in 10 degrees N. lat. opposite to the island of Pulo Condor.

MEDELPADIA, a small province of Swedland, bounded by Jemterland on the N. by the Bothnic gulph on the E. and Helsingia on the S. and W.

MEDIA, the N. E. part of the Modern Persia, in which the pr. of Aderbeitzan, and some of Gilan and Eyrac Agem, were comprehended; the cap. city whereof was Ecbatana, which some take to be the present Tauris, and others Casbin. It is bounded by Hircania and Parthia on the E. by Persia Proper and Susiana on the S. Assyria and Armenia on the W. and by the Caspian sea on the N. This country was formerly of large extent, but now of so different a nature, that one would think it not the same. The people were anciently great warriors, and ruined

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the great empire of the Babylonians, who laid the foundation of what is called the *Second Monarchy*. Soon after, they, following the Persians, in their fortunes and manners, were incorporated with them. The Christian religion had never much footing in this country, tho' planted by the apostle Thomas; being always suppressed, either by Paganism, in the time of the old Persian kings, or by Mahometanism, from the time of the conquest of this country by the Saracens. The religion generally embraced here, is that of Mahomet. See PERSIA.

MEDINA-TALNABI, E. lon. 40. lat. 25. a city of Arabia Deserta, sit. 220 m. N. W. of Mecca, called the city of the Prophet. For here Mahomet was received and protected by the inhabitants when he was driven from Mecca, and here he was first invested with regal power, and here is a magnificent mosque or temple, in which is Mahomet's tomb, surrounded by a silver grate or pallisade; but the story of his coffin being hung up to the roof by a loadstone is a vulgar error. On Mahomet's flight from Mecca to this city, the Mahometan era commences, 16th July, A. D. 622. He died in 637.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, extends from the straits of Gibraltar to the coasts of Syria and Palestine, being upwards of 2000 miles in length, but of a very unequal breadth. Its utmost extent in breadth from N. to S. is 900 miles, to-wit, from the gulph of Sidra, in Tripoli, to that of Venice. The ancients called it the Hesperian sea; the scriptures the Great sea, in opposition to the sea of Galilee; the Romans the Lower sea, from the coast of Genoa to that of Sicily. The W. part of it separating Europe from Africa, and the Levant or E. part of it, dividing Asia from Africa, Spain, France, Italy, Turkey in Europe, and Nattolia, or the Lesser Asia, bounding it on the N. and the empire of Mo-

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rocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Egypt, bounding it on the S. The strait of Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa, being about 16 miles over, a strong current sets thro' it, out of the Atlantic ocean into the Mediterranean, constantly, which requires a good gale of wind to stem it; but whether these waters run, or whether there be any subterraneous passage to carry them off, is uncertain; some imagine they evaporate, or are attracted by the sun, which is the reason they never rise higher at one time than another; they do not observe a tide, but in some few places of the Mediterranean, *viz.* Tunis, Messina, Venice, and Negropont; and they are the most irregular in the world at Negropont; flowing, at sometimes of the moon, 6 or 7 times in 24 hours.

MEDNICK, or Mediki, E. lon. 23. 25. lat. 56. 40. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Samogitia, sit. 40 m. E. of Memel; the see of a bishop.

MEDWAY RIVER, rises in Ashdown-forest, in Suffex, and taking its course generally N. E. passes by Penhurst, Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester, in Kent; beyond which, it is divided into two branches by the isle of Sheppy, the one called the E. Swale, the other called the W. Swale. The W. Swale, the chief entrance into this river, is defended by the fort of Sheerness; which fort was built after the Dutch came up the river Medway, and burnt an English fleet, in 1665. The E. Swale leads to Milton and Feverham, where there are the finest oyster-fisheries in the world. This river is a remarkable station for the royal navy, most of the first and second rate men of war being built and laid up at the town of Chatham; below which the river Medway falls into the river Thames. It is one of the safest and best harbours in the world. Seldom a disastrous accident happens in it.

MEGARA, an ancient town of

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Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks; however, there are some remains of antiquity. E. lon. 23. 52. N. lat. 38 10.

MEISSEN, or Misnia Marquisate, in Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is bounded by the duchy of Saxony on the N. by Lusatia on the E. by Bohemia on the S. and by Thuringia on the W. being about 100 miles long, and 80 broad, and is subject to the Elector of Saxony. It is a fruitful country, producing corn and wine, well supplied with wood and water; and in their hills are rich mines: the people are said to be the most hospitable in Germany. The capital city is Dresden, at present.

MEISSEN CITY, E. lon. 13. 35. lat. 51. 15. once the cap. of Misnia, is sit. on the river Elbe, 10 m. N. W. of Dresden, in which the Elector has a palace; it was once the see of a bishop, but is now secularized, and the inhabitants are Lutherans.

MELX, E. lon. 15. 50. lat. 48. 15. a town of Germany, in the Lower Austria, sit. on the Danube, 47 m. W. of Vienna. It has a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

MELCOMB REGIS, a borough-town of Dorsetshire, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 8 m. S. of Dorchester, on the river Wye, opposite to Weymouth, and jointly with that borough sends 4 memb. to parl. It is separated from Weymouth by a river, over which there is a wooden bridge, so that the towns are by this means united together.

MELIAPOUR, a city on the coast of Coromandel, in India. See **ST. THOMAS**.

MELIDA, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 42. 30. an island in the gulph of Venice, sit. on the coast of Dalmatia, a little S. of Ragusa, to which Republic it is subject. It contains 6 villages, and a Benedictine abbey. It abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish.

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MELINDA, E. lon. 40. S. lat. 3. a port-town of Zanguebar, in Africa, sit. on the Indian ocean, 70 m. N. of Mombaze. It is the capital of the pr. of Melinda, and of all the Portuguese settlements on that coast. It is a large populous town, in which the Portuguese have 17 churches, 9 convents, and ware-houses stored with European goods, which they exchange with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, slaves, ostrich-feathers, wax, Guinea-grain, civet, ambergrease, aloes, fenna, and other drugs. The country also produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoas, plaintains, and other tropical fruits. Here is a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and, it is said, the town, and the little island on which it stands, contain 200,000 inhabitants, great part whereof are Christians, the rest Negroes, who have a king, as well as religion, of their own, but all in some subjection to the Portuguese.

MELLE, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 52. 25. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnaburg, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Osnaburg city; sub. to the Elector of Colögn, who is also archbishop of Colögn.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, surrounded by the provinces of Upland, Sudermania, and Westmania, and has a communication with the Baltic sea, being 80 m. long and 30 broad; on the N. side whereof stands the city of Stockholm.

MELLILA, W. lon. 3. lat. 36. a port-town on the coast of Barbary, in the pr. of Fez, sit. 120 m. S. W. of Oran, sub. to Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1496, who built a citadel here, but it was retaken by the Moors.

MELNICK, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 50. 22. a town of Bohemia, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Muldaw, in the k. of Bohemia, 20 m. N. of Prague; sub. to the house of Austria.

MELREY, or Melrose, W. lon.

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2. 32. lat. 55. 32. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Merse, and confines of Tweedale, sit. on the S. side of the river Tweed, 35 m. S. E. of Edinburgh.

MEMPHIS, once the capital of Egypt, in Africa, stood on the W. side of the river Nile, almost opposite to Grand Cairo, which was built out of its ruins.

MENAN, a great river of the Further India, in Asia, which rising N. of the k. of Siam, runs through that k. from N. to S. passes by the city of Siam, and falls into a bay of the Indian ocean, below Bankock.

MENDLESHAM, a market-town of Suffolk, sit. 18 m. E. of Bury.

MENDIP-HILLS, in the co. of Somerset, near the city of Wells, in which are lead mines.

MENGRELIA, a province of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the N. E. part of the Euxine sea, between Georgia and Circassia, where the Turks purchase boys and virgins to fill their seraglios.

MENIN, E. lon. 3. 8. lat. 50. 50. a fortified town, sit. on the river Lys, in the pr. of Flanders, taken and retaken several times in the late wars, but last in the year 1744, by the French, after four days open trenches. It stands 10 m. N. of Lille; restored to Austria at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

MENTZ ELECTORATE, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, is bounded by Wetteravia and Hesse on the N. by Franconia and the pal. of the Rhine on the S. and by the electorate of Triers on the W. sub. to the Elector of Mentz, being 50 m. long, and 20 broad; but there are several other territories in Germany which belong to the electorate. The archbishopric of Mentz must not be confounded with this electorate, for this is much more extensive, and the greatest part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers.

MENTZ CITY, E. lon. 8. 27.

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lat. 50. the cap. city of the electorate of Mentz, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Maine, 20 m. W. of Frankfort, and 25 m. N. W. of Worms. It is a large populous city, the public buildings magnificent, but the private houses mean, and the fortifications of no great strength. This city claims the invention of the very ingenious and useful art of Printing, in opposition to some other cities of Germany. However that be, at least, John Faust, or John Gottenburg, brought it to a great degree of perfection here, in 1450.

MEOTIS-PALUS, is a sea of Turkey, which divides Europe from Asia, extending from Crim-Tartary to the mouth of the river Don, or Tanais, being about 200 m. long, and 100 broad, to which there is no other passage than through the straits of Kassa, from the Black sea; of both which seas the Turks have the sole navigation, since the demolition of the fortifications of Asoph, at the mouth of the river Don. It is now called Zabach.

MEQUINEZ, W. lon. 6. lat. 34. a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, sit. 66 m. S. W. of the city of Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire. The Jews have an apartment in the middle of the city, the gates of which are locked upon them every night. The inhabitants are mostly of a dark tawny colour, at least in what is called the Negroe town, from whence the Emperor recruits soldiers for his Court. The houses are very good, the streets narrow, and there are hardly any windows to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The women live in upper appartments, go abroad in vails, and paint much. As to their customs, they are the same as among the Turks.

MERAN, or Moran, E. lon. 10. 55. lat. 46. 35. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and co. of Tirol, sit. on the river Adige, 35 m. N. of Trent.

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MERIDA, W. lon. 5. 18. lat. 38. 45. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on the river Guadiana, 45 m. S. E. of Alcantara. This town was built by the Romans before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch.

MERIDA, W. lon. 88. 5. lat. 20. 15. a town of Mexico in N. America, in the pr. of Yucatan, sit. 30 m. S. of the ocean, and 130 m. N. E. of Campeachy city. It is inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans, and here the governor and bishop of the province reside.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a co. of N. Wales, bounded by Caernarvon and Denbighshire, on the N. by Montgomeryshire on the S. E. and by the Irish sea on the W. It is 47 m. long, and 25 broad, contains 37 parishes, 5 market-towns, and sends one member to parliament. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Dee, and the Douay. The air is sharp, on account of the high barren mountains, which are extremely steep; however, this country feeds large flocks of sheep, many goats, and large herds of cattle; besides which there is plenty of several kinds of fish.

MERX, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in the pr. of Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the sea, opposite to the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

MEARNS, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Mar on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by Angus on the S. and by Gowry on the W. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and the place of most note is the strong castle of Dunotter.

MERSE, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Lothian on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by Northumberland and Tiviotdale on the S. and by Tweedale on the W. It is very fruitful in corn and grass, and abounds with seats of persons of quality. The chief place is the town and castle of Dunfer.

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MERSBURG, E. lon. 12. 27. lat. 51. 28. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Misnia, sit. on the river Sala, 16 m. N. W. of Leipzig; sub. to the Elector of Saxony, and has a Lutheran bishop.

MERSPURG, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 47. 45. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and bilh. of Constance, sit. on the N. side of the lake of Constance, 8 m. N. E. of that city; the ordinary residence of the bishop of Constance.

MERUE, the N. branch of the river Maes, near its mouth, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, is situated.

MERVILLE, E. lon. 3. 36. lat. 50. 38. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, near the confines of Artois, sit. on the river Lys, 24 m. S. W. of Menin.

MESCHED, or Thus, E. lon. 59. 25. lat. 37. a city of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Chorassan, sit. 120 m. S. E. of the Caspian sea, and 600 m. S. W. of Bochara, lately the residence of Kouli-Khan, and the court of Persia. It is famous for the sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great respect. The tomb is situated on a mountain near the town, where are fine Turquoise-stones.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of the pr. of Diarbeck, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, called in scripture Padan-Aram.

MESSINA, E. lon. 15. 55. lat. 38. 10. a city and port-town of Sicily in the pr. of Valdemona, sit. on the strait, or Faro, of Messina, 13 m. W. of Reggio, in Calabria, and 13 m. S. of Cape Faro, the N. E. point or promontory of Sicily. It has a secure and commodious harbour, the city lying between the harbour and the mountains. It is defended by a strong castle, and other forts, but the town itself is not strong; however, it is large and populous, and the greatest town for trade in the island.

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The merchandise brought from thence being chiefly, silk, oil, and fruit; and it furnishes Italy with corn, of which they have great plenty, as well as excellent wine. It is the see of an archbishop, and the residence of the Viceroy of Sicily, six months in every year; sub. to Spain. It submitted to the Spaniards in 1719, but was retaken by the Emperor in 1720. In 1735, the Spaniards again got possession of it, and gave leave to the Turks to have a consul here.

METELIN. See **LESBOS**.

METZ, E. lon. 6. 16. lat. 49. 7. a city of Germany, in the d. of Lorrain, cap. of the bishopric of Metz, sit. 30 m. N. of Nancy; sub. to France. It has a citadel, a parliament, and its bishop assumes the title of a prince of the empire. The sweet-meats made here are in great esteem.

MEVAT, a pr. of India in Asia, N. of Bengal, having the river Ganges on the W.

MEUSE RIVER. See **MAES**.

MEXICO, which, 300 years ago, was a potent and extensive empire in America, is now a pr. of Spain, and has obtained the name of New Spain.

It is divided into Old and New Mexico.

MEXICO OLD, is sit. between 83 and 116 deg. of W. lon. and between 8 and 28 degrees of N. lat. bounded by New Mexico, or Granada, on the N. by the gulph of Mexico on the N. E. by Terra Firma on the S. E. and by the Pacific ocean on the S. W. being upwards of 2000 m. long, and from 60 to 600 broad.

It is generally a mountainous country, high hills running thro' it, from the S. E. to the N. W. The highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific ocean, many of them volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat level country, abounding in bogs and morasses, and overflowed in the rainy season, but so covered with thickets of bamboucane, mangroves, and bushes, that

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the logwood-cutters are forced to make their way through it with their hatchets. The hills between the mountains and the flat-country are best inhabited, and there the air is most temperate. Within the tropic of Cancer, they have their annual periodical rains, and when the sun is vertical is their coolest season, the sun being obscured by clouds, and the flat-country under water; their fair weather is when the sun is in the southern signs, at the greatest distance from them.

The time of planting India-corn and rice, is in May and June, when the rains begin, and they reap in October or November, when the fair season commences: the springs and rivers are very low in March and April, and the beginning of May; the country then affords neither grass nor herbage, unless it is watered, but the trees are always green, and their fruit trees blossom, and bear almost all the year round.

Their fruit-trees are the cabbage-tree, the cocoa, or chocolate-nut, venellas, plantains, pine-apples, cocoes, sappadilloes, avagato-pears, mamee-trees, guavas, prickly-pears, oranges, and lemons, &c. with a great variety of gums and drugs. Their forest-trees are cedar, logwood, manchineal, bambou, mangroves, mahoe, white-wood, &c.

There were neither horses, neat-cattle, camels, elephants, sheep, hogs, goats, asses, nor dogs, except some little dumb dogs, until the Europeans imported them; but they had lions, tigers, bears, elk-deer, mouse, peccaree, warree, beavers, opossums, armadillos, guanaces, and flying squirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manatee, monkeys, parrots, meacaws, pelicans, cormorants; and a variety of snakes, scorpions, and insects, among which the cochineal, or wood-louse, is the most valuable.

The present inhabitants of Mexico are, 1. Native Indians; 2. Spaniards; 3. Crioli, the descendants

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of Spaniards; 4. Mestees; 5. Negroes; and 6. Mulattoes.

Mexico is governed by a Spanish Viceroy, who acts as despotically as any prince in Europe. It is divided into 3 audiences, where their supreme courts of judicature are held, viz. 1. The audience of Guadalajara, or New Galicia, the most northern division. 2. The audience of Mexico Proper, which is the middle division; and, 3. The audience of Guatemala, the most southern division: and each of these audiences is again subdivided into several provinces, which will be found under their respective heads. Their forces by sea or land are not formidable, and they have but few fortified towns; their best sea-ports have been taken and plundered by an inconsiderable number of Buccaneers, and their territories are too extensive to be defended in every part.

The revenues of the crown are vastly great, arising from the King's fifth of gold and silver, from the excise, and other duties and customs, and from the rents and services, by which all the lands are held of the crown.

The ancient Mexicans worshipped one supreme God, the planets, and departed heroes; and, according to the Spaniards, sacrificed men.

The present inhabitants are obliged to profess Popery, on pain of the Inquisition; and the Spanish clergy are very numerous, as well as monks and nuns; but the chief dignities in church and state, are conferred on native Spaniards, and not given to the Crioli, descended from them. These are hardly used by the Spaniards, and very little trusted, and would scarce oppose any European power that should invade their country.

MEXICO city, W. lon. 102. 35. lat. 20. the metropolis of New Spain at present, and anciently of the empire of Mexico, is sit. in the middle of a spacious salt-water

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lake, and cannot be approached but by causeways of a great length. It is of a square figure, about six miles in circumference, and vastly populous; admired for its spacious streets and squares, the beauty of its buildings, the coolness of its situation in this hot climate, and its natural strength. It is an archbishopric, and contains 29 monasteries, 22 nunneries, and a great number of parochial churches; but the Spaniards and Crioli do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants; the other nine are either Negroes or Mulattoes that have obtained their freedom, or a mixed breed of Spaniards and Indians. It has a royal audience, a tribunal of the Inquisition, an university, and a printing house, sit. 200 m. N. by E. of Acapulco, on the North sea. This place was overflowed by an inundation in 1629, by which 40,000 persons were drowned.

MEXICO New, including California, is sit. between 104 and 135 deg. of W. lon. and between the tropic of Cancer and 46 degrees of N. lat. bounded by unknown lands on the N. by Florida on the E. by Old Mexico on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. a temperate fruitful country, and abounds in rich silver-mines, of which the chief are those of St Barbe; the capital city Santa Fe. California was discovered by Cortez, the great conqueror of Mexico. In the year 1578, Sir Francis Drake took possession of it, and his right was confirmed by the principal King, or chief of the whole country; but the government of Great Britain have not attempted to vindicate that right, tho' California is admirably situated for trade.

MIDDLEBURG, E. lon. 3. 18. lat. 51. 17. a castle of Austrian Flanders, sit. 8 m. N. E. of Bruges.

MIDDLEBURG, E. lon. 3. 43. lat. 51. 30. the capital town of the island of Welcherin, and of the pr. of Zealand, in the United Provinces, sit. 26 m. N. E. of Bruges. It is a large well built place; and

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having a communication with the sea, by a navigable canal, has a great foreign trade.

MIDDLEHAM, or Midham, a market-town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 252 m. N. of London, and 10 m. S. of Richmond.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, in which London the metropolis stands, is bounded by Hertfordshire on the N. by the river Lea, which divides it from Essex, on the E. by the river Thames, which separates it from Surry, on the N. and by the brook Coln, which divides it from Bucks, on the W. being 24 miles long, and 14 broad, one of the least counties, but the richest, and pays more taxes than any 10 counties in England, if we comprehend London. It contains 126 parishes, besides those of London, 4 market-towns, and sends 8 memb. to parl. viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Westminster, and 4 for London. The air in general is healthy, and the soil extremely fertile. It gives title of Earl to the Duke of Dorset.

MIDHURST, a borough-town of Suffex, sit. 53 m. W. by S. of London, and 11 N. by W. of Chichester; sends 2 memb. to parl.

MIDLETON, a borough in the county of Cork, in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the family of Broderick.

MID-LOTHIAN. See **EDINBURGH**.

MIGUEL (St) W. lon. 22. 45. N. lat. 38. 10. one of the Azore islands, and very fertile. Its length 18 or 20 leagues; its breadth unequal. The capital city is Ponta del Guda, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. There are a number of other towns in the island, such as Villa Franca, Alagoa, &c. In this island are some valleys, with high mountains, particularly one four leagues N. E. from Villa Franca, where there are multitudes of rivulets, and a number of boiling fountains. The

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waters in this place are reckoned medicinal in many disorders, particularly the gout.

MIHIE, a French settlement on the coast of Malabar, in the East-Indies, taken by the English on the 10th of February 1761; but restored by the peace of 1763.

MILAN duchy, in Italy, bounded by Switzerland on the N. by the ter. of Venice, and the duchies of Mantua and Parma on the E. by the Apennine mountains, which separate it from Genoa, on the S. and by Piedmont on the W. being about 150 m. in length, and 80 in breadth, well watered with lakes and rivers; a temperate air, and the whole country one fruitful plain almost, abounding with corn, wine, and delicious fruits, intermixed with great numbers of fine towns and villages; and sub. to the house of Austria.

MILAN city, E. lon. 8. 1. lat. 45. 25. the capital of the Milanese, in Italy, sit. on the rivers Olana and Lombro, 250 m. N. W. of Rome, and 100 m. N. E. of Turin. The city is of a round form, 10 m. in circumference, containing about 30,000 inhabitants; it is surrounded by a wall, and other modern fortifications, which would require an army to defend them; but the citadel is one of the strongest fortresses in Italy, and the town contains a great many spacious streets and squares, elegantly built. Their manufactures are chiefly silk, brocade, and other rich stuffs; their works of steel and chrystal are much admired, and their artificers such excellent artists, that they seem to have monopolized the trade of that part of Italy, and are accordingly esteemed a rich and thriving people. The Milanese are sub. to the house of Austria, who have a Vicar-general, or Viceroy in this city; and the revenues of this duchy are computed to amount to 300,000*l. per annum*. The civil government is lodged in a senate, but subject to the controul of the Viceroy; and the several cities and

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districts of Milan are governed by their own magistrates, subject to the like controul. Milan is the see of an archbishop. Some territories of the Milanese were ceded by the Empress to the King of Sardinia, for his services in the late wars. The city of Milan is said to contain 230 churches, 96 parishes, 90 religious houses, 100 fraternities, 120 schools, and 10 hospitals. The cathedral, which is the most magnificent structure, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St Thakley, contains, amongst innumerable ornaments, 600 statues. The college of St Ambrose has 16 professors, (who read lectures every day) its superb gallery is adorned with a collection of rich paintings, and the library contains upwards of 45,000 printed books, besides a prodigious number of valuable manuscripts. The Milanese had dukes of their own, whose line is extinct two centuries ago. The French and Spaniards have had bloody wars about this duchy, but the house of Austria at last got possession of it. In 1741, the French and Spaniards laid claim to it again; or, more properly the French supported the pretensions of the Spaniards; but the Duke of Savoy, solicited by Great Britain, prevented them from gaining their ends; and the Queen of Hungary, out of gratitude, gave part of this duchy to the Duke, in 1743.

MILBORN-PORT, a borough-town of Somersetshire, sit. 115 m. from London, near the road to Exeter; sends 2 memb. to parl.

MILFORD-HAVEN, the most secure and commodious harbour in Great Britain, sit. on a bay of the Irish sea, in the S. W. part of Pembrokehire, in Wales, at the N. entrance of Bristol-channel; for the fortification whereof, 10,000*l.* was voted by parliament in 1757. In the harbour 1000 sail of ships may ride in safety. Ships are in no danger in sailing in or out with the tide, and almost any wind, by night or by day;

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and a ship in distress, without cable or anchor, may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie safe. In an hour's time, a ship may be either in or out of the harbour into the sea, between the Land's-end and Ireland.

MILO, or Melo, E. lon. 25. 8. lat. 56. 43. one of the islands of the Archipelago, about 50 m. in circumference, and sit. 60 m. N. of Candia. It produces excellent fruits, delicate wine, and abounds in very good cattle, especially goats; and in the summer-time the fields are enamelled with anemones of all kinds. Here are mines of iron and sulphur; salt is so cheap that it may be had almost for nothing; and the island is remarkable for plums alum, which is found in large lumps, and composed of threads as fine as the softest silk, silvered over, and shining very prettily. There is a town of the same name on the E. side of the island, which is a very dirty place, and contains about 5000 inhabitants.

MINCIO, or Menzo, a river of Italy, rising in the lake de la Garda, runs S. through the duchy of Mantua, discharging itself into the Po, at Brogo-forte.

MINDANAO, the largest of the Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean, except Luconia, is sit. between 117 and 124 deg. of E. lon. and between 5 and 10 deg. of N. lat. having the rest of the Philippine islands on the N. and Celebes, or Macasser, and the Molucca islands on the S. This island is not subject to the Spaniards, as the rest of the Philippines are, but most of the people are Mahometans, and subject to a Mahometan Prince, called the Sultan of Mindanao. Those who inhabit the middle of the country are Pagans, and under another government, being called Hilanons. And there is a third nation on the N. W. part of the island, called Salogues. There are good harbours in the island, and the natives build ships, and trade to Borneo

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and Manilla with the Dutch, exchanging their gold, rice, sago, bees-wax, and tobacco, for calicoes, muslin, and China silks. The sago is the pith of a tree, which the natives eat instead of bread; they have also plantains, cocoes, and other tropical fruits; and Dampier assures us, he saw nutmegs and cloves grow in the island. This island is 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth.

MINDELHEIM principate, is sit. in Suabia, between the bishopric of Augsburg and the abbacy of Kempten, being 20 m. long, and 16 broad, and was conferred on the Duke of Marlborough by the Emperor, for delivering the empire from their enemies, the French and Bavarians, by the victory obtained over them at Hochstat, *anno* 1704.

MINDEN, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 52. 22. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Minden, sit. 37 m. W. of Hanover, which, with the ter. about it, is sub. to the King of Prussia, who has secularized the bishopric. Near this place the French were totally defeated by the allied army, under Prince Ferdinand, on the 1st of August, 1759.

MINEHEAD, a borough and port town of Somersetshire, sit. on Bristol-channel, 24 miles W. of Bridgewater; sends two memb. to parliament.

MINGRELIA. See **MENGRELIA**.

MINHO, a great river of Spain, rises in the N. E. of the pr. of Galicia, and running S. W. through that province, passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tay; then dividing Galicia from Portugal, falls into the Atlantic ocean at Caminha, to the northward of Vienna.

MINIATO, E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 45. 50. an Episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, sit. on the river Arno, 15 m. W. of Florence.

MINORCA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, sit. almost 100

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miles S. of the coast of Catalonia, in Spain, and about 20 m. E. of the island of Majorca, and is 30 m. long, and 12 broad; only valuable for its secure and capacious harbour of Port Mahon. The only town of any consequence is that of Citadella, at the W. end of the island, and Port Mahon at the E. It was reduced by the English during their war with Spain, *anno* 1708; and confirmed to them by the peace of Utrecht, *anno* 1713. In April 1756, the island was invaded by 13,000 French, who became masters of the whole by the surrender of St Philip's castle the 29th of June following, after a siege of two months; but the whole island was restored to Britain by the peace of 1763. It was taken by the Spaniards, *anno* 1782; and ceded to them by the peace of 1783. See Port-Mahon, or Mahon.

MINSKI, E. lon. 17. 57. lat. 59. 30. a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, cap. of the pal. of Minski, sit. 70 m. S. E. of Wilna.

MIQUELON, a small island near Newfoundland, in the gulph of St Lawrence, confirmed to the French, as a station for their fishery, by the peace of 1763.

MIRANDOLA, a principality in Italy, subject to the Duke of Modena, who has been in possession of it ever since the year 1710, when he purchased it from the Emperor, to whom it had been forfeited by its last Prince of the Pico family; of which ancient and noble family, was the celebrated Picus de Mirandola; from whose works, well known to the learned, being printed in a great and small character, the letter called double and small Pica among printers, is said to have been denominated.

MIRANDOLA, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the d. of Modena, sit. 17 m. N. E. of Modena. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, and has also a strong citadel and a fort; has been several times taken and retaken

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and last by the King of Sardinia, in 1742.

MIRECOURT, E. lon. 5. 17. lat. 48. 15. a town of Lorraine, sit. 27 m. S. of Nancy; subject to France. It is famous for its violins, and fine laces.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in Perigord, near the Vizere, about 15 m. E. of Bergerac. Near it is a remarkable cave, or cavern, called Clusean, very famous in this country.

MIREPOIX, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 43. 15. a town of Languedoc, in France, cap. of the ter. of Meripoix, sit. on the river Gers, 40 m. S. E. of Thoulouse; the see of a bishop, with the title of a Marquisate.

MISITHRA. See LACEDIMON.

MISNIA. See MEISSEN.

MISSISSIPPI, a country of North America, bounded by Canada on the N. the British plantations on the E. the gulph of Mexico on the S. and the pr. of New Mexico on the W.

MISSISSIPPI river, which gives the name to the country, rises in Canada, and runs to the southward, till it falls into the gulph of Mexico. It is a large navigable river, said to run above 3000 miles, to which, as well as the adjacent country, the French laid claim, and possessed themselves of part of the country ever since the year 1712, giving the river the name of St Louis, and the country the name of Louisiana; and made great efforts towards planting it, as it is a most fruitful and desirable country of a vast extent; though the E. part of it, in reality, belonged to Great Britain, and the W. to the Spaniards, who have planted part of these countries long since, and are every day extending their settlements into it. The French raised the expectations of their people so high, in relation to the great riches that were to be acquired by planting it, in the year 1719; that every one was ready to throw his money into the stocks, which the

company sold at upwards of 2000 *per cent.*; but the government seized most of the money, which ruined as many families in France, as the South-Sea bubble did in England, in 1720. In a late war, the French were not only driven from Canada and its dependencies, but obliged to relinquish all that part of Louisiana lying on the E. side of the Mississippi; by which the British colonies were preserved, secured, and extended. The particulars of our late American conquests, ceded by the peace of 1763, may be seen in the royal proclamation, published Oct. 7th, 1763.

MOBILLE, a tolerable, but unhealthy town in W. Florida; sub-
ject to Spain.

MOCO, or Mokha, E. lon. 44. 25. lat. 14. a great city and port-town of Arabia Felix, in Asia, sit. near the straits of Babelmandel, at the entrance of the Red sea, 500 m. S. of Mecca. It is the capital of a kingdom, and tolerably well built. Hither merchants resort from all parts of the world, to purchase their coffee, which is of late planted in several other countries. It is sit. in a sandy country, and there are several palm-trees round it, which are watered from wells dug on purpose. The reflection of the sun from the sands is so hot, that it impairs the sight of foreigners.

MACOMAGO, an English factory on the island of Sumatra, 100 m. N. W. of Bencoolen.

MODBURY, a market-town of Devon, sit. 36 m. S. W. of Exeter.

MODENA Duchy, sit. in Italy, being bounded by Mantua on the N. by Romania on the E. by Tuscany and Lucca on the S. and by Parma, and the ter. of Cenoa on the W. It is 50 miles long, and 40 broad; and is a pleasant fruitful country, abounding in silk, corn, wine, rich pastures, and delicious fruits; and sub. to the D. of Modena. His revenues are computed to amount to 100,000*l.* *per*

annum. James Duke of York, afterwards King of England, married the Princess Mary, sister of the D. of Modena, *anno* 1673; to which match, the misfortunes of that monarch are frequently ascribed. The Chevalier was her son.

MODENA city, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 44. 34. the capital of the d. of Modena, sit. 40 m. S. of Mantua, and 22 N. W. of Bologna, sit. in a pleasant fruitful country, but the city is not well built; the D. resides here in a most magnificent palace, and lives in as great state, it is said, as any monarch in Europe. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries are very handsome structures. The citadel is very considerable, and very regular, but has been several times taken, particularly by the King of Sardinia, in 1742. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000; and they here make the best masques for masquerades in all Italy.

MODON, E. lon. 21. 45. lat. 37. a port-town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Morea, sit. 20 m. W. of Coron; see of a bishop.

MOGULS, or Monguls, herds, or tribes of vagrant Tartars, on the N. of India, in Asia, from whom the Moguls of India are descended, as well as the Uibec Tartars.

MOGULSTAN. See INDIA and INDOSTAN.

MOHAUK COUNTRY, one of the Five nations of the Iroquois, in alliance with the English, is sit. in N. America, between the province of New-York, and the lake Ontario, or Frontignac.

MOHILA, Moclia, E. lon. 43. 30. S. lat. 12. 15. one of the Comora islands, in the Indian ocean, sit. between the continent of Africa and Madagascar, where ships (bound for Bombay and the coast of Malabar) touch for refreshments in their voyage to the E. Indies.

MOHILOW, or Mogilof, E. lon. 31. 45. lat. 50. 28. a town of

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Poland, in the pr. of Lithuania, and pal. of Micislaw, sit. on the river Nieper, 30 m. S. of Oria. It is populous, strong, and carries on a considerable trade. Near this place the Swedes obtained a victory over the Russians in 1707.

MOLA, E. lon. 17. 50. lat. 41. 5. a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. de Barri, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 7 m. E. of Barri. Here they still pretend to shew the ruins of Cicero's house.

MOLDAVIA, a pr. of European Turkey, bounded by the river Neister, which divides it from Poland, on the N. E. by Baslarabia, on the E. by the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria, on the S. and by Walachia, and Transilvania on the W. being 270 m. long, and 210 broad, sit. in a good air, and fruitful soil, producing corn, wine, rich pastures, a good breed of horses, oxen, and sheep, plenty of venison, game, fish, and fowl, and all European fruits, and is well watered with the rivers Danube, Pruth, Neister, &c. The capital city is Jassy. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and have been tributary to the Turk ever since the year 1574. The Turk appoints them a Prince, who is a native of the country, but has no regard to any particular line or family; but very often chuses some worthless creature, whom he makes his tool to squeeze and oppress the people. Besides the yearly tribute, which is very large, he obliges them to raise a great body of troops, at their own expence, whenever he takes the field.

MOLE, a river near Dorking, in Surry, which obtained its name from running under ground, which part of it does, from near the foot of Boxhill, till it almost reaches Leatherhead. Milton calls it, "the fullen Mole, that runneth underneath."

MOLUCCA ISLANDS, consist of Bachian, Machian, Motyr, Ternate, and Tydor; and are sit. in the Indian ocean, in Asia, in 125 de-

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grees of E. lon. and between 50 min. S. and 2 deg. N. lat. The largest of them scarce 30 m. in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats. They have, however, sagobread, oranges, lemons, and some other fruits; but what is peculiar to these islands, and in return for which they are furnished with the produce of every other country, is their cloves, which grow upon trees resembling bay-trees, the fruit growing in clusters, like bunches of grapes. The Portuguese and Spaniards were the first Europeans that found the way to these islands; the Portuguese by the E. and the Spaniards by the W. The English and Dutch afterwards traded with the natives; but the Dutch, in the reign of King James I. drove every other nation from thence, erected fortresses upon them, and eradicated the cloves there, planting them in the adjacent island of Amboyna, where they made themselves too strong to be attacked by any power with success.

MOLWITZ, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 50. 26. a town of Silesia, in the k. of Bohemia, and pr. of Grotzka, sit. 40 m. S. of Breslaw, where the Prussians obtained a victory over the Austrians, March 30. 1741.

MOMBASA, or **MONBASA**, E. lon. 48. lat. 44. a town and island on the E. coast of Africa, opposite to the country of Mombaza, in Zanguebar, 70 m. S. of Melinda; sub. to Portugal.

MOMBASA, a sub-division of Zanguebar, a country sub. to the Portuguese, which furnishes them with slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply their plantations in Brazil, &c. The king of this country, who professed Christianity, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but in 1729, they became masters of this territory again.

MONA, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 55.

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20. an island in the Baltic sea, sit. S. W. of the island of Zealand, from whence it is separated by a narrow channel; subject to Denmark.

MONACO, E. lon. 7. 33. lat. 43. 48. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. 10 miles E. of Nice; sub. to the Prince of Monaco, who is under the protection of France. It was here the late duke of York died, and the greatest respect was shown his memory by the Prince of Monaco.

MONAGHAN, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded by Tyrone on the N. by Armagh on the E. by Cavan and Louth on the S. and by the co. of Fermanagh on the W. it is 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; contains 24 parishes, 5 baronies, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough-Earne.

MONAGHAN, a borough in the co. of Monaghan, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which runs from E. to W. thro' the pr. of Beira; and having passed by the city of Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic ocean, 30 miles below that city.

MONDONNEDO, W. lon. 8. lat. 43. 30. a town of Spain in the pr. of Galicia, sit. 70 m. N. E. of Compostello; see of a bishop.

MONDOVI, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 44. 23. an episcopal town of Italy, in the ter. of Piedmont, sit. 33 m. S. E. of Turin, 25 E. of Coni, and 35 W. of Oneglia.

MONEMUGI, a country in the S. of Africa, sit. between Angola and Zanguebar, of which we have little knowledge, except that it produces gold, silver, copper, and Elephants teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Mombaza, and Quiloa, to trade with.

MONGUL, or Mogul, a part of Tartary, lies N. of India, and Persia. Tamerlane, one of the Mogul Princes, conquered India and

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Persia, and from him the present Great Mogul, or Emperor of India, is descended. Samarcand, in Usbec-Tartary, was the ancient seat of their empire. See **MOGUL**, **INDIA**, and **INDOSTAN**.

MONIKDAM, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 52. 30. a town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the Zuyder sea, 8 m. N. E. of Amsterdam. It sends a deputy to the States.

MONJUICH, or Montjoy, a castle which stands one mile N. of Barcelona, in the pr. of Catalonia, in Spain, taken by the English, in the year 1704.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a co. of England, bounded by Herefordshire on the N. E. by the river Severn, which separates it from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, on the S. E. and by Brecknock and Glamorganhire on the W. It is 33 m. long, and 22 broad, contains 127 parishes, 7 market towns, but sends only three members to parl. The air is healthy and temperate, and the soil fruitful, especially in the valleys, and the hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats.

MONMOUTH, cap. of Monmouthshire, sit. on the river Wye, 129 m. W. of London, and 25 W. of Gloucester; sends one member to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Mordant, who are also Earls of Peterborough, as it formerly did that of Duke to a natural son of King Charles II. Here Henry V. King of England was born.

MONOMOTAPA, a co. of Africa, bounded by Monoemugi on the N. and by Caffraria, or the co. of the Hottentots, on the S. E. and W. an inland country, little known. It is said there are many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold, and silver. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but were all murdered or driven away, soon after.

MONOPOLI, E. lon. 18. lat. 41. 15. an episcopal town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and

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ter. of Barri, sit. in the gulph of Venice, 17 m. E. of Barri.

MONS, E. lon. 3. 39. lat. 50. 25. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the pr. of Hainault, sit. 26 m. S. W. of Brussels, and 22 S. E. of Tournay. It stands on a hill near the confluence of the rivers Haine and Trouille; and the country about it may be so overflowed, as to render the approaches of an enemy very difficult; and the fortifications are very fine; however it has been frequently taken and retaken, particularly by the British and their confederates, after the victory of Malplaquet, *anno* 1709; and it was confirmed to the House of Austria at the peace of Utrecht, *anno* 1713, and made part of the Dutch-barrier. This city was taken by the French in a late war, but restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748, after the fortifications were demolished.

MONSANTO, a frontier-town of Estremadura in Spain, strongly fortified. It was invested by the confederates in 1704; who, on that occasion, gained a considerable victory over the Spaniards. W. lon. 7. 30. N. lat. 39. 50.

MONSTIERS, or Moustiers, E. lon. 6. 31. lat. 45. 30. a town of Savoy, sit. on the river Isere, 30 m. S. E. of Chamberry, the see of an archb. sub. to the King of Sardinia.

MONTAGNIAC, a considerable town of Asia, in Natolia, and in the province of Bec-Sangil, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 12 m. from Bursa, and 60 from Constantinople. E. lon. 28. 55. N. lat. 40. 10.

MONTALCINO, E. lon. 12. lat. 43. 7. a town of Italy, in the d. of Tuscany, sit. 18 miles S. of Sienna; see of a bishop.

MONTAUBON, E. lon. 1. 25. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Quercy, sit. on the river Tarn, 27 miles N. of Thoulouse; see of a bishop.

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The fortifications were demolished in 1629, because it took part with the Hugonots.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a duchy. E. lon. 47. min. N. lat. 47. 17.

MONTBELLIARD, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 47. 38. a town of France, in the pr. of Franche Compté, sit. on the river Deux, 45 m. N. E. of Befancon. The Prince of Montbelliard has a voice and seat in the college of the Empire. It was taken by the French in 1674, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored to the Prince.

MONTE-FIASCONE, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 42. 20. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of St. Peter's patrimony, sit. on the E. side of the lake Balsenna, 45 m. N. W. of Rome; see of a bishop.

MONTE-PELOSO, E. lon. 17. lat. 40. 50. an episcopal town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and ter. of the Basilicate, sit. 36 m. S. W. of Barri.

MONTE-PULSIANO, E. lon. 12. lat. 43. 5. a town of Italy, in the d. of Tuscany, and pr. of Sienna, sit. 25 m. S. E. of Sienna. It is seated on a high mountain near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine. The see of a bishop.

MONTE-SANCTO, formerly called Mount-Athos, E. lon. 25. 4. lat. 40. 12. sit. in European Turkey, in the pr. of Macedon, on the gulph of Contessa, 70 m. S. of Salonichi or Thessalonica, called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy-mountain, from the 22 monasteries situated thereon, in which are 4000 monks or friars, who never suffer a woman to come within sight of their convents.

MONTE-VERDE, E. lon. 16. 12. lat. 41. 5. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Further Principate, sit. 60 m. E. of Naples city; see of a bishop.

MONTFERRAT duchy, in Italy, is bounded by the lordship of Verceil on the N. by the Alexan-

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drin on the E. by the ter. of Genoa on the S. and by the co. of Asti on the W. the chief town Casal. It contains 200 towns and castles, and is a pleasant fruitful country, abounding in silk, corn, wine, and oil. This duchy was formerly divided between the D. of Savoy and the D. of Mantua; but, upon the death of the D. of Mantua without issue, *anno* 1708, the house of Austria ceded the D. of Mantua's part to the then D. of Savoy, and it is now sub. to the K. of Sardinia, his son.

MONTFORT, E. lon. 9. 51. lat. 47. 16. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. on the confines of Tirol, 18 m. S. of Lindau, and the lake of Constance, cap. of the co. of Montfort; sub. to the Earl of Montfort.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the co. of Peczaz, with a fortress, composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed with a great moat, and nature and art have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended by the Princess Ragotski, wife of Count Tekeli, when besieged by an army of Imperialists, who were obliged to raise the siege in 1638.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a co. of N. Wales, bounded by Merionethshire and Denbigh on the N. by Shropshire on the E. by Radnor and Cardigan on the S. and by another part of Merionethshire on the W. It is 35 m. long, and 34 broad, contains 68 parishes, 6 market-towns, and sends two members to parl. It is watered by several small streams, which run into the Severn, whose head is at a small lake on the top of Plinlimmon-hill; and the rivers Rhydel and Wye have their sources in the same mountain. This country is full of high hills, with a few valleys and meadows fit for corn and pastures. The air is sharp and cold on the mountains, but more mild in the valleys.

MONTGOMERY, the capital of the co. sit. on the river Severn,

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20 miles S. W. of Shrewsbury, and 161 m. N. W. of London; gives title of Earl to the family of Herbert, also Earls of Pembroke, and sends one memb. to parl.

MONTMARIANO, E. lon. 15. 27. lat. 41. 5. a town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and Further Principate, sit. 32 m. E. of Naples; see of a bishop.

MONTMELIAN, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 45. 32. a fortress in the d. of Savoy, sit. on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 m. S. of Chamberry. It was taken by the French in 1705, who demolished the fortifications.

MONTMORENCI, a town of the isle of France, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes. It is seated on a hill, near a large valley fertile in fruits. E. lon. 2. 24. N. lat. 49. 50.

MONTPELIER, E. lon. 3. 58. lat. 43. 37. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, and county of Nismes, sit. on the little river Lez, 50 m. N. E. of Narbonne, and 45 S. W. of Avignon, near the bay of Maguelon and the Mediterranean sea, and 180 m. S. by W. of Paris. It is computed there are about 3000 inhabitants, among whom are a great number of physicians and apothecaries, who get a good livelihood by their numerous compositions, *viz.* Hungary-water, oil of Spike, Capillary, syrups, essences, perfumes, &c. which they distribute all over Europe. The delightfulness of the situation, and healthful air, that will, it is said, restore broken constitutions, occasion foreigners to resort thither, from all parts of Europe. People do not only practise physic here, but study it, here being an university, designed chiefly for students in that science. It has also a citadel, a royal academy of sciences, and a mint. The see of a bishop. The churches and convents were very numerous before the civil wars, in 1561; but they were then demolished, except three churches, the principal of which is

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the church of Notre Dame, remarkable for its high steeple, altar, and chapel of the Virgin Mary.

MONTREAL, W. lon. 72. 4. lat. 46. an isle and town of Canada, in N. America, sit. on the river St Laurence, 120 m. S. W. of Quebec. It was taken by Generals Amherst and Murray, Sept. 8. 1760, and ceded to England, with the rest of Canada, by the peace of 1763. The soil is very fertile, and the air wholesome, and the inhabitants carry on a trade with the savages in skins and furs.

MONTROSE, W. lon. 2. 10. lat. 56. 34. a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, sit. at the mouth of the river Esk, on the German ocean, 70 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. It is a very handsome trading town, and has a harbour for ships of a considerable burden, and an hospital for the poor inhabitants. It hath also the name of a duchy, and gives title of Duke to the family of Graham. Here a French frigate, on account of the shallowness of the water, was stranded in 1745. She carried twenty guns, with men and stores for the young Pretender. From this place the old Chevalier took shipping privately for France, after the battle of Sheriff-muir, in 1716. It has a vote for a member of parliament.

MONTSERAT, W. lon. 62. 10. lat. 15. 55. one of the smallest of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic ocean, in America, sit. 30 m. S. W. of Antigua; sub. to Great-Britain. It is 8 miles long, and about as much in breadth, and the mountains are covered with cedars, and other useful trees. A dreadful hurricane happened on June 30. 1733, which had almost destroyed all the habitations on the island, besides the sugar-plantations.

MONTSERAT, from which the former island takes its name, E. lon. 2. 35. lat. 41. 40. is a mountain of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, 25 miles N. W. of Barcelona,

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where there is a monastery and chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which is an image of the virgin, said to perform abundance of miracles, and to which almost as many pilgrims resort as to Loretto. The convent is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come thither, out of devotion or curiosity, three days *gratis*. Above the convent are the cells of 13 hermits, hewn out of the rock, who are persons of distinction, that, being weary of the world, have retired thither to spend their time in solitude and devotion. This mountain is said to be 80 miles in circumference, and 5 m. high.

MORANT POINT, W. lon. 75. 30. lat. 18. the most easterly point or promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America.

MORAVA, a river of European Turkey, that rises in the mountain of Rhodope, or Argentum, and running N. through Servia by Nissa, falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the eastward of Belgrade.

MORAVIA Marquisate, a pr. of the kingdom of Bohemia, bounded by Silesia on the N. E. by Hungary and Austria on the S. and by Bohemia on the N. W.; sub. to the house of Austria. It is a mountainous country, and watered by a great number of brooks and rivers; takes its name from the river Morava or Moraw, which runs thro' it; is very fertile and populous; and hence the sect of Christians called Moravians take their name; their doctrines having been first broached here. Olmutz was the capital town, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORAW, a river that rises in the N. of Moravia, and running S. through that province by Olmutz, afterwards divides Austria from Hungary, and falls into the river Danube to the westward of Presburg.

MOREA, the ancient Peloponnesus, a pr. of European Turkey, being a peninsula, bounded by the

gulphs of Lepanto and Engia on the N. by the Egean sea, or Archipelago on the E. and by the Mediterranean on the S. and W. being about 180 miles long, and 150 broad. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in 1687, but retaken in 1705. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, excepting about the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasilopotamo, and the Stromio are the chief. It is divided into three large provinces, called Scania, Belvedera, and the Brazzo-de-maina. The Sangiack of the Morea resides at Modon.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on the frontiers of Arragon, among high mountains. It was almost destroyed in 1705, by the army of Philip V. and is now in a very poor condition.

MORETON, a market-town of Devon, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Exeter. Here is a noted market for yarn.

MORLACHIA, a pr. of Venice, lying between the gulph of Venice, and the provinces of Croatia and Bosnia, having Dalmatia on the S. Seng, or Segna, is the capital town. The inhabitants are great enemies to the Turks, and never spare them when they get them in their clutches. They are prodigiously strong, and travellers affirm, that four of them will carry a man on horseback 20 or 30 paces together, over the most dangerous passes of the mountains. They commonly go armed with an ax.

MOROCCO, a very considerable empire of Africa, in the western part of Barbary. Morocco Proper, is a part of the ancient Mauritania-Tingitana, and is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Fez, on the S. and E. by Biledulgerid, and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 250 miles in length, along the sea-coast, and 140 in breadth. The land is mountainous and barren, nor is it populous. The empire of Morocco comprehends the kingdoms of Morocco and Fez;

with the provinces of Tafilet, Sus, Gufela, and Dara; which, though they form no part of the States of Barbary, are said to be united to the empire, and the Emperor claims the sovereignty of them. When the whole empire is considered, it extends upwards of 600 miles in length, from N. to S. and near 700 m. from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea; on the S. by Tafilet, and on the E. by Segelmessa, and the kingdom of Algiers. The air of this country is mild and pure, particularly to the N. of Mount Atlas, excepting in the months of July and August. The soil, tho' dry and sandy in many places, is very fertile in others, and produces good fruit and pasture; and appears only to want better cultivation, to render it both profitable and delightful: but this will never be the case, while the oppression and barbarity of the constitution continues. The fruits of this country are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others, with plenty of roots and herbs. They have a great plenty of excellent hemp and flax on their plains, but very little timber. The inhabitants are robust, of a tawny complexion, and are active and ingenious; but they are unpolished, superstitious, fraudulent, and disposed to cruelty. The Arabs dwell in arbours, and moveable villages, composed of a great number of tents, and should be distinguished from the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, and who reside in the towns and cities. The Mahometan religion was anciently professed, but numbers now follow the tenets of one Hamed, a modern sectarist, who was a great opposer of the ancient doctrine of the Caliphs. And those that do profess the Mahometan religion, seem to have adopted the worst parts of it, and appear to have retained only as much of it as authorises them to be vicious and villainous. Beside these, there

are some Christian merchants, and a great number of Christian slaves on the coast, and a multitude of Jews. The misery and poverty of the lower class of people in Morocco, who are not immediately in the Emperor's service, exceed all description; but those who inhabit the inland parts of the country live better, and are an hospitable, inoffensive people, which, in a great measure, is owing to their remoteness from the seat of government. Neither the elephant nor the rhinoceros are to be found in Morocco, nor indeed in any of the States of Barbary; but they have lions, tigers, leopards, serpents, bears, porcupines, foxes, and all kinds of reptiles, in the desert parts. The ancient breed of their horses, once equal to those of Arabia, is now said to be decayed; yet some very fine ones have been lately imported into England. They have also camels, dromedaries, asses, mules, and other mungrel beasts of burden. They have cows, which are small, and barren of milk; but their sheep and goats are large, though the fleeces of the former are very indifferent. Their feathered tribes are numerous, and their seas and bays abound with the finest and most delicious fish of every kind.

The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, by caravans, to Mecca, Medina, and some of the inland parts of Africa, from whence they bring back vast numbers of negroes, who serve in the army, and are slaves in their houses and fields. But almost all their commercial affairs are conducted by the Jews and Christians settled among them; and the latter have established silk and linen works, which supply the higher ranks of their own subjects. They have no ships, that, properly speaking, are employed in commerce, so that the French and British carry on the greatest part of all their trade. Their exports are too numerous to be specified, but the principal are, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal,

ostrich-feathers, silk, copper, hides, raisins, almonds, honey, wax, gum-arabic, and sandrac: in return for which, the Europeans furnish them with timber, artillery of all kinds, gun-powder, and whatever they may want in their public or private capacities. The duties paid by the British, in the ports of Morocco, are but half those paid by other Europeans. This country produces wine, but only the Jews plant the vine; though the great people find means to evade the sobriety prescribed by the Mahometan law, and make free with wines and spirits, and, indeed, with whatever else can contribute to the pleasures of life.

The ancient African language is still spoken in some of the inland-countries, and, indeed, by some of the inhabitants of the city of Morocco. In the sea-port towns, and maritime countries, a bastard kind of Arabic is spoken, and the seafaring people are no strangers to that medley, of living and dead languages, called *Lingua Franca*, since it is known in all the ports of the Mediterranean.

Morocco is not now so populous as it was formerly. The Emperors are successors of those sovereigns of that country who were called Xeriffs, and whose powers resembled that of the Caliphat. They have been, in general, a set of bloody tyrants, though they have had among them some able Princes, particularly Muley Moluc, who defeated and killed Don Sebastian King of Portugal. They have lived in almost a continual state of warfare with the Kings of Spain and other Christian Princes ever since; nor does the crown of Great Britain sometimes disdain to purchase their favour with presents, as was done in the year 1769. In Morocco, government cannot be said to exist. The Emperors having, for some ages, been parties, judges, and even executioners, with their own hands, in all criminal matters; nor is their

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Brutality more incredible, than the submission with which their subjects bear it. In the absence of the Emperor, every military officer has the power of life and death in his hand; and it is seldom they mind the form of a judicial proceeding. Some vestiges, however, of the Caliphat government still continue; for in places where no military resides, the Musti, or High Priest, is the fountain of all justice, and under him the Cadis, or civil officers, who act as justices of the peace. The crown is said to be hereditary; but, if there be more sons than one, they usually fight for the dominion, on the decease of their father, 'till there is but one left. This nation is disturbed by civil wars on every change; but the Prince who, is in favour with the soldiers generally succeeds. The Emperor is not immediately subject to the Porte, yet he acknowledges the Grand Signior to be his superior, and pays him a distant allegiance as the chief representative of Mahomet. When the Grand Signior is at war with any Christian power, he requires the assistance of the Emperor, who obeys him only as he thinks proper.

The Emperor has an army under his command of an hundred thousand men, but they are poorly armed, and know but little of the art of war; so that the strength of his forces consists of the cavalry mounted by the negro-slaves, purchased in return for the commodities of the country. These wretches are brought young to Morocco, know no state but servitude, and no other master but the Emperor, and hence prove the firmest support of his tyranny and power; for both in his domestic and foreign wars, these have been principally relied on.

About the year 1727, all the naval force of Morocco consisted only of three small ships, which lay at Sallee; and, being well manned, sometimes brought in prizes.

It is almost impossible we can

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form any just idea of the Emperor's revenues, because none of his subjects can be said to possess any property. From the manner of his living, his attendants and appearance, we may conclude he does not abound in riches. The ransom of Christian slaves are his perquisites; and he sometimes shares in the vessels of other states, which entitles him to part of their prizes. He claims a tenth of the goods of his Mahometan-subjects, and six crowns a-year from every Jew-merchant; but he often breaks through these rules, and seizes what he pleases. He has likewise considerable profits in the Negroe-land, and other caravans, especially the slave trade towards the S. but it is generally thought that the whole of his ordinary annual revenue in money, does not exceed 165,000*l*.

MOROCCO city, capital of the k. of Morocco, W. lon. 9. lat. 31. sit. 250 m. S. by W. of Fez. Both the city and fortifications are now in a declining state, the seat of the empire being removed from thence to Mequinez, a city of Fez. It is seated in a very large plain, on the river Nissus. It once had 24 gates, and was encompassed with strong walls. The number of houses formerly reckoned to be 100,000, all with flat roofs; but they are now said to be diminished to 25,000, and it is much to be doubted if ever it was that elegant city which some old writers make it. The irruptions of the Arabs hinder them from cultivating the lands about it, insomuch that there is nothing but vines, date-trees, and some other fruits.

MORON, W. lon. 5. 20. lat. 37. a town of Spain in the pr. of Andalusia sit. 30 m. S. E. of Seville. In the neighbourhood is a mine of precious stones.

MORPETH, a borough town of Northumberland, sit. on the river Wanspech, 15 m. N. of Newcastle: sends two members to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Carlisle. In King John's

time, this town was set on fire by its own inhabitants, that their exiled monarch might find no resource there.

MONTAIGN, E. lon. 1. 5. lat. 48. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, and ter. of Perche, sit. 40 m. N. of Mans.

MORVAN, a territory of Burgundy in France, lying along the river Yonne. It produces nothing but rye and wine; but there are good pastures which feed a great number of cattle, in which they carry on a considerable trade.

MORVIEDRO, or Murviedro, W. lon. 1. lat. 39. 44. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. on the river Palantia, 10 m. N. of Valencia city, built on the side of the ancient Saguntum. Here are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient Roman amphitheatre.

MOSAMBIQUE, a pr. of Zanguebar, in Africa, is bounded by the pr. of Quiloa on the north, by the Indian ocean, which divides it from Madagascar, on the East, by the river Sambeze on the South, and Monceimugi on the West. In the year 1497, Vasques de Gama, landed on this coast, on which the Portuguese took occasion to settle there, and possess themselves of Mosambique, the capital of the country, which they have kept ever since. The air of this country is very unwholesome, and it is therefore but thinly peopled; neither would the Portuguese themselves stay long here if it was not on account of their great trade.

MOSAMBIQUE CITY, E. lon. 40. 12. S. lat. 15. the capital of the pr. of Mosambique, sit. on an island at the mouth of the river Mosambique, which forms a commodious harbour, defended by a citadel, and the town itself is regularly fortified. This island is 30 miles round, and very populous; the Portuguese have built several churches and monasteries in it; and the friars assure us, they make great numbers of proselytes in this part of Africa. Here also they barter

their merchandise with the natives, whom they have taught to clothe themselves, for gold, ivory, and slaves; and here their shipping take in refreshment, in their voyages to the East-Indies; and, the country producing great herds of cattle, they salt up beef here, to send to their other plantations, or sell it to European shipping.

MOSCOVY Empire. See **RUSSIA**.

MOSCOW, a pr. of Moscovy, or Russia, is bounded by the pr. of Tweer on the N. by Little or Nise Novogorod on the E. by Rezan on the S. and by Smolensko on the W.

MOSCOW City, E. lon. 39. lat. 55. 45. the capital of the pr. of Moscow, sit. on the river Moscowa, 460 m. S. E. of Petersburg, 800 E. of Stockholm, 1000 N. E. of Constantinople, 900 N. E. of Vienna, and 1400 N. E. of London. Peter the Great cut a canal from this city to Petersburg. It is divided into four parts, of which that in the middle is called Kitai-gorod, all surrounded with a strong wall of red stones, containing the royal palace. Here is also the church of the Annunciation, containing the tombs of the Czars in a vast vault. This church has nine towers, and is covered with plates of gilded copper, as are all the other churches. This part also contains the military-school, the printing-house, the library, the mint, and the apothecaries magazine, belonging to the Emperor, wherein the drugs are kept in fine vessels of porcelain, or crystal. The second part, called Czargorod, is in the form of a half-moon, and surrounded with a wall of white stone. Here the people of distinction have their palaces; and here is likewise a foundry of great guns. The third is named Zemlergorod, and surrounded with ramparts. Here the meaner sort of people live, and here they expose to sale wooden houses, which may be transported from one place to another. The fourth is called Stre-

Lizza-Slaboda, because it was formerly inhabited by Strelitzes, a kind of soldiers. In 1737, there was a fire at Moscow, which consumed 30,000 houses in 18 hours time. This city is now going to decay, since an order has been published, that no more houses shall be built except on old foundations; and this was done in favour of Petersburg. There is such a crowd of beggars and vagabonds here, that there is no going out without a guard.

MOSCOWA River, rises in the W. of the pr. of Moscow, and running E. through that pr. passes by the city of Moscow, and falls into the river Ocka, at Kolumna.

MOSCU DABAD, E. lon. 88. 22. lat. 24. 5. a large town in the East-Indies, the usual residence of the Subah of Bengal.

MOSELLE, a river of Germany, which, rising in the mountains of Vague, in Lorrain, runs N. through that duchy, passing by Toul, Mentz, and Thionville, to Treves, or Triers, and then running N. E. through the Electorate of Triers, falls into the Rhine at Coblentz.

MOSKITO Country, is sit. in North America, between 85 and 88 degrees of W. lon. and between 13 and 15 deg. of N. lat. having the North sea on the N. and E. Nicaragua on the S. and Honduras on the W.; and indeed the Spaniards esteem it a part of the pr. of Honduras, tho' they have no colonies in the Moskito country. When the Spaniards first invaded this part of Mexico, they massacred the greatest part of the natives, which gave those that escaped into the inaccessible part of the country, an insuperable aversion to them; and they have always appeared ready to join any Europeans that come upon their coast against the Spaniards, and particularly the English, who frequently come hither; and the Muskito-men, being good marksmen, the English employ them in striking the manatee-fish; and

many of the Muskito Indians come to Jamaica, and sail with the English in their voyages.

MOSUL. See **MOUSUL**.

MOTIR, (not Montil, as in the maps) E. lon. 125. N. lat. 30 min. one of the Molucca, or Clove-islands, very small, but valuable on account of its spice; subject to the Dutch.

MOUDON, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, and country of Vaud, cap. of a bailiwick of the same name, and noted for its fairs, horses, and other cattle. E. lon. 6. 55. N. lat. 46. 30.

MOULINS, E. lon. 3. 26. lat. 46. 33. a town of France, in the pr. of Lionois, and d. of Bourbon, sit. 47 m. S. E. of Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cutlery-ware.

MOUNT ST MICHAEL, a rock standing in Mountsbay, near Penfance, in Cornwall, which bay is a safe harbour for shipping.

MOUNT ST MICHAEL, W. lon. 1. 32. lat. 48. 38. a fortress of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on a rock, in the English channel, near the confines of Brittany, 20 m. E. of St. Malo.

MOUREMANSKOY, the N. W. part of Russian Lapland, in Europe.

MOUSTIER, or **MONTIER**, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 45. 30. a town of Savoy, sit. on the river Isere, 30 m. S. E. of Chambery, sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

MOUSUL, or **MOSUL**, E. lon. 43. lat. 36. a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Diarbec, or Mesopotamia, sit. on the W. bank of the river Tigris, opposite to the place where Nineveh stood, 90 m. S. E. of Diarbec. It is a large place surrounded with high walls, but the houses are ill built, and in several places gone to ruin; however, it has a strong castle and citadel. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth, and all kinds of cottons and silks. At some distance from Mousul is a mosque, in

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which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are generally Mahometans, but there are many Nestorian-Christians. In 1743, it was besieged by the Persians to no purpose.

MSCYSLAW, E. lon. 42. 20. lat. 54. 4. cap. of the palatinate of Mscyslaw, in Poland, sit. on the frontiers of Muscovy, 58 m. S. of Smolensko. It was almost ruined by the Muscovites, in 1660, but is rebuilt.

MUER, a river of Germany, which rises in Bavaria, and running E. through the d. of Stiria, by Muer and Gratz, unites with the river Drave, at Legrad, near Kanisza, in Hungary.

MULL OF CANTIRE, the S. cape or promontory of the co. of Cantire, or Mull, in the frith of Clyde, on the W. of Scotland.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, the S. cape or promontory of all Scotland, in the co. of Galloway, on the Irish sea.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, that rises on the confines of Austria, and running N. thro' Bohemia, visits Budweis and Prague, uniting with the Elbe at Melnick.

MULHAUSEN, E. lon. 10. 39. lat. 51. 16. an imperial and hanseatic town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. 16 miles N. W. of Saxegotha; under the protection of the Elector of Saxony.

MULLINGAR, a manor in the co. of Westmeath, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

MULTAN, or Moultan, E. lon. 97. 45. lat. 30. a town of the Hither India, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of Multan, sit. on the river Indus, 400 m. W. of Delhi.

MULVIA, a river of Barbary, in Africa, which rising in the mountains of Atlas, runs N. dividing the empire of Morocco from the k. of Algiers, falling into the Mediterranean, W. of Marfalquiver.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, sit. in W. lon. 4. 13. N. lat. 36. 32. It was built

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by Sertorius, and is remarkable for a victory gained by Julius Caesar, over the sons of Pompey, which finally decided the fate of the Roman republic.

MUNICH, or Munchen, E. lon. 11. 40. lat. 48. capital of the electorate and duchy of Bavaria, sit. on the river Iser, 60 m. S. W. of Ratibon, 200 m. W. of Vienna, and 60 m. N. of Inspruc; a large elegant city, with spacious streets, and canals running through many of them; and the beauty and magnificence of the Elector's palace is said to exceed any thing of the kind in Germany: and from this palace the Duke of Marlborough brought away many fine pictures with him to England, after the battle of Hochstet. This city is surrounded with a wall and fortifications, but so little to be depended on, that it has ever surrendered to those who were masters of the field: it has been several times plundered by the Austrians.

MUNSTER, the most southern pr. of Ireland, containing the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry. It has one archbishopric, 5 bishoprics, 740 parishes, 63 baronies, and 26 boroughs. It is 135 m. in length, and 120 in breadth. Waterford is the capital. The air is mild and temperate, and the valleys are fertile in corn. The commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish.

MUNSTER Bishopric, sit. in the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, on both sides the river Ems, bounded by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt on the N. by the bishoprics of Osnaburg and Paderborn on the E. by the co. of Mark on the S. and by the duchies of Cleve and Zutphen on the W. being 120 m. long and 80 broad: subject to its bishop, the present Elector of Cologne. It is but a barren country, scarce producing corn enough for the subsistence of the inhabitants, but they have the best bacon in Europe.

MUNSTER City, E. lon. 7. 10.

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lat. 52. capital of the bishopric of Munster, and cir. of Westphalia, sit. on the river Aa, in the most fruitful plain in the country, 70 m. N. by E. of Cologne, and 35 m. S. W. of Osnaburg. The town is well built of free-stone; here that treaty was concluded, *anno* 1648, which put an end to the civil wars of Germany, on account of religion, after a war of 30 years continuance, and settled the pretensions of the German princes, and several other princes and states of Europe, in relation to the limits of their respective territories; particularly the Spaniards acknowledged the Dutch to be a free and independent state, at this treaty; which, from this city, was sometimes called the treaty of Munster, and at others, the treaty of Westphalia, from the province where it was concluded. In the year 1533, John of Leyden, a tailor by profession, drove away the bishop and magistrates, and made himself master of this city; but it was taken from him in 1536, after a siege of 14 months, and he was tortured to death.

MURCIA, a pr. of Spain, bounded by New Castile on the N. by Valencia and the Mediterranean sea on the E. and by the same sea on the S. and by Grenada and Andalusia on the W. It is about 62 m. in length, and near the same in breadth, and the chief river is Segura. The soil is dry, because it seldom rains; and therefore it produces little corn or wine, but there is plenty of oranges, lemons, citrons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. It was taken from the Moors in 1265. The air is very healthy. The principal town is Murcia.

MURCIA City, W. lon. 1. lat. 38. sit. on the river Segura, 25 m. N. of Carthage; see of a bishop.

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MUSCOVY. See RUSSIA.

MUSSELBURGH, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 56. a port-town of Scotland, in the shire of Lothian, sit. on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk, 6 m. E. of Edinburgh. Near this town the English obtained a victory over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI.

MUSTAGAN, under the meridian of London, lat. 36. 30. a port-town of Barbary, in Africa, in the k. of Algiers, sit. 140 m. W. of the city of Algiers.

MUXADABAD. See MOSCUDABAD.

MUZACRA, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 37. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. on the Mediterranean, 60 m. S. W. of Carthage.

MUYDEN, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 52. 19. a town of Holland, sit. on the S. coast of the Zuider-sea, 7 m. E. of Amsterdam.

MYCONE, E. lon. 25. 51. lat. 37. 28. one of the islands of the Archipelago, in Turkey, sit. 110 m. S. W. of Smyrna. It is about 25 m. in circumference, and has one large harbour in it. There is little wood or water in the country, but the soil produces corn, wine, figs, and olives. It is inhabited chiefly by Turkish-corsairs, or privateers, at present. The inhabitants are said to be the best sailors in the Archipelago, and have about 150 vessels of different sizes. The English, French and Dutch, have all consuls here.

MYHIE, a French fort, on the coast of Malabar, in the East Indies, taken by the English on the 10th of February, 1761; but restored by the late peace.

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of modern Natolia, or Asia Minor. It has Troas on the W. Phrygia on the E. and the Propontis to the N.

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NAAS, a borough in the co. of Kildare, in Ireland; sendstwo members to parliament.

NAB, a river of Bavaria, in Germany, which rising in Franconia, runs from N. to S. through the Palatinate of Bavaria, falling into the Danube by Ratisbon.

NAERDEN, E. lon. 5. lat. 52. 18. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. at the S. end of the Zuider sea, 14 m. E. of Amsterdam. It is a very strong place, and cap. of Gayland.

NAGARA, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 42. 25. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, sit. 50 m. S. of Bilboa, with a fort, and the title of a duchy.

NAIRNE, W. lon. 3. 31. lat. 57. 40. a borough and port-town of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, sit. at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 18 m. E. of Inverness.

NAKSIVAN, E. lon. 63. 59. lat. 39. a city of Persia, in the pr. of Chirvan, sit. 100 m. S. of Erivan, where Noah's ark rested, according to tradition.

NAMUR, E. lon. 4. 57. lat. 50. 30. a strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, cap. of the pr. of Namur, sit. at the confluence of the Sambrae and the Maes, 35 m. S.E. of Brussels. It was besieged by King William in 1695, who took it in the sight of an army of 100,000 French, though the garrison was defended by 60,000 men; it is the see of a bishop. It was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken by the French in 1746, but was again given up at the treaty of Aix-la chapelle.

NAMUR County, is bounded by Brabant on the N. by Liege on the E. and S. by the pr. of Hainault on the W. being 30 m. long, and 20 broad. It is a fruitful country and has good mines of lead and

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iron, and wood enough for their own works.

NANCI, E. lon. 6. 17. lat. 48. 41. the cap. city of Lorraine, in Germany, sit. 150 m. E. of Paris. 60 m. N. W. of Strasburg, and 70 m. S. of Triers; sub. to France. It has been taken and retaken several times, particularly by the French; to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Vienna, in 1736.

NAFIO Island, E. lon. 26. 20. lat. 35. 15. one of the islands in the Archipelago, N. of Stantorini, 16 m. round, inhabited by Greeks; sub. to the Turks. Here are still the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo. The mountains are nothing but bare rocks, and there are not springs sufficient to water the ground. There are vast numbers of partridges, whose eggs they destroy every year to preserve their corn.

NANGASIQUI, E. lon. 130. lat. 32. 30. a city on the W. side of the island of Bongo, or Sikoko, one of the Japan islands, sit. 60 m. S. of the island of Nippon, or Japan Proper, near which the Dutch factors in the island of Disnia reside, but are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they are obliged to deliver up their guns, helms, sails, and rigging, as pledges of their good behaviour.

NANKING, a pr. of China, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Xantum and Aonan on the N. and W. by the sea or bay of Nanking on the E. and by the pr. of Huquam and Chekiam on the S.

NANKING, E. lon. 119. 25. lat. 32. 46. cap. of the pr. of Nanking, and formerly of the empire of China, is sit. 600 S. E. of Peking, at the river Kiam. It is upwards of 17 m. in circumference, and very populous, as well as rich; all the produce and manufactures of the empire, particularly silk, being sent here in the greatest perfection. The porcelain tower of 7 stories, 200 feet high, is esteemed one of the finest pieces of architecture now

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being, if we regard the materials of workmanship. This place has lost its ancient splendor, many of the magnificent buildings being now in ruins, and near a third part of the city desolate.

NANSAMUND, a co. of Virginia, in North America, S. of Isle-of-Wight county, through which the river of Nansamund runs.

NANTS, W. lon. 1. 31. lat. 47. 15. a city of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. on the river Loire, 30 m. E. of the ocean, and 37 m. S. W. of Angers, a large populous city, and has as extensive a foreign trade as any city in the kingdom, though no ships of burden can come so high up the river, but are obliged to unload at Pambeuf, near the mouth of the river. Here Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict, from hence called the Edict of Nants, in 1589, which was afterwards revoked in 1685.

NANTUCKET, W. lon. 70. lat. 41. an island on the coast of New-England, in N. America, sit. 80 m. S. of Boston, the people whereof supply themselves chiefly to the whale-fishery on the coast, and have lately fished for whales in Greenland, being as dexterous at it as the Dutch, though not so numerous; and who might supply their mother-country with the produce of their fishery, and by this means supplant the Dutch, if they were properly encouraged.

NANTWICH, or Namptwich, a market-town of Cheshire, famous for its salt-works, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Chester.

NAPLES Kingdom, (formerly known by the name of Great Greece), one of the Sicilies, is in the S. E. part of Italy, being sit. between 14 and 17 degrees of E. lon. and between 38 and 43 degrees of S. lat. bounded by the gulph of Venice on the N. E. by the Mediterranean sea on the S. E. by Sicily and the Tuscan sea on the S. W. and by the Pope's ter. on the N. W. being divided from the island of Sicily only by the narrow strait, or

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Pharo, of Messina. It is about 273 m. long, and 100 broad. The Appennine mountains cross the whole country from E. to W. It is divided into 4 provinces; viz. Terredil-Lavoro, Abruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria. For the history of the Kings of Naples, see the Genealogical Table of Emperors, Kings, &c. at the end of this work, under the article of Sicily.

NAPLES CITY, E. lon. 15. 12. lat. 41. 6. the capital of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, sit. 40 m. S. E. of Rome. It is 15 m. in circumference within the walls, and as much more if the suburbs are included, and contains about 300,000 inhabitants. It stands on an eminence, rising gradually from the sea to a moderate height, on a fine bay of the sea, of 30 m. diameter; and the islands which lie before it form a secure and commodious harbour. On the E. is a large plain, on the further side whereof is mount Vesuvius, and on the W. a large hill, on which stands the castle of St Elmo, cut out of a rock, and a Carthusian monastery, from whence we are entertained with the finest prospect in the world. Here it is seldom cold in winter, and in summer the cold breezes from the mountains and sea make the hottest part of it very tolerable; nor is the sea subject to storms; and they have so bold a shore, that large ships may lie close in the quays. Corn, wine, and oil, are excellent in their kind, and exceeding plentiful; and the air is pure, serene, and healthful. The houses are magnificent and elegant, particularly those of the suburbs, built of stone, generally in the modern taste, and inhabited by people of distinction; there being scarce a great family in the k. but has a palace in this city: nor can there be, in all respects, a more desirable situation, did not the eruptions of Vesuvius, and earthquakes, sometimes disturb their quiet, as well as the frequent revolutions observed in this kingdom;

for it being so desirable a country, the neighbouring powers are perpetually contending for it; Germany, France, and Spain, have alternately had the dominion of it; it seldom has the same sovereign 40 years. The dignified clergy and nobility of this kingdom are very numerous; there are, it is said, 25 archbishops, 125 bishops, 300 princes, dukes, marquesses, and earls. The clergy possess one third of the kingdom; the crown, the nobility, and gentry the rest; the peasants have scarce any thing they can call their own; they are subject to their respective Lords, manure their lands, plant their vineyards and olive-yards, and are allowed only a subsistence, sufficient to enable them to perform their daily drudgery, and receive justice in their Lords courts, in cases that are not capital; inasmuch that every lord or gentleman, who is proprietor of the soil, is sovereign of the people who live upon his estate. Though they abound in silk, that manufacture is not great; they send most of it abroad unwrought; and all the merchandise and produce of this rich soil is carried abroad in foreign shipping, they having few ships of their own, or indeed merchants; the proprietors of the lands selling the produce of their respective estates to foreigners. The natives being many of them of Spanish extraction, they follow the Spanish modes, and clothe themselves in black, which makes the silk manufacture the less. They have a numerous militia, the nobility and gentry holding their lands by military tenures; but these are little depended on, and seldom called out, the K. usually maintaining 15,000 regular troops in time of peace, and can raise twice that number in time of war; they had no men of war lately, but are beginning to build some: and they have a fleet of armed galleys. The revenues of the crown are computed to amount to one million sterling *per annum*,

which arise from a composition with the nobility and gentry for certain sums, in lieu of their personal services, from a duty on houses, and almost a general excise. It was a tax on fruits, which the common people live upon, that occasioned the insurrection under Massinello; and it seems fruit has been exempt from taxes almost ever since; those who are most oppressed by taxes are the Genoese, and other foreigners, whose estates lie in this country, and these are pretty numerous. The crown claims the power of taxing the nobility and gentry, and raising what forces the court thinks necessary; but it is dangerous carrying these prerogatives too high, so long as the King has so powerful a competitor as the Emperor of Germany. The clergy are not taxed here, but grant a free gift, which is proportionable to the taxes on the laity, at least; it is the see of an archbishop.

NAPOLI DE MALVASIA, E. lon. 23. 30. lat. 36. 51. a port-town of the Morea, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli de Romania, and 40 m. S. E. of that city. Noted anciently for the temple of Esculapius.

NAPOLI DE ROMANIA, E. lon. 22. 20. lat. 37. 30. a port-town of European Turkey, in the pr. of the Morea, sit. at the bottom of a bay of the same name, in the Archipelago, 60 m. S. W. of Setines or Athens, one of the strongest towns of the Morea, and said to contain 60,000 Grecian inhabitants, besides Turks; the see of an archbishop.

NARAGANSET, the ancient name of a country in New England in America, E. of the river Connecticut, now the co. of New London.

NARBONNE, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 43. 18. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, lying in a valley surrounded with mountains, 6 m. W. of the Mediterranean; with which it has a communication by a canal, as it has also with the royal canal, being 60 m. W. of

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Montpelier. It is a large city, and in the time of the Romans was the capital of this part of Gaul, called from hence Gallia Narbonensis; and here are still the ruins of the capital, a marble amphitheatre, and noble aqueducts. It is the see of an archbishop, who is president of the states of Languedoc.

NARBOROUGH ISLAND, W. lon. 104. 35. S. lat. 43. 11. an isle in S. America, in the Pacific ocean, sit. on the coast of Chili; 100 m. S. of the island of Chiloe, where Sir John Narborough refreshed his men, when he was sent to the S. sea, in the reign of K. Charles II. to see if it was feasible to settle colonies on the coast of Chili.

NARNI, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 42. 36. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. in the pr. of Umbria, sit. 45 m. N. of Rome, where there are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of the arches whereof was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; and also an aqueduct that brings water from a spring 15 miles.

NARVIN, E. lon. 28. 35. lat. 59. sit. on the river Narva, which divides Livonia from Russia, 100 m. S. W. of Petersburg, a large port-town of Liwonia, besieged by the Russians in the year 1702, but relieved by Charles XII. King of Sweden, who gained a signal victory over the Russians, with 20,000 men, tho' the Russians were 100,000 strong. But the Czar Peter the Great took Narva by storm, in 1704, and transplanted the inhabitants to Astracan; and the Russians have been in possession of Narva, and all Livonia, ever since, making it one of the stations of their fleet.

NASEBY, a village near Rothwell in Northamptonshire, sit. 12 m. N. of Northampton. Here the parliament gained a decisive victory over the Royalists, on the 14th June, 1645.

NASSAU, a co. of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landg. of Hesse Cassel, and ter. of the Watteraw, is bounded by West-

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phalia on the N. by the co. of Solms on the E. and by the pr. of Mentz on the S. and by the electorate of Triers on the W. It is very fertile, and contains mines of copper, iron, and lead.

NASSAU City, E. lon. 7. 55. lat. 50. 21. a city of Germany, cap. of the co. of Nassau, sit. on the river Lohr, 29 m. N. W. of Mentz.

NATAL-TERRA, a country on the E. coast of Africa, between 23 and 30 degrees of S. lat. and between 25 and 35 deg. of E. lon. Several European ships have touched here, and agree it is a plentiful country, but no nation of Europe has thought fit to send any colonies thither.

NATOLIA, the modern name of the Lesser Asia. See **ASIA THE LESSER**.

NAVAN, a borough in the co. of Meath, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

NAVARRRE, a kingdom of Europe, bounded by French Navarre on the N. E. by Arragon on the S. E. by Old Castile on the S. W. and by Guipuscoa, a ter. of Biscay, on the N. W. being 75 m. long, and 60 broad, a mountainous country, colder than the rest of Spain, and produces very little corn, wine, or fruits, but feeds great herds of cattle, and abounds in good timber, and hath some iron mines in it. Navarre had its own kings from 718 to 1512, when Ferdinand the Catholic took it from John d' Albret, under pretence of his being excommunicated by the Pope.

NAVARRRE French, or the Lower Navarre, is bounded by the ter. of Labour on the N. by the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spanish Navarre, on the S. W. and by the pr. of Bearn in Gascony on the E. and is about 20 m. long, and 12 broad, one of the barrenest provinces in France.

NAVAREIN, W. lon. 1. lat. 43. 20. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and ter. of Bearn, sit. 16 m. S. E. of Bayonne.

NAUMBURG, E. lon. 12. lat.

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31. 15. a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, cap. of the co. of Saxe Naumburg, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Sala and Unstrut, 60 m. W. of Dresden, sub. to the Elector of Saxony.

NAXIA, or Naxos, E. lon. 26. 5. lat. 36. 30. one of the islands of the Archipelago, lying S. E. of Micones, and E. of Paros, 100 m. in circumference; the country fruitful, well watered; woods, hills, and valleys, are agreeably intermixed. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greek Christians, the rest Latins; and each of them has their own archbishop. The Turks suffer them to be governed by their own magistrates, according to their respective laws and customs; however, an officer of the Turks comes once a year, to collect the taxes, and to whom they appeal if they think themselves injured.

NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, in Asia, famous for the abode of Jesus Christ in the former parts of his life. It is now only a small village; where the monks of St Francis have a convent; E. lon. 35. 20. N. lat. 32. 30.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which rising in the S. of the circle of Suabia, runs N. through that circle, passing by Tubingen, Stuttgart Hailbron, and Morsbach, and then turning W. falls into the Rhine at Mannheim.

NEEDLES, a cape or point at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, very difficult for large ships to pass, on account of the sharp rocks, which, at a distance, look like needles.

NEGAPATAN, E. lon. 79. 10. lat. 11. 15. a port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the coast of Coromandel, 20 m. S. of Tin-cumbar, or Trankebar where the Dutch have a fort and factory.

NEGRAIS, E. lon. 92. 57. lat. 16. 58. a port-town of Pegu, in the Further India in Asia, sit. on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, 240 m.

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W. of the city of Pegu. The British have a factory here.

NEGRIL POINT, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America.

NEGRO Cape, E. lon. 14. S. lat. 17. a promontory of Angola, on the W. coast of Africa being the most southerly country in Africa, to which the Europeans resort to purchase slaves.

NEGROES Island, E. lon. 120. lat. 10. one of the Philippine islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, sit. between the islands of Panay and Cebu, so called, because most of the inhabitants are Blacks; sub. to Spain.

NEGROLAND, or Nigritia, a country in Africa, lies between 18 degrees W. and 15 degrees E. lon. and between 10 and 20 degrees of N. lat. the great river Niger running through it, from E. to W. It is bounded by Zaara, or the desert on the N. by unknown countries on the E. by Guinea on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. there being several European settlements on the branches of the river Niger, especially near its mouth. The generality of the people are black, but there are a tawny race intermixed with them; both of them of the Mahometan religion. A great many nations inhabit the banks of the river Niger, of different languages, and independent on each other. It is a fruitful country, abounding in rice, Guinea-grain, and Indian-corn, where it is cultivated, and does not want cattle; cocoa-nuts, plantains, pulse, palm-trees, and tropical fruits, they have in abundance. The Europeans traffic with them for slaves, gold, ivory, bees-wax, and drugs, particularly gum-senega, which is a profitable article.

NEGROPONT, anciently Eubœa, an island in the Egean sea, or Archipelago, sit. N. E. of the coast of Achaia or Livadia, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called the Euripus, or strait of Negropont. The island is 90 m.

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long, and from 2 to 25 broad, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, fish, flesh, and fowl; but what this island has ever been remarkable for is the variable tides, which are sometimes regular, and at others irregular, according to the age of the moon; these are regular from the three last days of the old moon to the 8th of the new; on the 9th day they become irregular, and continue so to the 13th, inclusive, and then they flow 12, 13, or 14 times, and ebb as often, in 24 or 25 hours; but neither the regular nor irregular tides rise much above a foot.

NEGROPONT, or Epigros City, E. lon. 24. 30. lat. 38. 30. cap. of the island of Negropont, sit. 34 m. N. of Setines, or Athens, and 70 N. E. of Corinth, on the W. side of the island, where the strait is so narrow, that it is joined to the continent of Livadia by a bridge. The walls of the town, in which the Turks reside are two miles round, and the suburbs, where the Christians inhabit, much larger. The captain-bassa, or admiral of the Turkish fleet, is Beglerbeg, or viceroy of the island, and of the neighbouring continent of Greece, and a fleet of galleys generally lies in that port. This is much the largest of all the islands of the Archipelago, and with the rest, sub. to the Turks; the see of a Greek bishop.

NEISSE, or Niessé, E. lon. 17. 35. lat. 50. 32. a town of the duchy of Silesia, in the kingdom of Bohemia, sit. on the river Niessé, 35 m. S. of Breslaw. This town was besieged by the Austrians, in 1758, but the King of Prussia obliged them to raise it.

NEIVA, a river of Muscovy, which separates Carelia from Ingria, and on which the capital city of Peterburg stands, it rises in the lake Lagoda, and running W. falls into the gulph of Finland.

NELLENBURG, E. lon. 9. lat. 47. 55. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, cap. of the co. of

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Nellenburg, sit. 15 m. N. of Constance; sub. to the house of Austria.

NELSON Fort, W. lon. 91. 5. lat. 57. 25. a fort and settlement on the W. side of Hudson's bay, in Canada, in N. America, sit. at the mouth of Nelson river, on a bay of the sea 600 m. N. W. of Rupertfort, and 250 S. E. of Churchillfort; sub. to Great Britain, and in possession of the factors of the Hudson's-bay company.

NEMÆA, the name of a town in the Morea, 30 m. S. of Corinth, where the ancients celebrated games in honour of Hercules.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded by Westmania, on the N. Sunderland on the E. and Gothland on the S. W. Orebo is the capital town.

NERO, E. lon. 129. 14. S. lat. 4. 30. one of the Banda islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, 60 m. S. of the island of Ceram, and 120 m. S. E. of Amboyna. The Dutch have a fort here, sit. at the W. end of the island, called Fort Nassau, by which they command the navigation of those seas, and defend their usurped dominion of the only islands, where mace and nutmegs grow. Here are very large serpents, but their bite is not venomous; and birds of a very singular kind.

NETHERLANDS, sit. between 2 and 7 degrees of E. lon. and between 50 and 53 deg. 30 min. of N. lat. bounded by the German sea on the N. by Germany on the E. by Lorrain and France on the S. and by another part of France and the British seas on the W. extending near 300 m. in length from N. to S. and 200 m. in breadth from E. to W. The ancient name of this country was Gallia Belgicæ, at least it was a very considerable part of it; but since denominated the Netherlands, or Low Countries, from their low situation, near the mouths of several great rivers; the maritime parts whereof were a morass, till drained by the industry of the

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numerous people that retired hither from the persecutions and oppressions of the Spaniards, and other bigotted powers. These prov. are in number 17, and formerly enjoyed great privileges, being governed by as many princes, under the various titles of Dukes, Counts, or Lords; but became at length united by marriages, compact, or conquest, in the house of Burgundy, *anno* 1430; and came under the dominion of Spain, about the year 1506, by a marriage between the heiress of the house of Burgundy and Spain, and were, by Charles V. Emperor of Germany, and King of Spain, constituted part of the cir. of Burgundy. Philip II. King of Spain, succeeding his father the Emperor Charles V. and persecuting and oppressing his subjects in the Low Countries, either upon account of their opposing his encroachments on their liberties, or embracing the doctrines of the reformation, occasioned a civil war in these countries; and, at length, 7 of the 17 provinces threw off the Spanish yoke, and formed an alliance at Utrecht, *anno* 1579, which obtained the name of the Union of Utrecht; and these provinces have ever since been called The United Provinces. The other 10 provinces were reduced to the obedience of Spain, and were subject to that crown, till conquered by the Allies, and resigned to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, *anno* 1713; under whose dominion most of the ten still remain, and are called the Austrian Netherlands. The Dutch possess the N. part of Brabant and Flanders, which are therefore called Dutch Brabant, and Dutch Flanders. As to the produce, constitution, and government of the Netherlands, these are treated of under the heads of the Austrian Netherlands, and the United Netherlands. The French reduced almost all the Austrian Netherlands in a late war, except Limburg and Luxemburg.

NETHERLANDS, Austrian and

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French, consist of 10 provinces, *viz.* 1. Brabant; 2. Antwerp; 3. Mechlin, or Malines; 4. Limburg; 5. Luxemburg; 6. Namur; 7. Hainault; 8. The Cambresis; 9. Artois; and 10. Flanders.

The soil is generally fruitful, producing good corn and pasture, and their gravelly light lands are now as valuable as the rich heavy ground, by the improvements they have made with sown grass, turnips, &c. but chiefly by their plantations of flax and hemp; their manufactures of linen and lace are brought to great perfection, *viz.* their lawns, cambrics, Mechlin, and Brussels lace; their tapestry is very rich, and they have still a good woollen manufacture, particularly camblets and light stuffs.

Flanders is a flat country, scarce a hill or a stone to be met with in it. The richest land lies between Dunkirk and Bruges, extending 40 m. in length, abounding in wheat, barley, and as good meadow and pasture as is to be met with in Europe: but between Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp, is a gravelly or sandy soil, and that part of Brabant which lies between Antwerp and Holland, is equally unfit for corn, but enriched with plantations of flax, hemp, and hops.

The rest of the Austrian Netherlands consist of little hills and valleys, woods, inclosed ground, and champaign fields, not unlike England; and their numerous rivers, and navigable canals, give them a great advantage of us, carriage of the produce of the country from one part to another costing very little.

They had the greatest woollen manufacture in the world, while Bruges was the market for English wool, and the foreign trade of Antwerp exceeded that of any port in Europe, until the Dutch built forts at the mouth of the Scheld, and turned the current of trade to Holland. No country has more great towns, or fine fortifications. It has been the seat of war these 200 years almost, the French and

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Spaniards, and their allies, contending perpetually for this rich country; and the British, with the Austrians, and their confederates, opposing their designs; a deluge of Christian blood has been spilt here.

The legislative authority of the respective provinces is, or ought to be vested in the sovereign, and the states of each province, which consist, 1. Of the bishops, abbots, and dignified clergy; 2. Of the nobility and gentry; and 3. The burghesses of their great towns, who meet at Brussels, but assemble in separate houses, and make laws for their respective provinces. The civil and canon law are in force here, where they do not interfere with the municipal laws of the country.

By the ancient laws of the country, no foreign forces ought to be introduced; but this is not regarded now, either by the Austrians or French, any more than some of the rest of their privileges. By the treaty of Utrecht, their barrier-towns were to be garrisoned by 25,000 Dutch. The religion is moderate Popery, and the Inquisition does not reign here.

NEUBURG, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, cap. of the d. of Neuburg, sit. 40 m. S. W. of Ratibon, and 28 m. N. E. of Aufburg; sub. to the Elector Palatine.

NEUFCHÂTEL, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 47. 10. sit. on the N. end of the lake of Neufchattel, 20 m. N. W. of Bern; a well-built town capital of the counties of Neufchattel and Vallenguin; governed by a grand and little council. The first consists of 40 persons, with two masters of the keys; and the other of 24, including the mayor, who is president. These 2 councils assemble every month; as the ecclesiastics do, to settle the affairs of the church. They are comburgers with the canton of Bern, their only protector, and umpire of all the differences between them and their sovereign.

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NEUFCHÂTEL, and Vallenguin counties, are bounded by the bishopric of Basil on the N. by the lake of Newfchattel on the E. by the canton of Bern on the S. and by Franche-compte in France, on the W. being about 40 m. long, and 20 broad, sub. to the same prince, and form together one little state; for they are a free independent people, though they have a prince at their head. No laws made but by the three estates; no taxes raised, or magistrates appointed, but by the states. The whole country is of the reformed religion, except two Roman-catholic villages. Upon the death of the dukes of Nemours, sovereign of Newfchattel, anno 1707, there were many competitors, but the states made choice of the King of Prussia to succeed her, who derives his title from the houses of Orange and Chalons, and is represented here by a governor appointed by himself. The country produces some good wine, but is, for the most part, a mountainous barren soil.

NEVIS, W. lon. 62. 5. lat. 17. 30. one of the Caribbee islands, in the American ocean, divided from the E. end of St Christopher's by a narrow channel, and sit. 80 m. N. W. of Guadaloupe; sub. to Britain. It has but one mountain, which is very high, and in the middle of the island, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water, and a hot bath, much of the same nature with those of Bath in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a borough town of Nottinghamsh. sit. on the river Trent, 118 m. from London, on the great N. road; sends two memb. to parl.

NEWBOROUGH, alias Gorey, a borough in the co. of Wexford, in Ireland; sends 2 memb. to parl.

NEWBURY, a market-town of Berkshire, sit. 57 m. from London, on the Bath road. It was built out of a Roman town called Spinæ, which is now a village near it.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, the county town of Northumberland, sit. on the river Tyne, 276 m. N. of London, and 63 S. E. of Berwick. Here most of the coals that are brought to London, are put on board lighters, and sent down the river to Shields and Tynemouth, where they are shipped for London; and with them, many thousand ships are annually loaded, to go for that city and other parts. This town has five parish-churches, an exchange, seven gates, is rich and populous, sends two members to parliament. It once gave title of Marquis and Duke to the Pelham family.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a borough-town of Staffordshire, sit. 30 m. N. of Litchfield; sends two members to parl. and gives title of Duke to the Earl of Lincoln. It is a large place with broad paved streets; but the buildings are low, and many of them thatched; and the castle, from which it had its name, is now quite demolished.

NEWCASTLE, a borough in the co. of Dublin in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

NEWFIDLER SEA, a lake in the N. W. part of Upper Hungary, 17 m. long, and 6 broad.

NEW-FOREST, a part of Hampshire, sit. on the English channel, opposite to the isle of Wight, appropriated for the growth of oaks to build the royal navy, by act of parliament. It was made by William the Conqueror, who caused 36 churches, and all the houses belonging to them, to be pulled down, to prevent obstruction in hunting.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island sit. in the Atlantic ocean, in North America, between 52 and 58 degrees of W. lon. and between 47 and 52 degrees of N. lat. separated from New Britain, or Esquimaux, by the narrow strait of Belleisle on the N. bounded by the ocean on the E. and S. and by the bay of St Laurence on the W. lying about 40 m. N. E. of Cape Breton. This

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island is of a triangular form, 330 m. in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth at the base, from E. to W. where broadest. It is a much cooler country than England, the ground being covered with snow 5 months in winter; but it is much hotter in summer. It is a mountainous barren country, but well supplied with wood and water, and has several commodious bays and harbours. The fishing banks on this coast are frequented by most European nations; seldom less than 5 or 600 sail of ships are loaded here with cod-fish annually, the season continuing from the spring till autumn. The French had once some settlements here, but the property of the island was yielded to the British by the treaty of Utrecht; only the French were allowed the liberty of curing their fish, on the northern coast of the island; but it is so cold and uncomfortable a country, that there are not above 4 or 500 families of British remain here all the year, besides the garrisons of St John's, Placentia, and other forts; but in the fishing season there are 10,000 people more here. There are but few native Indians on the island, but in the winter the Indians of New Britain pass the straits of Belleisle, and come over to hunt here. The British had no clergymen among them till lately; but now the society for propagation of the gospel sends a missionary thither, who usually resides at Bonavista, but is a kind of itinerant preacher, visiting Trinity-harbour, Placentia, and other settlements, as he has opportunity. There is plenty of venison, fish, and fowl, in the island, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. The inhabitants receive most of their provision, as well as cloathing and furniture, annually from Britain, at the return of the shipping. The returns back to Britain are computed to increase the national stock above 300,000 l. a year, in gold and silver, for the cod sold in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Le-

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vant. What the amount may be to the revenue since the commencement of the late war, we cannot say.

NEW ENGLAND. See **ENGLAND NEW.**

NEW GUINEA. See **PAPOU'S** territory.

NEW HOLLAND. See **HOLLAND NEW.**

NEWHAVEN, a port, but no market-town, of Suffex, 8 m. S. of Lewis, at the mouth of the river Ouse. It has a small fort, and a safe harbour for shipping.

NEWMARKET, a market-town sit. both in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, 60 m. from London, on the Norwich and Lynn road; most remarkable for the races, where the King's plate is run for at Easter, and in October, annually. At the races is a vast concourse of people of all ranks, who seem all on a level, from the lord to the groom. Great wagers are laid on horses, &c. It consists of one well-built street. and is full of inns.

NEWPORT, a borough-town in the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, sit. near the middle of the island; sends two memb. to parl. It is a corporation, has but one church, yet the town is extensive, consisting of several large streets, in general, well built. Its market is very considerable, and the vast quantities of provisions brought there every market-day, give a striking proof of the fertility of the island, and industry of its inhabitants.

NEWPORT, a borough-town in Cornwall, sit. 1 m. N. of Launceston; sends two memb. to parl.

NEWRY, a borough in the co. of Down, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

NEWSOL, E. lon. 19. 46. lat. 48. 30. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 50 m. N. E. of Newhasel, and 10 m. N. of Cremnits; considerable for its copper-mines, being the richest in Hungary, silver being frequently extracted from them.

NEWTON, a borough-town of Lancashire, sit. 187 m. from Lon-

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don, on the road to Carlisle; sends 2 memb. to parl.

NEWTON, a borough-town in the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, sit. on the N. W. coast of the island; sends 2 memb. to parl.

NEWTON, a borough in the co. of Down, in Ireland; sends 2 memb. to parl.

NEWTON LIMAVADY, a borough in the co. of Londonderry; sends 2 memb. to parl.

NIAGARA Cataract, W. lon. 80. lat. 41. sit. in Canada, in N. America, between the lakes Erie and Ontario, where the water falls from high rocks, 162 feet perpendicular. We are told, that the mist occasioned by the water-fall, may be seen 16 miles off, forming a beautiful rainbow.

NIAGARA Fort, a small fortification, above 15 m. N. of the above cataract, where the stream of lake Erie empties itself into lake Ontario. This fort was of great consequence to the French, while they were in possession of Canada, as it commands the communication between the lakes. It was taken by Sir William Johnson, on the 25th of July 1759.

NICARAGUA, a pr. of Mexico, in America, is bounded by the pr. of Honduras on the N. by the North sea on the E. by the pr. of Costarica on the S. E. and by the South sea on the S. W. being 400 m. in length, from E. to W. and 124 m. broad from N. to S. It is one of the pleasantest and most fruitful provinces in Mexico, lying on the North and South sea, and well watered with lakes and rivers; so that it is much cooler than could be expected in a country that lies within 12 degrees of the Equator. The chief cities in this pr. are Leon, Lia, Lejo, and Granada.

NICARAGUA Lake and River, runs through the middle of the pr. the W. end lying within 5 leagues of the South sea, and the river which runs from it, falls into the North sea; but there are such terrible cataracts, or water-falls, in

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the river, that it is not navigable in many places.

NICARIA, E. lon. 26. 5. lat. 37. one of the islands of the Archipelago, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. W. of Samos, one of the least and barrenest of the Grecian islands, being only 50 m. in circumference. A chain of high mountains runs thro' the middle of the island.

NICASTRO, E. lon. 16. 49. lat. 39. 15. an Episcopal town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and ter. of the Further Calabria, sit. 16 m. S. of Cosenza.

NICE, a co. and pr. of Italy, in the ter. of Piedmont, bounded by the mar. of Saluzzo on the N. by the co. of Tende, and the ter. of Genoa, on the E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by the co. of Broglio, and Provence in France, on the W. from which it is separated by the river Var. It is a mountainous country, produces wine and oil, but little corn.

NICE CITY, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 43. 42. capital of the co. of Nice, sit. on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Var, 80 m. S. by W. of Turin, 40 S. of Coni, and 10 N. of Antibes in France. It is a well fortified town, and said to be defended by a strong castle, but has been often taken by the French, with very little trouble; sub. to the K. of Sardinia. It is the see of a bishop, and has a senate.

NICE, E. lon. 30. 5. lat. 41. a town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. in the Lesser Asia, 50 m. S. E. of Constantinople. It was anciently a large, populous, and well-built city, and is still a considerable town. Here Constantine the Great assembled the first general council, *anno* 325, to suppress the Arian heresy; and here the Greek Emperors resided, after Constantinople was taken by the Turks.

NICOLAS St, E. lon. 41. lat. 64. a port town of Russia, in the pr. of Dwina, sit. on the White sea, at the mouth of the river Dwina, 6 m. below the city of Archangel,

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the White sea being sometimes called the bay of St Nicholas.

NICOBAR Islands, sit. in the Indian ocean, in Asia, N. of the island of Sumatra, at the entrance of the bay of Bengal, 300 m. W. of the Further peninsula of India, between 92 and 94 deg. of E. lon. and between 7 and 10 deg. of N. lat. the largest of these islands which gives name to the rest, and lies farthest S. is 40 m. long, and 15 broad. The natives are of a tawny complexion, and live in little huts, having no towns, and go almost naked. Their country is almost covered with wood, and produces no corn; but they have a fruit which they boil, and serves them instead of bread; they have also cocoa-nuts, plantains, and other tropical fruits, on which they live, with the fish they take, but seem to slight flesh, though they have hogs and poultry enough, with which they supply the ships that touch here: and yet these people, as well as their neighbours of the Andaman islands, were reported to be cannibals, when the Europeans first visited them. The natives, in return for the provisions they furnish ships with, take iron, tobacco, and linen, and do not seem to have any commerce with the nations on the adjacent continent; nor to be of any of the sects of religion we meet with there, having no images or temples, but seem to worship the moon. Some of the Danish missionaries have lately extended their labours to these islands, where a fortress has been erected for their protection.

NICOLAS St, an island of the Atlantic ocean, and one of the most considerable of the Cape Verde islands, lying between Santa Lucia and St Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 75 miles in length. The land is stony, mountainous, and barren; but there are a great number of goats. There is a town of the same name, in a valley, inhabited by the Portuguese.

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NICOLA St, is the most considerable, strongest, and best peopled of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulph of Venice, to the E. of St. Domino, and to the S. of Capparata. It has a harbour, defended by several towers; and a fortress, in which is an abbey, with a very handsome church. E. lon. 57. 27. N. lat. 35. 20.

NICODEMIA, E. lon. 30. lat. 41. 46. a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the lesser Asia, sit. at the bottom of a bay of the sea of Propontis, 50 m. S. E. of Constantinople; once the capital of Bithynia, and still a populous, trading town, pleasantly sit. in a fruitful country; the inhabitants consisting of Jews, Christians, and Turks, whose manufactures are chiefly silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware. It is now called Iſchmit, or Schmit, and is the see of a Greek archbishop.

NICOPOLIS, E. lon. 25. lat. 43. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bulgaria, sit. on the river Danube, 100 m. N. W. of Adrianople. It is remarkable for being the place where the first battle was fought betwixt the Turks and Christians in 1396; where the Emperor Segismund was defeated with the loss of 20,000 men. The Turks, under Bajazet, lost about 60,000.

NICOPPING, W. lon. 4. 23. lat. 55. capital of the island of Hülster, in the Baltic sea, 48 m. S. W. of Copenhagen; sub. to Denmark.

NICOSIA, E. lon. 33. 35. lat. 35. capital of the island of Cyprus, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 100 m. W. of Tripoli, in Syria, and 160 m. S. W. of Aleppo. It is delightfully situated between the mountains of Olympus, and a chain of other mountains; and was formerly well fortified by the Venerians, but the works are now in ruins. It is about 3 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give it a delightful appearance.

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NICOTERA, E. lon. 16. 24. lat. 38. 35. a port-town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. of the Further Calabria, sit. on the Tufcan sea, 30 m. N. E. of Reggio. The sea of a bishop.

NICOYA, or St Lucar, W. lon. 88. lat. 10. 15. a port-town of Mexico, in N. America, in the pr. of Costa Rica, sit. on a bay of the South sea, 45 miles S. W. of Nicaragua.

NIEMEN, or Berezhina, a river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and runs W. by Novogorod, and then turning N. passes by Grodno, and Kowno, where it joins the Wilia, and then running W. falls into a bay of the Baltic sea, near Memel.

NIENBURG, a rich and strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a castle. It carries on a considerable trade in wool and corn, and is seated in a fertile country on the river Weser. E. lon. 9. 26. N. lat. 52. 44.

NIEPER, or BORISTHENES, a large river which rises in the middle of Muscovy, runs W. by Smolentko, then running S. through Poland, passes by Mogilof, or Mahilow, then enters the Russian Ukraïn, passing by Kiof and Circassia, and continuing its course S. E. separates Little Tartary from Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black sea near Oczakow. On that river the old Cossacks inhabit, who frequently cross the Black sea, and plunder the maritime places on the coast of Turkey.

NIESSE. See NEISSE.

NIESTER, a river that rises near Lemburg in Poland, and running S. E. divides Podolia in Poland, from Moldavia, in Turkey, and afterwards dividing Bessarabia from Budzia Tartary, falls into the Black sea, near Belgorod.

NIGER, a great river of Africa, whose source is uncertain, runs from E. to W. through the middle of Negroeland, discharging itself into the Atlantic ocean by

three channels, the most southerly called Rio Grande, that in the middle, the Gambia, and that on the N. the river Senega. It being 300 m. between the northern and southern channels, and all the low country between them is annually overflowed at the latter end of the summer, as Egypt is by the river Nile, much about the same time, both proceeding from the periodical rains, which fall within the tropics. But that all the three branches proceed from one river, is mere conjecture; they may be three different rivers: however, near the mouth of them, the Portuguese, English, and French, have several factories, and settlements, where they traffic with the natives for slaves, gold, ivory, gum-senega, wax, and other drugs.

NIGRITIA. See **NEGROLAND**, in Africa.

NILE, the great river of Egypt, in Africa, has its source in Abyssinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, in 12 deg. of N. lat. It runs generally from S. to N. through Abyssinia into Egypt, and then continues its course N. in one stream, till it comes below Cairo, to the Delta, where it divides; one branch discharging itself into the Mediterranean at Damietta, and the other 100 miles to the westward of it, at Rosetta. In the upper part of the stream, we have been told, there are dreadful cataracts, where the water falls in sheets from high precipices; but later travellers of credit, of our own nation, assure us there are no such cataracts, only some rocks, which indeed hinder navigation; but the water does not fall in sheets, from high hills, or precipices, as was currently reported by the ancients, and moderns till very lately. It runs, it is observed, through the hilly country of Upper Egypt, with greater rapidity than it does thro' Delta, or Lower Egypt, where the country is level; which is the case of many other rivers. There are great rejoicings every year when

the Nile rises to a certain height, their future harvest depending upon it. The just height of the inundation, according to Pliny, is 16 cubits; when it rises but to 12 or 13 a famine is expected; and when it exceeds 16, there is danger apprehended: the moderns do not agree exactly with the ancients about the height of the inundation; but there is no great difference in their accounts. The river begins to rise usually in May, or June; and there stands a pillar on an island opposite to Old Cairo, divided into picks, a measure of about 2 feet, to observe how much it rises; and when it is high enough, the khalis, or great canal, is cut, from whence it is conveyed into other reservoirs and cisterns, to be distributed to their fields and gardens as they want it. As to the Delta, or Lower Egypt, that is all overflowed; there needs no art to carry it into their fields. This part of the country is therefore always sowed with rice, which grows in water. Their towns standing on little eminences, during the flood, appear like so many islands. This overflowing of the Nile is occasioned by the periodical rains which annually fall within the tropics, where the source of the Nile is; and that which makes the flood the greater is, that Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, where it rises, is full of high mountains, from whence the waters shoot in torrents, and swell the river beyond its usual bounds.

NIMEGUEN, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. 55. a town of the United Netherlands, sit. on the river Wahal, in the pr. of Dutch Guelderland, 10 m. S. of Arnheim, and 52 m. S. E. of Amsterdam. It surrendered to the French, anno 1674, after a siege of six days, and they continued in possession of it till 1674. Here was made the treaty between the Dutch and their allies with France, anno 1679, called the treaty of Nimeguen.

NIMPO, E. lon. 122. 8. lat. 30. a port-town of China, in the pr.

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of Chekiang, sit. two days sail S.E. of Japan, with which this port has a very great trade, importing from thence gold, silver, copper, steel, Japan-cabinets, and other laquered ware.

NINEVEH, an ancient city of Assyria, (now Curdistan), was sit. on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, opposite to the place where Moussul, a city of Asiatic Turkey, stands. This city is said to have been about 60 miles in circumference, or three days journey (according to Jonas) for a footman. No traces of it are now to be perceived, though some travellers affirm that they have seen its ruins opposite to Moussul, on the other side of the river.

NIO, a small Turkish island in the Archipelago, sit. N. W. of Santorini, remarkable for little but the tomb of Homer, who is said to have died in one of the harbours, and to be buried here. It is fertile in wheat, but has very little wood or oil. The inhabitants are all Greeks, mostly thieves by profession.

NIPHON, the largest of the islands of Japan, sit. in the Indian ocean, in Asia, 130 m. E. of China, being about 600 m. long, and from 100 to 150 broad, containing 55 provinces; the chief town is Jeddo. See JAPAN.

NISMES, E. lon. 4. 26. lat. 43. 22. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. 28 miles N.E. of Montpellier. It is a large elegant town, in which are several monuments of antiquity, particularly, a Roman amphitheatre, the most entire of any in Europe. It was taken by the English, in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. It is seated in a delightful plain, abounding with all the necessaries of life.

NISEN, or Nise Novogorod, E. lon. 48. lat. 56. 34. a city of Russia, cap. of the pr. of Nise, or little Novogorod, sit. on the river Ocka, 240 m. E. of the city of Moscow.

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It is large and populous, and hath an archbishop's see.

NISSA, or Nessava, E. lon. 23. lat. 43. 22. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. on the river Moravia, 130 m. S. E. of Belgrade. It was burnt by the Imperialists, in 1689.

NITHSDALE, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Clydsdale on the N. by Annandale on the E. by Solway-frith on the S. and by Galloway on the W. Its capital is Dumfries. This division gave title of earl to a branch of the Maxwell family, the last of whom forfeited it in 1715, and made his escape out of the Tower of London.

NIUCHE, a kingdom of Chinese Tartary, sit. N. of the pr. of Laotung, whose king made a conquest of China, about the year 1650, and established his family on that throne; the cap. city Niuche.

NIVELLE, E. lon. 4. 16. lat. 50. 40. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and pr. of Brabant, sit. 14 m. S. of Brussels. Here is a manufacture of Cambrics, and the town enjoys great privileges; as well as the abbey of canonesses of the first quality, who are not confined to the cloisters, as in other nunneries, but may go out and marry whenever a match offers; and they choose their governors themselves.

NOCERA, E. lon. 13. lat. 43. 2. a town of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, and duchy of Spoleto, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Spoleto; the see of a bishop.

NOGAIAN TARTARS, a nation which inhabit that part of Circassia, in Asiatic Turkey, that lies between the Falus Meotis, and the Caspian sea.

NOLA, E. lon. 15. lat. 31. 52. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, sit. 16 m. E. of Naples; see of a bishop. It is pretended that bells were first invented here.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, W. lon. 111. 35. lat. 10. a town of Mexico, in the pr. of Darien, a little to the

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eastward of Porto-Bello, subject to Spain; now abandoned, and the trade removed to Porto-Bello.

NON CAPE, W. lon. 12. lat. 28. 40. a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, opposite to the Canary isles.

NONA, E. lon. 16. 28. lat. 44. 25. a port-town of Venetian Dalmatia, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 17 m. N. of Zara; see of a bishop.

NORCIA, E. lon. 14. lat. 43. 37. a town of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, and d. of Spoleto, sit. 28 m. E. of Spoleto. It is a kind of Republic, and they elect four magistrates, who, it is said, can neither read nor write; and suits their principal trade, which is breeding of black hogs.

NORFOLK, an English county bounded by the German sea on the N. and E. by Suffolk on the S. and by the washes and fens of Lincolnshire, and the Isle of Ely, on the W. it is 60 m. in length, and 34 in breadth, containing 33 market-towns, and sends 12 members to parl. Norwich city is the cap. The air is sharp, but healthy; but the soil is various, being in some places very good, and in others light and sandy. It is full of heaths, and near the sea are marshes fit for grazing of cattle.

NORFOLK, a co. of Virginia, in America, N. of the pr. of Carolina, and contiguous to it.

NORMANDY, a pr. of France, bounded by the E. channel on the N. by Picardy and the Isle of France on the E. by Orleans on the S. and by Britany and another part of the E. channel on the W. being near 200 m. in length, from E. to W. and 100 m. in breadth, from N. to S. one of the most fruitful provinces in France, except in wine, which they supply with cyder and perry. The Normans and Danes made a conquest of this country about the year 912, under Rollo their first Duke, and gave it the name of Normandy, it being called Neustria, or W. France, until that time, William their 7th

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Duke conquered England, ^{anno} 1066; but the Normans, instead of gaining any thing by that conquest, became a pr. of England, and remained so till it was lost in the reign of King John, and reunited to France, except the islands on the coasts, which are still possessed by England.

NORTGOW, the pal. of Bavaria, so called.

NORTH CAPE, E. lon. 21. lat. 7. 8. a promontory on the island of Maggero, in the pr. of Wardhuys, in the N. of Norway, sit. 100 m. N. W. of Wardhuys, and 500 N. E. of Drontheim; being the most northern point or promontory in Europe.

NORTH-FORELAND, E. lon. 1. 25. lat. 51. 25. a cape or promontory in the Isle of Thanet, on the E. coast of Kent, sit. 18 m. N. E. of Canterbury, 4 E. of Margate, 11 N. of Deal, and 20 N. of Dover, and the S. Foreland; between the two Forelands are the Downs, through which all ships pass, which are bound to or from the W. or S. W. and here the fleets of the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

NORTH-RIVER, a great river which rises in New-Mexico, in North America, and running S. E. divides Mexico from Florida, discharging itself into the W. end of the gulph of Mexico, in 26 degrees of N. lat.

NORTH SEA, the gulph of Mexico, so called by the Spaniards, because they passed from thence over the isthmus of Darien into the South-sea, in America; and this name has of late been communicated to all that part of the Atlantic ocean which lies N. of Terra-Firma, in S. America.

NORTHALERTON, a borough town of Yorkshire, sit. on the N. riding, 229 m. N. by W. of London, upon the road to Berwick; sends two members to parl.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a co. of England, is bounded by Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, on the N. by Huntingdonshire and Bed-

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ford on the E. by Bucks and Oxford on the S. and by Warwick on the W. it is 50. miles in length, and 30 in breadth, contains 136 parishes, 13 market-towns, and sends 9 members to parliament.

NORTHAMPTON, cap. of the co. sit. on the river Nen, 67 m. N. W. by N. of London. It has the title of an Earldom. It is a healthful country, and contains a great number of gentlemens seats. Its principal manufactures are shoes and stockings. Here the late Dr. Doddridge kept an academy, which was also a nursery for dissenting divines. His Paraphrase on the New Testament, and many other writings of his, in defence of Christianity, for elegance, moderation, and judicious criticism, orthodoxy, and piety, do his memory great honour.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. of Virginia, in N. America, S. of Accomack, a co. forming the S. part of peninsula, on the eastern shore of Virginia.

NORTHAUSEN, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 51. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. 55 m. S. W. of Magdeburg; an imperial town, cap. of the co. of Hoenstein.

NORTHEIM, E. lon. 7. 10. lat. 51. 42. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and d. of Brunswic, sit. on the river Leina, 45 miles S. of Hanover; and sub. to that Duke.

NORTHUMBERLAND, an English co. bounded on the N. by Scotland, on the E. by the German sea, on the S. by Durham, and on the W. by Cumberland, and part of Scotland, it is 74 m. in breadth, and 45 in length. It contains 460 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 6 memb. to parl. The chief town is Newcastle. The air is sharp and very cold in winter on account of the snow lying long on the top of the mountains, but the land on the sea-coast is plain and fruitful, and the county is noted for the quantity of coals it produces.

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NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Patowmac in N. America.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, sit. between 4 and 30 deg. of E. lon. and between 58 and 72 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the N. and W. by Swedish Lapland, and other provinces of Sweden on the E. and by the sea called the Categate and Schaggerac, which separate it from Denmark, on the S. The air of Denmark is excessive cold, especially within the polar circle, where their winter continues eight or nine months, and the ground all that time covered with snow. A high chain of mountains runs from S. to N. between Norway and Sweden, called the Drosfrine Hills; and the rest of the country is encumbered with rocks and mountains which produce but little food. However, the country produces excellent oak and fir-timber, pitch, and tar; and in their hills are mines of copper and iron, and some silver. They have also a very great fishery, and dry their Stock upon the rocks without salting them; furnishing the rest of Europe with stock-fish, and these make part of the food of our seamen in their voyages. Norway had its own Kings till the year 1387, when it was united to Denmark, and in 1525 embraced the Lutheran religion; since when, its interests are the same with those of Denmark. It has a Viceroy, whose power is absolute, and his residence at Bergen. The royal annual revenue amounts to about 200,000l. See DENMARK.

NORWICH, E. lon. 1. 26. lat. 52. 40. a city of Norfolk, one of the largest and most populous in England, having a very great woollen manufacture, especially in crapes and stuffs; sit. on the river Yare, 27 m. W. of Yarmouth and the German ocean, and 109 m. N. E. of London. It is the see of a bishop, has 12 gates, 36 parish-

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churches, besides the cathedral, and dissenting meeting-houses: it has a theatre, and other places of public amusement; is a city and co. of itself, and sends 2 members to parl.

NOTO-VALLEY, the most S. E. pr. of Sicily, bounded by Val-demonia on the N. by the Mediterranean sea on the E. and S. and by Val de Mazara on the W.

NOTTEBURG, E. lon. 31. 40. lat. 60. a town of Russia, in the pr. of Ingria, sit. on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the entrance of the river Nieva, 25 m. E. of Petersburg, capital of the pr. before Petersburg was built.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a co. of England, bounded by Yorkshire on the N. by Lincolnshire on the E. by Leicestershire on the S. and by Derbyshire on the W. It is 43 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; contains 168 parishes, 9 market-towns, and sends 8 memb. to parl. The air is good and healthful, but the soil various; that to the E. near the rivers being fertile in corn and pastures; but that to the W. more barren, and great part of it taken up with the forest of Sherwood, famous for the adventures of Robin Hood and his companions. There are also many coal-pits in this county.

NOTTINGHAM, the chief town of the county, sit. on the river Trent, and 122 miles N. of London; gives title of Earl to the family of Finch, Earls of Winchelsea.

NOVARA, E. lon. 8. 36. lat. 45. 26. a town of Italy, in the d. of Milan, capital of the Novarese, sit. 40 m. W. of Milan; the see of a bish. sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

NOVA SCOTIA. See **ACADIA**.

NOVA ZEMBLA, or Newland, which the Dutch call the island of Weygats, is sit. in the North, or Frozen ocean, between 50 and 80 degrees of E. lon. and between 70 degrees of N. lat. and the North pole, separated from the pr. of Samoieda, in Russia, by a narrow

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strait, called the straits of Weygats.

Whether it be an island, or part of some great continent, is uncertain; no ships having ever passed to the northward of it, though many attempts have been made to find out a N. E. passage to China that way. The Dutch, indeed, passed the straits of Weygats, S. of Nova Zembla, and wintered on the E. side of it, anno 1596, but did not find it practicable to sail farther for the fields of ice they met with. There are no constant inhabitants here, but the Samoieds and Ostiaes climb over the mountains of ice in the straits, when they are frozen over, and hunt elks and rein-deer here, at the proper season.

NOVOGRODECK, E. lon. 25. 30. lat. 43. 45. a town of Poland, in the d. of Lithuania, capital of the pal. of Novogrodeck, sit. 70 m. S. W. of Wilna.

NOVOCOROD THE GREAT, a pr. of Russia, bounded by the pr. of Ingria on the N. by Jerislaw and Tweer on the E. by Smolensko and part of Poland on the S. and by Livonia on the W. This country abounds in corn, flax, hemp, wax, and honey, but is full of lakes and forests.

NOVOCOROD City, E. lon. 24. lat. 59. a city of Moscovy, capital of the pr. of Novogorod, sit. on the river Wolcoss, near the lake of Ilmen, 130 m. S. E. of Petersburg; it is the see of an archbish. and has in it 180 churches and monasteries. They manufacture the best Russia leather here, and it is commonly called the Grand Magazine, because they bring here their rich merchandises that come from the Levant.

NOVOCOROD THE LESS. See **NISNA**, or **Nisc-Novogorod**.

NOYA, W. lon. 9. 47. lat. 42. 50. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on the river Tamara, 15 m. W. of Compostella.

NOYON, E. lon. 3. lat. 49. 48. a town of France, sit. on the river Oyse, in the Isle of France, 60 m. N. E. of Paris; the see of a bish.

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NUBIA, a country of Africa, bounded by the desert of Barca on the N. by Egypt and Abyssinia on the E. by the lower Ethiopia on the S. and by the deserts of Africa on the W. The soil and produce of this country are said to be much the same with Abyssinia, which is contiguous to it; but we have very little knowledge of this inland country, or indeed of any other in the middle of Africa. The river Nile runs through it, and the principal towns known to the Europeans are Sennar, and Dangola.

NUMANTIA Ruins, W. lon. 2. 36. lat. 42. anciently one of the most considerable towns in Spain, sit. in the pr. of Old Castile, near the source of the Douro, 70 m. N. W. of Saragossa, and 75 m. S. E. of Burgos. Here the Spaniards assembled their forces against the Romans, when they were oppressed by them, and maintained a war of 14 years against them, which, from this city, obtained the name of the Numantine war. It was demolished by Scipio Africanus, in the year of Rome 620.

NUMIDIA, the ancient name of Biledulgerid, in Africa. See BILEDULGERID.

NURENBURG, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of the ter. of Nurenburg, E. lon. 10. 18. lat. 49. 26. sit. near the confluence of the rivers Regnitz and Pegnitz, 55 m. N. W. of Ratibon, and 40 m. S. of Bamberg. It is 6 miles in circumference, defended by a wall, a castle, and other works; but of no great strength. It is very populous, and has the best inland trade of any town in Europe; their clock-work, and manufactures in iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster, are much admired, and afforded exceeding cheap; and from hence come most of those toys we call Dutch toys. It is nothing but the genius and industry of this people that procure them the flourishing trade and plenty they live in; for it is a barren country, and produ-

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ces scarce any thing to traffic with, but what receives the greatest part of the value from their labour and art. It is an imperial city, or independent state, the governors and magistrates elected out of the nobility, and the Burgher-master, or chief magistrate, changed every month; the legislative authority being lodged in a council, or diet, of 400 of the principal burghers. In this city are kept the regalia used at the Emperor's coronation.

The established religion is the Lutheran; the Calvinists are forced to go 3 miles out of town to church, and the Papists are allowed to perform divine service only in one church when the Lutherans have done with it. The territories of Nurenburg, are about 30 miles in length, and 20 broad, in which they have a great many good towns and villages. The mar. of Nurenburg is divided into several districts, which are subject to the Princes of the house of Brandenburg. See Moll's map of Germany.

NYLAND, a pr. of Finland, sit. on the gulph of Finland, W. of the pr. of Carelia; sub. to Sweden.

NYSOLT, E. lon. 27. lat. 59. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of Finland, and ter. of Savolexia, sit. 50 m. N. of Wyburg; sub. to Russia.

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OKHAMPTON, a borough-town of Devon, sit. 24 miles W. of Exeter; sends two members to parl.

OBERSTEIN, E. lon. 7. lat. 49. 50. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, capital of the county of Oberstein; sit. 30 m. E. of Triers.

OBSLOW. See AGGERHUYS.

OBY, a great river of Russia, which rises in the lake Kisan, in Calmuck Tartary, in Asia, and running N. joins the river Irtis, and continuing its course N. forms the boundary between Europe and Asia, 'till it falls into the Frozen ocean, in 70 deg. of N. lat. having

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run a course of 2000 miles and upwards.

OCHSENFURT, E. lon. 10. lat. 49. 40. a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, sit. on the river Maine, 12 m. S. E. of Wurtsburg, and sub. to that bish.

OCCA, a great river in Muscovy, which rises in the pr. of Sfeesk, and running N. passes by Orel and Peremil, and then turning E. joins the river Mosco at Kolomna; after which it continues to run E. by Resanskoi and Nise-Novogorod, falling into the river Wolga, a little below Novogorod.

OCKER, a river of Germany, which rising in the S. of Brunswick, runs N. through that duchy passing by the cities of Goslar, Wolfenbuttel, and Brunswick; discharging itself into the river Al-lar, below Gythorn.

OCKRIDA. See **LOCRIDA**.

OCZAKOW, E. lon. 30. lat. 46. 30. a port-town of European Turkey, cap. of the pr. of Budziac Tartary, sit. W. of the mouths of the rivers Boristhenes and Bog, on the Euxine sea, 140 m. W. of Precop, and 120 N. E. of the northern branch of the river Danube. It is a fortified town, and under the government of a Bassa.

ODENSEE, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 55. 30. capital of the island of Funen, one of the largest of the Danish islands in the Baltic sea, sit. 65 m. W. of Copenhagen.

ODER River, rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Hungary, and runs from S. to N. through the pr. of Silesia; after which it continues its course N. through Brandenburg, and then separating the Eastern from the Western Pomerania, divides itself into several channels, forming the islands of Usedom and Wollin, below which it falls into the Baltic sea; having in its course passed by Ratibor, Opelen, Breslaw, Glogaw, Crossen, Francfort, and Stetin.

ODIAM, a market-town of Hampshire, sit. 24 m. N. E. of Winchester. It is the place where

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David King of Scotland was kept prisoner.

OELAND, E. lon. 16. lat. between 56 and 57 deg. 30 min. a Swedish island, sit. in the Baltic sea, between the continent of Gothland, and the isle of Gothland, 12 m. E. of Colmar. It is 62 miles long, and 50 broad.

OESSEL, an island which lies at the entrance of the bay of Livonia, in the Baltic sea, sit. in 22 deg. of E. lon. and 58 deg. of N. lat. separated from the isle of Dago by a narrow channel on the N. being 70 m. long, and generally about 50 broad; the chief town is Arnshurg, on the E. side of the island; sub. to Russia.

OFFA's Dike, a line or entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon King, to defend England against the incursions of the Welch; which runs through Hertfordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbigh, and Flintshire.

OFFENBURG, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the river Kintzig, 8 m. S. of Strasburg, a free imperial city, or sovereign state.

OGLIO, a river which rises in the Alps, in the co. of Trent, and running S. passes through the lake of Isco, and then continuing its course S. E. falls into the Po, to the W. of Borgo-fort.

OKEHAM, the cap. of Rutlandshire, sit. 95 m. N. of London.

OLDELSLO, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 54. a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, sit. on the river Trave, 17 m. W. of Lubeck; sub. to Denmark.

OLDENBURG, a co. of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded by the German sea on the N. by the duchy of Bremen on the E. by Osnaburg on the S. and by Embden or East Friesland on the W. being 44 miles long, and 22 broad, consisting chiefly of bogs and marshes, where they breed a small sort of cattle less than the

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Welch; sub. to Denmark. It is liable to great inundations, which render the inhabitants very poor.

OLDENBURG City, cap. of the co. E. lon. 8. 7. lat. 53. 15. sit. on the river Hunte, 22 m. W. of Bremen; sub. to Denmark.

OLDENBURG, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 55. 36. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and d. of Holstein, sit. near the Baltic sea, 32 m. N. of Lubeck; sub. to the Duke of Holstein Gottorp.

OLERON, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 46. an island of France, near the coast of Poictou, and ter. of Aunis, sit. 14 m. S. W. of Rochelle, being about 12 m. long, and 3 broad. The ancient inhabitants of this island had such a reputation for their skill in navigation, that their rules became a model for other maritime powers to make their laws by, in relation to sea affairs; and these were called the laws of Oleron. The soil of this island produces plenty of corn and wine, and they make a great deal of salt of the sea-water. There is a lighthouse on this island for the direction of ships.

OLIVA, E. lon. 18. 30. lat. 45. 20. a port-town of Poland, in the pr. of Regal Prussia, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 6 m. W. of Dantzic; a little inconsiderable place only remembered for the peace concluded here between Germany, Poland, and Sweden, anno 1660.

OLIVETMOUNT, not far from Jerusalem in Palestine, and Asiatic Turkey. It is reckoned near a mile high. On its summit stands a chapel, with a cupola supported by pillars of white marble, still in good repair; but the temple over it, and contiguous monastery, have gone to total decay. From this mount our Saviour ascended to heaven; and here the apostles, after receiving their commission, separated into different quarters of the world.

OLMUTZ, E. lon. 17. 35. lat. 49. 30. a town of Bohemia, in the mar. of Moravia, sit. on the river

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Morava, 75 m. N. of Vienna, and 30 S. W. of Troppau; sub. to the house of Austria. This town was besieged by the King of Prussia, in 1755, who opened the trenches before it May 27, but raised the siege the latter end of June, in order to meet the Russian army.

OLYMPIA, now Longinico, E. lon. 21. 35. lat. 37. 30. a port-town of the Morea, sit. a little to the southward of the river Alpheus, 42 m. S. of Patras, and 63 S. W. of Corinth. The plains near this town were famous anciently for the games instituted by Hercules, and celebrated every fifth year, by the princes and nobility of Greece, and the adjacent countries; where they contended for the prize, and esteemed a victory obtained here equal to a victory over their enemies: and from hence arose the computation of time by Olympiads. An Olympiad contained the space of four years; the first Olympiad began A. M. 3228; before Christ 766 years.

OLYMPUS, the name of a remarkable mountain, near Prusa in Bithynia, in the Lesser Asia; also a mountain, of the same name, in the island of Cyprus. The former is one of the highest mountains in all Asia, being not much unlike the Alps in Europe, and having its top always covered with snow.

OMAN, a pr. or kingdom on the S. E. part of Arabia Felix.

OMBRIA, the ancient name of a pr. of Italy, in the ter. of the Pope, now Spoletta, or Perugia.

OMBRONE, or Lombrene, a town of Italy in the d. of Tuscany, and ter. of Siennois, sit. near the Tuscan sea, a little S. of the lake of Castiglione, 45 m. S. W. of Sienna.

OMER'S ST, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 50. 45. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Artois, sit. on the river Aa, 20 m. S. of Dunkirk, and 18 S. E. of Calais. Here was an English college, or seminary of Jesuits, of which Titus Oates procured himself to be admitted a mem-

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ber, to qualify himself to be an evidence to the Popish plot. It is a large, populous, trading town, having a communication with the sea by a navigable canal, cut from thence to Gravelling; the see of a bishop.

OMLANDS, a division of the pr. of Groningen, in the United Provinces.

ONANDAGOEs, one of the tribes of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, sit. on the lake Ontario, or Frontenac, in Canada, in N. America.

ONEGA Lake, sit. in 35 deg. of E. lon. and between 61 and 63 degrees of N. lat. in the empire of Russia, and pr. of Rubeninska, being upwards of 100 m. in length, and 40 in breadth. It has a communication with the lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg; and a channel having been lately cut between the lake Onega and the Whitelake, it will have a communication with the Wolga and the Caspian sea; and, in time, the navigation be continued from Petersburg to Persia.

ONGLIA, E. lon. 8. 1. lat. 44. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, 50 m. W. by S. of Genoa, 50 m. N. E. of Nice, and 30 m. S. E. of Cogni. It is a populous place, and a town of good trade. The ter. belonging to it is 25 m. long, and 8 broad, abounding in oil and fruit; it has the title of a principality, but is sub. to the King of Sardinia.

ONOR, E. lon. 73. 58. lat. 14. 20. a port-town on the coast of Malabar, in the E. Indies, 80 m. S. E. of Goa. The British have a factory here.

ONRUST, or Norest, a small island, at the mouth of the harbour of Battavia, in the E. Indies, where the Dutch are perpetually building and careening their ships.

ONSPACH. See **ANSPACH**.

ONTARIO, or Frontenac lake, in N. America, sit. 79 deg. of W. lon. and between 41 and 43 deg. of

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N. lat. W. of the country of the Iroquois, or Five nations, having a communication with the river of St Laurence on the N. with the lake Erie on the S. by the cataract of Niagara; upwards of 180 m. long, and 6 broad.

OSTERGO, the N. division of the pr. of W. Friesland, one of the United Provinces.

ORAN, W. lon. 5. N. lat. 47. 40. a city and port-town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tremecen, in Africa, sit. on the Mediterranean, 250 m. W. of the city of Algiers, almost opposite to the city of Carthagen, in Spain. It lies on the side of a hill, being about a mile and a half in circumference, and well fortified, but commanded by the adjacent hills. The Spaniards took it in the year 1509, and kept it till 1708, when the Algerines recovered, but lost it again in the year 1732, and the Spaniards now remain in possession of it.

ORANGE, E. lon. 4. 46. lat. 44. 10. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, cap. of the ter. of Orange, sit. on the E. side of the river Rhone, 12 m. N. of Avignon, 70 m. S. W. of Grenoble, and upwards of 300 m. S. of Paris. It was formerly subject to the Princes of Orange, but was yielded to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The French had possessed themselves of it long before, and banished all the Protestants from thence.

ORATAVIA, W. lon. 18. 10. lat. 28. cap. of the island of Teneriff, one of the largest of the Canary islands, in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 150 m. W. of the continent of Africa.

ORBITELLO, E. lon. 10. 10. lat. 42. 30. a port-town of Italy, in the d. of Tuscany, cap. of the ter. of Delli Perfidii, or the Garrisons, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, 50 m. N. W. of Rome, and 35 m. S. of Sienna.

ORCADES, or co. of Orkney, in the N. of Scotland, in which are comprehended the islands of

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Shetland, sit. between 3 deg. W. and 1 deg. E. lon. and between 59 and 64 deg. of N. lat. This county sends one memb. to parliament. The Orkneys are divided, on the south, from that part of the mainland of Scotland called Caithness, by a tempestuous streight, called Pentland or Pictland frith, about 24 miles long, and 12 broad, more or less. In this frith are two remarkable whirlpools, which swallow all vessels that come within the reach of their vortex. Here is a variety of tides, and the least contrary wind renders the passage stormy and dangerous. On account of their commerce, the inhabitants are, in general, a polite sort of people; and men and women dress gay, in imitation of foreign visitants. The coasts here abound with fish. Their women are handsome, and some bear at 63. The Orkneys, to which belong 28 islands, were anciently governed by their own kings, but afterwards were reduced by the Scots, and are now a part of the British crown. The kings of Denmark and Norway claimed the sovereignty of these islands, till King Christiern I. gave them to James III. of Scotland, as a marriage-portion with his daughter Margaret. Afterwards all their pretensions were entirely resigned upon the marriage of James VI. with Anne of Denmark. The principal of the islands is Pomona, and its capital Kirkwall. The chief island of Shetland is Mainland, or Shetland Proper. The soil is tolerably fruitful, well stored with barley, great herds of cattle, and plentiful in hares and conies, cranes, and swans. Their chief commodity is fish, in great abundance. The island is also well stored with tin and lead.

ORENSE or Ortenfe, W. lon. 27. lat. 42. 16. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on the river Minho, 47 m. S. E. of Compostella; see of a bishop.

ORFORD, a borough and port-town of Suffolk, sit. on a bay of

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the German sea, 12 miles E. of Woodbridge; sends 2 members to parl. and gives the title of Earl to the family of Walpole.

OREGUELLA, W. lon. 23 min. lat. 38. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. on the river Segura, 12 m. N. E. of Murcia.

ORIENTAL ISLANDS, are the Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, and Banda islands, and the rest which lie S. of China.

ORISTAGNI, E. lon. 8. 58. lat. 39. 55. a port-town of the island of Sardinia, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, on the W. side of the island; 42 m. N. W. of Cagliari; sub. to the K. of Sardinia, and is the see of an archbishop. It is thinly inhabited on account of the unhealthy air.

ORIXA, E. lon. 85. lat. 20. a kingdom in the southern division of Indostan, in Asia, lying on the gulph of Bengal. The prince of this country is a *Geotoc*, tributary to the great Mogul, and pays 12000l. annually. It is 445 m. long, and 235 broad. Its capital, of the same name, lies on the W. side of the bay of Bengal.

ORLAMAND, or Orlamunda, E. lon. 11. 26. lat. 50. 50. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. on the river Sala, 50 m. S. W. of Leipzig.

ORLEANOIS Proper, a pr. or government of France, bounded by Normandy and the Isle of France on the N. by Champaign and Burgundy on the E. by Lyons and Guenne on the S. and by Britany and the bay of Biscay on the W. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

ORLEANS City, E. lon. 2. lat. 47. 55. a city of France, cap. of the Orleanois, sit. on the river Loire, 70 m. S. of Paris, consisting of 22 parishes, and is about 5 m. in circumference. It has a very great trade, considering it is an inland town, having a communication with W. France and the

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ocean, by the river Loire, as well as with the provinces in the S. and by the canal of Orleans it has a communication with the rivers Seine, Paris, Rouen, and the English channel. It is a bishop's see, and university; and here French is spoken in greatest purity. They still commemorate that heroine, Joan of Arc, who restored the French affairs, after the conquest of their country by Henry V. King of England, and make a solemn procession to her every year on the 12th of May: they have her statue in complete armour on the great bridge here; her obliging the English to raise the siege of this city, being the first exploit she performed.

ORLEANS Forest, in the neighbourhood of this city, consists of 100,000 acres, well planted with oak, elm, and other valuable timber.

ORLEANS Island, and Town, W. lon. 74. lat. 47. sit. on the river of St Laurence, in Canada, in N. America, 340 m. N. W. of Boston, a little E. of Quebec; now sub. to Spain.

ORMOND, in the N. division of the co. of Tipperary, in Ireland, from whence the noble family of Butler took the title of Duke.

ORMASKIRK, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Newton, 190 N. N. W. of London. It is now remarkable for giving the name to a celebrated remedy for the bite of a mad dog; which however, hath been proved inefficacious in several well-attested instances.

ORMUS, E. lon. 56. lat. 27. 30. an island at the entrance of the gulph of Persia, in Asia, sit. opposite to Gombron, on the continent, 240 m. S. E. of Schiras, 370 m. S. E. of Ispahan. This island is 30 miles in circumference; while the Portuguese possessed it, it was the richest magazine in the world; they made it the centre of trade between Europe and Asia; here the fine spices, and other merchandize of the East, were laid up,

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and afterwards distributed to the rest of the world; and here the Portuguese built one of the most elegant cities in Asia. But something above an 100 years ago, the Dutch dispossessed the Portuguese of most of their settlements in India; and, in the year 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, expelled the Portuguese from Ormus; for which the English East-India company were allowed great advantages in the Persian trade, and even suffered to share the revenues of the customs, on that side, with the Persians; and, until the late civil wars, received 3 or 4000 l. *per annum*, in lieu of them. As to the island of Ormus itself, it never produced any thing but salt, which grows in a solid crust, two inches deep upon the surface of the earth, and the hills appear, at a distance, as if they were covered with snow: nor is there a drop of fresh water on the island, but what is preserved in cisterns in the time of the rains; the Portuguese used to fetch their water from the continent. Upon the demolishing of Ormus, the Great Shah Abbas, Sophy of Persia, removed the trade to Gombron, on the opposite shore, and gave it the name of Bander Abbas, or the port-town of Abbas.

ORONOQUE, a river of S. America, rises S. of the equator, and runs N. through the countries of Guiana and Caribbiana, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in 9 degrees of N. lat. almost opposite to the island of Trinity. It is now found to communicate with the river of the Amazons, by means of the Rio Negro; for canoes have lately been known to pass that way. It was in this river that Sir Walter Raleigh went in search of a gold mine, in the reign of James I.; where, taking the town of St Thomas, and disturbing some of the rest of the Spanish settlements, on that side, they never ceased to solicit the court of England to destroy him, until he was beheaded.

ORSOY, E. lon. 6. 43. lat. 51. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and d. of Cleve, sit. 20 m. S. of Cleve; sub. to Prussia. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications.

ORTA, E. lon. 13. lat. 42. 30. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and St. Peter's patrimony, sit. on the river Tyber, 35 m. N. of Rome; see of a bishop.

ORTEGAL Castle and Cape, W. lon. 9. 35. lat. 44. 8. sit. in the pr. of Galicia, in Spain, being the most northern promontory of that kingdom, 30 m. N. E. of Ferrol.

ORTENBURG, cap. of the co. of Ortenburg, an independent state in the cir. of Bavaria, the inhabitants whereof are Protestants.

ORTNAN, a country of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and separating it from Alsace. It is bounded on the S. by Breslaw; on the N. by the margraviate of Baden; and on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemberg. It contains three imperial towns, namely, Offenburg, Gegemback, and Zell. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, partly to the bishopric of Spire, and partly to the country of Hanau.

ORVIETTO, E. lon. 12. 10. lat. 43. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. cap. of the pr. of Orvietto, sit. at the confluence of the Pagli and the Chiana, 45 m. N. of Rome. In this place there is a deep well, into which mules descend, to bring up water, by one pair of stairs, and ascend by another.

OSACA, E. lon. 115. lat. 35. 50. a great port-town of Japan, sit. on the bay of the sea, on the E. side of the island, 300 m. S.W. of Jeddo.

OSERA, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 45. a Venetian island, in the gulph of Venice, having the island of Cherso on the N. from which it is separated by a narrow channel. The capital town is of the same name, and is the see of a bishop.

OSNABURG, E. lon. 8. 13. lat. 52. 28. a city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, cap. of the

bishopric of Osnaburg, sit. 73 m. W. of Hanover. This bish. with the territories belonging to it, is held alternately by a Protestant and Papist, the Protestant being always a Prince of the house of Hanover. The last Protestant bish. was Ernest Augustus, Duke of York, uncle to his late Majesty K. George II. the present bishop is Prince Frederic, second son to the K. of Great Britain. The territories of this bishopric are 40 m. long, and 30 broad, and it is one of the most fruitful countries in Westphalia; sub. to its bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Cologne. The revenue is betwixt 20 and 30,000 l. a-year; and the bishop, upon an emergency, can raise 2500 men.

OSSORY, the W. division of Queen's co. in Ireland, gives title of Earl to the family of Fitzpatrick.

OSSUNA, W. lon. 5. lat. 37. 6. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 40 m. E. of Seville, with the title of a duchy. It has only one spring of water for its inhabitants, computed 3500. The neighbouring country has no water for some miles.

OSTAGIA, E. lon. 9. 25. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Genoa.

OSTALRIC, E. lon. 2. 44. lat. 24. 45. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. 24 m. N. E. of Barcelona.

OSTEND, E. lon. 2. 48. lat. 51. 17. a city and port-town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, sit. 10 m. W. of Bruges. It stands in a perfect marsh, surrounded by the wide trenches, which are filled with sea water, and is fortified according to art; so that it may be esteemed one of the strongest towns in Flanders, and is the best harbour on that coast, though the town is not large; nor was it much taken notice of until the year 1601, when it was defended against all the power of Spain, by the English and Dutch; the Spaniards losing 70,000 men be-

fore the place. On this occasion, Isabella Eugenia, governante of the Netherlands, made a vow that she would not shift her smoke before Ostend surrendered; but before this happened, her shift had quite lost its colour. However, the ladies of the court, to keep her in countenance, had theirs dyed, to be like that of their mistress. The French seized it on the death of Charles II. King of Spain, *anno* 1700, but the confederates recovered it after the battle of Ramilies, *anno* 1706. The late Emperor Charles VI. was about to establish an East-India company here, but was forced to drop the design by the English and Dutch, which provoked that Prince to enter into an alliance with France. Ostend was taken by the French in 1745; but was ceded to the house of Austria, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

OSTIA, E. lon. 13. lat. 41. 46. a port-town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. at the mouth of the river Tiber, 12 m. S. of Rome, and formerly the port-town to it, but the harbour is now choaked up, and Civitta Vecchia is the Pope's chief port.

OSTIACHS. See OUSTIACHS.

OSTUNI, E. lon. 18. lat. 41. a town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 18 m. N. of Taranto; the see of a bishop. It is well cultivated, and abounds in olives and almonds.

OSWEGO, W. lon. 78. lat. 44. 20. a town of the Iroquois, in N. America, sit. on the S. E. side of the lake Ontario or Frontenac, 231 m. W. of Albany, in New-York, where the English trade with the distant Indians for their skins and furs.

OSWESTRY, a market-town of Shropshire, sit. 18 m. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 157 m. N. W. of London. It has some trade with Wales in flannels. Here is a grammar-school and a charity-school; in the latter of which, a

laudable emulation is excited among the boys and girls, by little premiums.

OTLEY, a market-town of Yorkshire, sit. in the W. riding, 25 m. W. of York.

OTOQUE, W. lon. 82. 10. lat. 7. an island of Terra Firma, or Darien, in South America, sit. in the bay of Panama, from whence that town is furnished with provisions.

OTRANTO, E. lon. 19. lat. 40. 20. a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, capital of the territory of Otranto, situate at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, 43 miles E. of Taranto, and 200 E. of Naples city; the see of an archbishop. It is in the territory of Otranto that the spider, called Tarantula, is found; whose bite was said to be venomous, and only cured by music, to which persons bit dance; but this is now found to be a falsehood. The country is mountainous; but abounds in olives, figs, and wine; it is often visited by locusts, and the coasts are infested by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they can catch into slavery; but to keep them off, there are a great many forts built on the coasts. In 1480, it was taken by Mahomet II. who ordered the archbishop, who came to meet him at the head of his clergy, to be sawn asunder.

OTTONO, or Ortona, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 42. 22. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Abruzzo, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 8 m. N. of Lanciano; the see of a bishop.

OUDENARDE, E. lon. 3. 41. lat. 50. 59. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Scheldt, 12 m. S. of Ghent. The French having laid siege to this town, were obliged to raise it, and afterwards received a memorable defeat by the confederates, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, on July 11th, 1708. 5000 being taken prisoners. In this action his late Ma-

jeſty, of glorious memory, Geo. II. diſtinguiſhed himſelf, when electoral Prince of Hanover; as a volunteer, at the head of his father's dragoons.

OVERFLACKEE, an iſland of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Holland, ſit. in the mouth of the river Maes, having the iſland of Vootne on the N. Brabant on the E. the iſland of Schowen on the S. and Goree on the W.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United Provinces, bounded by Groningen on the N. by Weſtphalia on the E. by Zutphen on the S. and by Guelderland, the Zuider ſea, and Frieſland on the W. a country full of bogs and low lands, ſubject to be overflowed. Its greateſt riches are turfs, which are dug up here, and ſent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OVIEDO, W. lon. 6. lat. 43. 23. a town of Spain, capital of the pr. of Aſturias, ſit. on the river Aſta, 50 m. N. of Leon; the ſee of a biſhop. and a univerſity.

OULNEY, a market-town of Bucks, ſit. 6 miles N. of Newport-pagnel, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Here the women have a conſiderable manufacture of bone-lace.

OUSE, a river, which riſing in the N. of Yorkſhire, runs S. E. by York, and continuing its courſe S. E. falls into the Trent, or Humber.

OUSE, a river which riſes on the confines of Oxfordſhire, and Buckinghamſhire, and running N. E. thro' Bucks, Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgſhire, and Norfolk, paſſes by Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Ely, diſcharging itſelf into a bay of the German ſea at Lynn.

OUSTIACHS, or Oſtiachs country, is a part of Aſiatic Ruſſia. The inhabitants extend along the river Arctis, to its confluence with the river Oby; from whence they extend themſelves northward, along the banks of the Oby and Jeniſa, till theſe rivers fall into the gulph of Mangafea, or the Frozen ocean; inhabiting the banks of ſeveral ri-

vers, which fall into the Oby and Jeniſa. They have no towns, but live in huts, that are eaſily moved, or new built, whenever they go to hunt or fiſh; which ſeems to be the employment of theſe people at the proper ſeaſons, having no corn in their country, nor following any kind of huſbandry.

OXFORD, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 51. 45. the capital city of Oxfordſhire, the ſee of a biſhop and univerſity, and has 13 churches, beſides the cathedral. It is ſit. at the confluence of the Iſis and Cherwell, 55 m. W. by N. of London, and 80 S. W. of Cambridge; being ſit. on an eminence, almoſt encompassed with meadows, except on the E. The whole town, with the ſuburbs, of a circular form, about three miles in circumference; conſiſting chiefly of two ſpacious ſtreets, which croſs each other in the middle of the town. There are in this univerſity 20 colleges, and 5 halls; ſeveral of which ſtanding in the ſtreets, give the city an air of magnificence. The river being navigable from hence to London, they ſend great quantities of corn and malt thither by capacious barges; and import coals and other proviſions the ſame way from London. The city elect two members of parl. and the univerſity two. King James I. granted the univerſity this privilege, and the like to the univerſity of Cambridge. It gives title of Earl to the Harley family. This univerſity and that of Cambridge, rival the moſt ſuperb royal edifices in magnificence, ſplendor, and architecture. The rich endowments, liberal eaſe, and tranquility, enjoyed by thoſe who inhabit them, ſurpaſs all the ideas which foreigners, who viſit them, can conceive of literary ſocieties. Here is the famous Bodleian library, conſiſting moſtly of MSS. the theatrum Sheldonianum for public ſolemnities, the Clarendon printing- houſe, and the Arundelian marbles. Lord North is at preſent Chancellor of the univerſity. Ox-

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ford is said to have anciently been the seat of the mufes. It was made a bishop's fee by Henry VIII. In a stately tower, in the front of the college-gate, hangs the great bell called Tom, weighing near 17,000 pounds weight, being near 7 feet in diameter, and near 6 feet high. It is tolled every night, in order to give warning for shutting up the college-gates.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It contains about 19,000 houses, 280 parishes, 12 market-towns, and 114,000 inhabitants. The air is pleasant and healthy, and the soil is fertile; it is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

OXUS, a river which rises in the mountains, in the N. of India, and running N. W. through Ufbec Tartary, afterwards separates Persia from Ufbec Tartary, and falls into the Caspian sea, in 44 deg. of N. lat. Some late maps carry it to the lake Aral, situated E. of the Caspian sea.

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PACAMORES, a pr. of Peru, in S. America, sit. on the confines of Amazonia, S. of the province of Quixos. The air is temperate, and it abounds in corn, cattle, and mines of gold.

PACHAMAC, a temple of Peru, sit. in a valley of the same name, in S. America, dedicated by the Indians to the Supreme Being.

PACHSU, E. lon. 20. 45. lat. 39. 15. an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, in European Turkey, having the island of Corfu on the N. and Cephalonia on the S. sub. to Venice.

PACIFIC Ocean, or South Sea, separates Asia from America, being 10,000 miles wide in the broadest part. It was called Pacific from

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the moderate weather mariners met with on the coast of Peru, and generally between the tropics in that sea; though it appears, it is no less stormy than other seas without the tropics, towards either pole. It was called the South sea, because the Spaniards passed the isthmus of Darien from N. to S. when they first discovered it; though it is properly the Western ocean, with regard to America.

PACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, in the Lesser Asia, celebrated by the ancient poets for its golden sands.

PADERBORN, E. lon. 8. 23. lat. 51. 45. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, cap. of the bishopric of Paderborn, sit. 40 m. N. W. of Cassel. The territories belonging to this bishop, who is a Prince of the empire, and sovereign both of the city and country, are 32 m. long, and 20 broad; in which are a variety of salt springs, and others of a remarkable nature; one particularly, which is lost twice in 24 hours, and returns with such violence, that it turns several mills near its source. But the ter. is a barren soil, more considerable for its bacon and venison than any thing else.

PADUA, E. lon. 12. lat. 45. 24. capital of the pr. of Paduan, sit. 22 miles W. of Venice, in a fine plain, watered by the rivers Brenta and Bachiglione. The form of the city is circular, and about 7 m. in circumference; but the ground within the walls is not half built at present, and great part of the houses are tumbled down; though it has been one of the most flourishing cities in Italy. In the time of the Romans, the inhabitants amounted to 100,000; but at present, they are not 30,000; and the university, which might have vied with the best, is reduced to one college; however, here is still a manufacture of woollen cloth; and the adjacent country abounds with oil and wine, and the most delicious fruits. The people are

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generally miserable, thro' the tyranny and oppression of the Venetian Repub. There is an image of the blessed V. here, which, according to their traditions, flew hither from Constantinople when that city was taken by the Turks; and they have another of equal probability, viz. that this city was founded by Antenor, and a colony of Trojans.

PADUAN, a pr. of Italy, in the Venetian ter. bounded by the Trevisane on the N. by the Dogado, or d. of Venice on the E. by the Polesin de Rovigo on the S. and by the Vicentin on the W. being 35 mils in length, and almost as much in breadth. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy.

PAGO, E. lon. 16. 12. lat. 45. an island in the gulph of Venice, separated from the continent of Morlachia by a narrow channel, being 40 m. long, and 12 broad; sub. to Venice. The air is very cold, and the soil barren; however, it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

PAGODA, the name of an Indian gold-coin, of the value of 9s. on one side whereof are three Pagodas, or Indian temples, engraved. The description whereof may be seen in the Universal Traveller, 2 vols folio, published by the author of this Gazetteer.

PA. ODS, the idols worshipped in the Indian temples.

PAISLEY, W. lon. 4. 20. lat. 55. 45. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Renfrew, sit. 8 m. W. of Glasgow. This city is populous for its size. Here manufactories for lawns, thread and silk gauzes, and white thread, are carried on to a very considerable extent, and give general satisfaction.

PAIS RECONQUIS, is a part of Picardy, in France, which was conquered by Edward III. King of England, and remained in possession of the English above 200 years; but was lost in the reign of Queen Mary, anno 1558, being the last of

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the territories on the continent of France that the English were masters of. The chief towns in this re-conquered country, are Calais, Guisnes, Andres, and Oye.

PAITA, W. lon. 81. S. lat. 5. 15. a port-town of Peru, in South America, sit. 500 m. N. W. of Lima; subject to Spain, frequently plundered by the Buccaneers. It was plundered and burnt by Com. Anson 1741, the governor refusing to ransom it. The soil here is barren, and there is in general a total want of rain. It stands in a small bay, under a high hill, called the Saddle of Paita, and defended by a fort.

PAIX, W. lon. 71. 36. lat. 20. a port-town, sit. on the N. side of the island of Hispaniola, in America built by the French, and subject to France, sit. 75 miles N. E. of Petit Guavas.

PALAIS St, W. lon. 1. 8. lat. 43. 21. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, capital of the Lower Navarre, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Bayonne. Also the name of the capital of the island of Belleisle.

PALAMBOANG, or Palambang, E. lon. 114. S. lat. 7. 30. the capital of a kingdom, at the east end of the island of Java, in the East Indies, in Asia, sit. on the straits of Bally, and separated from the island of Bally by a narrow strait; sub. to its own Prince.

PALATINATE of Bavaria, or the Upper Palatinate, in the circle of Bavaria, in Germany, sometimes called the Nortgow, from its northern situation, in respect of the Elector of Bavaria's other dominions. It is bounded by Voigtland, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the N. by Bohemia and Austria, on the E. by the river Danube, which separates it from the d. of Bavaria, on the S. and by Suabia, and part of Franconia on the W. being about 70 m. long, and 40 broad; a mountainous, rocky country; but in some places their valleys produce good corn and pasture. They have also some vineyards; but

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their wine has a sharp, unpleasant taste. In their hills are rich mines of copper, silver, and iron; and the forges and manufactories of iron are very considerable in this country. This palatinate was taken from the Elector Palatine, with his other territories, on his assuming the title of King of Bohemia, in opposition to the Emperor, *anno* 1620; and transferred to the Duke of Bavaria, with the title of Elector. And though the rest of the Elector Palatine's dominions were restored to his posterity, with an 8th Electorate, by the treaty of Westphalia; yet this part of the Palatine's territories, called the Upper Palatinate, with the Electoral dignity, was confirmed to the house of Bavaria. The chief town in the Upper Palatinate is Amberg.

PALATINATE of the Rhine, sit. in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, is bounded by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Triers, on the N. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia on the E. and by Alsatia and Lorrain on the S. and W. being upwards of 100 m. long, and from 50 to 70 broad. The Rhine, the Neckar, and other fine rivers running through it, contribute to render it one of the pleassest and most fruitful provinces of Germany; only unhappy in lying on the frontiers of France, whose Princes have burnt and plundered this country, and demolished its fine towns more than once in the late wars. It is always obliged to subslst large armies, of friends as well as enemies, whenever there happens a quarrel between France, and the German Princes. There are more Protestants than Papists in the Palatinate; but the sovereign having been a Papist for a considerable time, the Protestants here suffer great hardships. They profess their religion, however, publicly; and have most of the churches in the capital city of Heidelberg; but the lands of the church are either alienated, or in the hands of the Papists.

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The Elector Palatine is sovereign of the greatest part of the Palatinate; of the duchies of Newburg, Juliers, and Berg; the city of Dusseldorp, and lordship of Ravenstein, He is director of three circles, *viz.* 1. Of the Lower Rhine, jointly with the Elector of Mentz; 2. Of the Upper Rhine, as Prince of Simmeren, with the Bishop of Worms; and, 3. of Westphalia, as Duke of Juliers, alternately with the King of Prussia, who is Duke of Cleves. The revenues of the Palatine arise by a toll on all vessels going along the Rhine, Neckar, and other rivers; and from the duties on corn, wine, and other provisions; the whole is estimated at 300,000 l. *per ann.* He keeps up a body of 6 or 7000 men in time of peace; and, in the late wars, maintained 12,000 regular forces, many years. There is a dispute subsisting between the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Hanover, about the titular office of Arch-treasurer of the Empire.

PALENCIA, or Placentia, W. lon. 3. 7. lat. 42. 12. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Carion, 60 m. S. E. of Leon. It had a university, but that is now removed to Salamanca.

PALERMO, E. lon. 33. 40. lat. 38. 10. capital of the island of Sicily, sit. on the N. coast of that island, on a bay of the Mediterranean, which forms a commodious harbour, 110 miles W. of Messina. It is a well-built city, surrounded with a wall, and other fortifications; but of no great strength, as appears by the Germans abandoning it on the invasion of the Spaniards, *anno* 1718. It stands in a pleasant fruitful country, and is the residence of the Viceroy; but the trade of this city, tho' very considerable, is not equal to that of Messina. It was the seat of the ancient kings. The last king was crowned here, in the month of July, 1735. This city has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693; and it was greatly d

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amaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine, containing 400 tons of powder was blown up.

PALESTINE, a part of Asiatic Turkey, is sit. between 36 and 38 degrees of E. lon. and between 31 and 34 deg. of N. lat. bounded by mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria, on the N. by mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta, on the E. by the mountains of Seir, and the desarts of Arabia Petrea, on the S. and by the Mediterranean sea on the W. so that it seems to have been extremely well secured against foreign invasions. It was called Palestine, from the Philistines, who inhabited the sea-coasts. It was also called Judea, from Judah; and the Holy Land, from our Saviour's residence and sufferings in it; and it is called Canaan, and the promised Land, in the scriptures. It is 150 m. and upwards in length, and 80 in breadth; and in the time of Solomon, it seems to have extended from the Mediterranean sea to the river Euphrates. It is generally a fruitful country, producing plenty of corn, wine, and oil, where it is cultivated; and would be able to supply its neighbours with corn and wine, as it did formerly, if the present inhabitants were as industrious. The country about Jerusalem is the most mountainous and rocky; but these mountains feed great herds of cattle, abound in milk and honey, and produce excellent wine and olive-oil, where they are cultivated; as the valleys between the mountains do good crops of corn. It is watered by several rivers, besides the famous river Jordan, which runs from the lake of Gennesareth into the Dead sea.

PALESTRINA, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 42. a town of Italy, in the province of Terra Firma, and Campania of Rome, 25 m. E. of Rome. It is a bishop's see, a cap. of a principality, of the same name; and the bishop is one of the six cardinals. It was anciently famous for the temple of

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Fortune, being then called Preneste, and seated on the top of a mountain, the ruins of which may yet be seen. Palestrina is also one of the largest and most populous of the islands called *Lagunes*, near Venice, and where the most considerable noblemen have houses of pleasure. It is 15,000 paces in length, and 400 in breadth; the principal harbour has also the same name.

PALICATA, or Palicate, E. lon. 81. 33. lat. 14. a port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. on the coast of Coromandel, 70 m. N. of Fort St George. Here the Dutch have a factory.

PALIMBUAM, E. lon. 105. 15. S. lat. 3. 8. a town on the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, in Asia, sit. 120 m. N. E. of Bencoolen; sub. to the Dutch. It is the cap. of a kingdom of the same name.

PALMA, W. lon. 9. lat. 38. 30. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. on the river Cadoan, 24 m. E. of St Ubes.

PALMA, or Palmanova, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 46. 12. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, and pr. of Friuli, sit. 8 m. N. of Aquileia. It is a very important place for the defence of the Venetians, and was built for that purpose in 1593.

PALMA, W. lon. 74. lat. 4. 30. a town of Terra Firma, in South America, in the pr. of Granada, sit. 50 m. N. W. of St. Fe de Bogota; sub. to Spain.

PALMA Isle, W. lon. 19. lat. 29. one of the Canary islands, in the Atlantic ocean, sit 60 m. N. W. of Teneriff, and 200 m. W. of the continent of Africa, producing the best palm-sack, or canary; sub. to Spain. It is about 75 miles in circumference, and was conquered by the Spaniards in 1460. In 1625, a volcano broke out in this island, with a most violent Earthquake: the flame was seen for six weeks together, and a great quantity of ashes were thrown as far as Teneriff.

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PALMAS Cape, W. lon. 8. lat. 4. 30. a promontory on the Ivory-coast of Guinea, in Africa.

PALMYRA, E. lon. 39. lat. 33. formerly a magnificent city, in Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Syria, supposed to have been the place of which Zenobia was Queen, sit. 200 m. S. E. of Aleppo. An English gentleman, Mr. Wood, went to this place on purpose to take draughts of the ruins, which have since been published, in a very pompous manner, and are well worth the notice of the curious. This part of the desert is usually mentioned by geographers by the name of the Desert of Palmyrene, or Tadmor. It was first built by Solomon. Here lived the famous critic Longinus. At present there are but a few poor families residing here.

PALOS, W. lon. 6. 15. lat. 37. 8. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the bay of Cadiz, at the mouth of Rio Tinto, 50 m. S. W. of Seville. This is the place from whence Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492, to discover the new world.

PALOS Cape, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 37. 40. a promontory of Spain, in the pr. of Murcia, sit. 20 m. E. of Carthagena.

PALOTA, E. lon. 18. 20. lat. 47. 30. a town of the Lower Hungary, sit. 40 m. S. W. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria, by whom it was taken from the Turks in 1687.

PALUDA, a town of Asia, in the government of Erzerum, seated near the Euphrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians; and it is believed, that the Armenian characters were first invented here.

PALUS MEOTIS, or sea of Asoph, now called the sea of Zabach. See MEOTIS PALUS.

PAMIERS, E. lon. 1. 36. lat. 43. 8. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Auriège, 37 m. S. of Thoulouse; the see of a bishop.

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PAMPELUNA, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 43. a town of Spain, cap. of the pr. of Navarre, sit. 30 m. S. of St. Sebastian's, and 176 N. E. of Madrid; the see of a bishop, and an university.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of a pr. of the Lesser Asia, sit. on the Mediterranean, between the provinces of Lycia and Cilicia; now a part of Caramania, and sub. to the Turks.

PANAMA, W. lon. 81. lat. 9. the capital town of the pr. of Darien, or Terra Firma Proper, in S. America. It stands upon a capacious bay of the Pacific ocean, and is surrounded by a stone-wall, and other fortifications; and contains about 6000 houses. Ships unload at the island of Perica, three miles from this town, the water being too shallow to admit of large vessels to come nearer. It is the see of a bishop, who is primate of Terra Firma, and the seat of the governor of the pr. and of the courts of justice; and hither the treasures of gold and silver, and other rich merchandise of Peru, are brought and lodged in magazines, till they are transported to Europe; and here the merchandise of Europe, sent to America by the galleons, is lodged, till it is exported to the several cities of Peru, to which it is assigned. Old Panama stood about 4 m. from the present town, which was taken and plundered by Sir Henry Morgan, and accidentally burnt down while he was in possession of it. The new town, built by the Spaniards, is in a more advantageous situation, and better fortified, to prevent the like attempts.

PANARIA, E. lon. 15. lat. 38. one of the Lipari islands, sit. 8 m. N. of the island of Lipari, and 3 m. N. of the main island of Sicily, sub. to the King of the two Sicilies.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rising in the Appenine hills, on the confines of Tuscany, runs N. into the Modenese, and afterwards divides Modena from Romagna.

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nia; and then turning E. runs by Ferrara thro' the Ferrarese, falling into the gulph of Venice, at Valona; and is called the Po di Valona.

PANAY, E. lon. 119. lat. 11. cap. of the isle of Panay, one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, sit. between the islands of Paragoa and Negro. The island is upwards of 250 miles in circumference; sub. to Spain. It is the most populous and fertile of all the Philippine islands, is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice.

PANTALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, between Sicily and the main land of Africa, about 17 m. in circumference. It lies near the coast of Tunis, and abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the King of the two Sicilies. E. lon. 12. 25. N. lat. 36. 55.

PAPENHEIM, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 55. a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of the co. of Papenheim, sit. on the river Altmui, 32 m. S. of Nuremburg; sub. to its own Count, who is hereditary Marhal of the empire.

PAPHLAGONIA, an ancient pr. of the Lesser Asia, sit. on the Euxine sea, N. of Galatia, now part of the pr. of Amasia, in Turkey.

PAPHOS, once an elegant city in the island of Cyprus, in Asia; now the little town of Bassa, at the W. end of the island, is all that remains of it; sub. to the Turks.

PAPOUL St, E. lon. 2. lat. 43. 20. a town of France; in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. 35 miles S. E. of Thoulouse; see a bishop.

PAPOUS TERRA, or NewGuinea, a large continent, a little S. of the equator, in the Pacific ocean, sit. in 130 degrees of E. lon. east of the Spice-islands; but how far it extends farther to the eastward or southward, is uncertain. It seems to be a barren inhospitable country, with but few inhabitants.

PARAGOYA, one of the Phi-

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lippine islands, in Asia, a little N. of Borneo, near 300 m. long; sub. to one of the Princes of Borneo; the Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUAY, or La Plata, a pr. of S. America, is bounded by the country of the Amazons on the N. by Brasil on the E. by Patagonia on the S. and by Peru and Chili on the W. lying between 12 and 37 deg. of S. lat. and between 50 and 75 degrees of W. lon. being 1500 m. in length from N. to S. and almost as much in breadth. These countries produce rice and Indian corn, and have now vast herds of cattle; and the Spaniards, to whom they are subject, have introduced European corn and fruits, as well as cattle. In that part of the country, W. of the great river Paragua, are vast plains, extending several hundred miles, with very little wood upon them, and scarce a hill to be seen; but on the east of the river Paragua, which is divided from Brasil by a chain of mountains, there is a variety of hills and valleys, woods and champaign; and this being the property of the Jesuits, it is very well cultivated by the natives, who are their propleytes and subjects. The country is called Paraguay, from the river that runs through it from N. to S. and La Plata, from the river which rises in Peru, and running S. W. thro' it, joins its waters with the Paragua, near Buenos Ayres; after which, the united stream is called La Plata, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, between the Spanish territories of La Plata, and the Portuguese territories of Brasil. The Spaniards bring part of the treasures of Peru from thence to Buenos Ayres, down the river La Plata; and, at Buenos Ayres, put them on board of ships for Spain, with vast quantities of skins, and other merchandise of those countries. The cap. is of the same name.

PARAIBA, or Paria, is the most northern pr. of Brasil, in S. America, sit. on the S. side of the mouth of the river Amazon; sub. to Por-

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tugal. The Dutch got possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar-canes, and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. W. lon. 76. 53. N. lat. 6. 50.

PARANA, a pr. of Paraguay, in S. America, sit. between the river Paragua and Brasil; subject to Spain.

PARDO, a palace of the King of Spain, with a fine park and gardens, about 6 miles N. W. of Madrid. It is a large square building, flanked with four towers, and the principal front has a handsome square before it. The rooms are embellished with fine pictures, among which are the Kings of Spain in their ancient habits.

PARENZO, or Pirenzo, E. lon. 14. lat. 45. 30. a port-town of Istria, in the ter. of Venice, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 25 m. S. of Cabo-de-Istria; the see of a bishop.

PARIA, or New Andalusia, a country of the Terra Firma, in S. America, having the N. sea, or Atlantic ocean, on the N. the country of Guiana, from which it is separated by the river Oronoque, on the E. and by Venezuela on the W. The N. part of the country is usually called Caribbiana; subject to Spain.

PARIS, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 48. 50. the metropolis of the kingdom of France, and of the principality or government of the isle of France, 225 m. S. E. of London, 625 m. N. E. of Madrid, 625 m. N. W. of Vienna, 1309 m. N. W. of Constantinople, and 700 m. N. W. of Rome. Paris is usually divided into 3 parts: 1. The town, which is the largest, sit. on the N. side of the river Seine; 2. The city, much the least, but the most ancient, consisting of three little islands in the middle of the Seine; 3. The university which lies on the S. side of the river. That part which stands on the N. side of the river, and is called

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the Town, lies on a perfect level, and was formerly a bog; and that part called the City lies low; and that part called the University, on the south side of the river, has several little hills in it. The whole town, according to the French writers, is of a circular form, six leagues in circumference, and the diameter three; consequently must stand on more ground than London: but those who have viewed both are of another opinion: certain it is, London is more populous. The largest calculators will not make the inhabitants of Paris amount to much more than 700,000, and there are at least 200,000 more in London. The houses of Paris are built of white hewn stone, five or six stories high; and every nobleman, almost, has a large hotel: palace in it, with courts and gardens; it must be admitted, that these excel every thing of that kind in London. As for the Louvre, and the rest of the royal palaces in Paris, where their Kings used to reside, these are old decayed buildings, that do not answer a traveller's expectation at present. It is an archbishop's see, and Notre Dame is the metropolitan church. It has a university, in which, it is said, there are an hundred colleges, though there are but 54 at present, that bear that name; and of these there are but 10 where exercises are performed. It is the most ancient university in Europe, having been founded by Charlemagne in 790. The Sorbonne is for divinity, and is one of the finest colleges in Europe, from which the whole university is frequently called the Sorbonne. It is now very much upon the decline, other colleges and academies being erected of late years by royal authority. The civil jurisdiction, and all the other privileges, almost, which the Sorbonne had formerly, are taken from it. The Academy of Sciences is much of the same nature as that of the Royal Society of London. Besides which, there is an academy

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for refining and improving the French language; others, for the improvement of painting, sculpture, and architecture; others, for the exercise and improvement of all mechanic arts and manufactures, tapestry, mosaic work, wrought plate, works of iron, steel, copper, brass, embroidery, &c. The chief manufactures of this city are those of gold and silver stuffs, wrought silks, velvet, gold and silver lace, ribbons, tapestry, linen, and glass. There are, according to a late French writer, 50,000 houses in Paris, many of which are 7 stories high, and a family in almost every story, 52 parishes, and 20 churches, besides 20 chapter and collegiate churches, and also 80 churches and chapels not parochial, 134 monasteries, of which 56 are inhabited by friars, and 78 by nuns, 979 streets, and 12,000 coaches. There are also in this city 26 hospitals, 12 prisons, 50 squares, 56 public fountains, 30 quays, 12 markets, and 30 bridges, but none of importance but the Pont Neuf, and the Pont Royal. In the day time, the public safety is protected by a Corps-de-garde, and, at night, by an horse and foot patrol. Paris contains more works of public munificence than utility. Its palaces are more showy, and some of its streets, squares, hospitals, and churches, more superbly decorated than those of London; but Paris, notwithstanding its boasted police, is greatly inferior to London in many of the conveniencies of life, and the solid enjoyment of society. "Paris," says Buscheng, "is the centre of all good taste and recreation." But vanity and pleasure, the other part of its character, reigning here in a superlative degree, does not seem to entitle them to any great share of the former.

PARK ABBEY, near Louvain, in the Austrian Netherlands, an excellent situation for a camp, and therefore frequently possessed by the armies in the late wars.

PARMA DUCHY, in Italy,

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bounded by the river Po, which separates it from the Cremonese on the N. by the duchy of Milan, on the S. E. by the ter. of Genoa, on the S. W. by the Pavese and Bobbio on the W. being 60 m. long, and 50 broad. It is a fruitful soil, and abounds in cattle, and rich pastures, corn, wine, rice, oil, and excellent fruits: and here they meet with plenty of truffles, a root in much esteem with those that love good eating; and here are some mines of copper and silver. This duchy was assigned to the house of Austria (after the death of the late Duke of Parma without issue) by a treaty between the late Emperor Charles VI. and France, *anno* 1736, and the house of Austria took possession of it accordingly; against which the Pope protested, claiming it as a fief of the holy see. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed in 1748, it was settled upon the Infant Don Philip of Spain, and he is now Duke of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla.

PARMA City, E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 50. cap. of the duchy of Parma, in Italy, 45 m. N. W. of Bologna, 60 N. E. of Genoa, and 65 S. E. of Milan. It is pleasantly sit. on the river Parma: the form circular, and about 3 m. in circumference, defended by a citadel, and other modern works, and is esteemed a strong town. Here is an university, and an academy of wits, as there is in most Italian cities; and it is the see of a bishop. The court of Parma, in the reign of the late Dukes of the house of Farnese, was one of the most elegant in Europe. The Q. Dowager of Spain is a daughter of Parma, whose eldest son Don Carlos, the present King of Spain, was to have succeeded to this duchy, and that of Tuscany, by virtue of a treaty between the powers of Europe: but the Queen of Spain and her son, were content to relinquish their interest in those duchies, in consideration of Don Carlos' be-

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ing confirmed in the dominion of Naples and Sicily by the house of Austria, *anno* 1736; but by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastana, were conferred on Philip Duke of Parma, second son of the dowager Queen of Spain, and brother to Don Carlos, then King of the Two Sicilies, *anno* 1748. Corregio, the celebrated painter, was a native of this city, and the fine paintings in the dome and church of St John were painted by him.

PARNASSUS, a mountain of the ancient Greece, now European Turkey, sit. on the W. part of Achaia, now Livadia, N. of the gulph of Lepanto, whose high tops appear in two points at Delphos, the present Castro, and occasioned its being called Biceps Parnassus. Below the cleft rises a spring, supposed to be the ancient Fons Castalis, where the Pythian Prophetess, and the poets who pretended to inspiration, used to bath and drink the waters. It is the highest mountain in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth.

PAROS, E. lon. 25. 36. lat. 36. 56. one of the smallest of the islands of the Cyclades, or Archipelago, in the mid-way almost between the Morea and the Lesser Asia, famous for its marble, but more famous for its excellent statuary, Phidias, and Praxiteles, who seemed to give life to the statues they wrought; and some of them became the objects of divine worship. The Arundelia were brought from hence. This island was dedicated to Bacchus on account of the excellent wine it produced. Paros is the name of the capital town, which is the see of a bishop.

PARTHIA, a country of Asia, formerly so called, sit. almost in the middle of the modern Persia. This was the country of the famous Kouli Kan. Its length is about 200 leagues, and about 100

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in breadth; and is rather mountainous than level.

PASSAO-CAPE, a promontory of Peru, in S. America, just under the equator, W. lon. 80.

PASSAGE, W. lon. 1. 53. lat. 43. 30. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, and ter. of Guipuscoa, 60 m. E. of Bilbao, and a very little E. of St. Sebastian's, a station of the Spanish men of war, and where the French burnt several, in the last war between France and Spain.

PASSARO, a remarkable cape of the island of Sicily. It is situated in the Val di Noto, to the E. of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern; in this neighbourhood the British and Spanish fleets had an engagement in 1735; the latter were defeated.

PASSAU, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 48. 30. a celebrated town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, cap. of the bishopric of Passau, sit. at the confluence of the three rivers, Danube, Inn, and Ilts, 62 m. S. by E. of Ratibon, and 15 N. W. of Lints. It is naturally strong, surrounded on all sides by rocks or rivers; but it has been taken and retaken several times in the wars between the houses of Austria and Bavaria, or rather has surrendered without staying to be besieged; from whence we may conclude that the fortifications are not very strong, or the bishop, who is sovereign of it, chuses to submit, rather than his people should suffer in their fortunes, and have their houses beat about their ears; but this supposition is rather favourable to the character of an ecclesiastic. The ter. belonging to it, lies chiefly on the N. side of the Danube, between the pal. of Bavaria, and the Upper Austria. Here a treaty was concluded between the Emperor and the Protestant Princes and states of the Empire, *anno* 1552, whereby the Lutherans were established in the free exercise of their religion.

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PASTO, W. lon. 74. 15. lat. 1. 29. a town of Popayan, in S. America, 120 m. N. of Quito; subject to Spain.

PATAGONIA, the most southern part of South America, is sometimes extended from the mouth of Rio de la Plata, in 36 degrees of S. lat. to cape Horn, in 55. 30. and sometimes the Spaniards are pleased to comprehend all Patagonia in the government of Chili; but the properest limits of it on the N. are a line drawn from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, in 45 degrees of 6. lat.; for beyond this line, neither the Spaniards, nor any European nations, have any settlements; but it remains in the possession of the Patagonians, or southern Indians; a very unpolished people, of whose religion, government, or customs, we know little. The other boundaries of this country are the Atlantic ocean on the E. the Southern ocean on the S. and the Pacific ocean, on the W. Cape Horn being the utmost southern limits, and ending in a point. The people of this country are of a tawny, or olive colour, of a middle stature, and usually painted with red earth; their faces discoloured with black streaks and white spots; their cloathing the skins of seals, otters, or other animals, sewed together, making a piece 5 feet square, which they wrap about them when they sit still, but throw off when they are in action, fishing, hunting, &c. On their heads the men have caps of skins adorned with feathers, and on their feet have pieces of skins instead of shoes. The women have no covering on their heads but their hair, are cloathed like the men, but adorn themselves with rings and bracelets about their arms and necks; they feed on fish and flesh. There are no Canibals here. Some of our modern travellers say, that the natives are of a gigantic size, from seven to ten feet high. It is generally a barren country, at least it appears such, not being cultivated by the natives, yielding

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no corn, and very little fruit. The Spaniards built forts and sent some colonies to the straits of Magellan, at the first discovery of them; but most of their people perished there; and no European nation has thought fit since to send any colonies thither.

PATAN, E. lon. 89. lat. 27. 30. the cap. of a pr. in the E. Indies, in Asia, 200 m. N. of Huegly, in Bengal. Here is a fortress, and a mosque, reckoned the most sumptuous of all the east. Its roof is supported by 150 pillars, mostly marble.

PATMOS, E. lon. 27. lat. 37. 20. one of the least of the islands in the Archipelago, S. W. of Samos, most considerable for its commodious harbour. To this island the apostle John was banished by the emperor Domitian, and the monks pretend to show a cave where the Holy Ghost dictated the Revelation to him. This island, with the rest, is sub. to the Turks. It is extremely barren, and altogether without wood: however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels *per annum*. It is 18 m. in circumference, and there are scarce 300 men in it; but there are 20 women to one man, who expect that all strangers who land on this coast should carry some of them away. At present it is inhabited by Christians of the Greek church.

PATNA, E. lon. 84. lat. 25. a town of the Hither India, in Asia, cap. of the ter. of Patna, in the pr. of Bengal, sit. on the river Ganges, 400 m. E. of Agra, sub. to the Mogul. Here our East-India company find the chief market for purchasing salt-petre.

PATOWMAC, a great river of Virginia, in N. America, which rising in the Apalachian mountains, runs S. E. separating Virginia from Maryland, and falling into the bay of Chesapeake. This river is navigable 200 m. generally 7 m. broad,

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and in some places 9 m. The tide in this river rises about two feet perpendicular, and ebbs and flows regularly.

PATRAS, E. lon. 21. 56. lat. 38. 20. a port-town in European Turkey, in the pr. of the Morea, sit. on the Mediterranean, 20 m. S. W. of Lepanto, and 60 m. W. of Corinth; the see of a Greek archbishop, who has 1000 churches within his diocese. Here are cypress-trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges.

PATRIMONY of **St PETER**, a pr. of Italy, in the ter. of the church, comprehending the duchy of Castro, and ter. of Orvietto, is bounded by Tuscany and Ombria on the N. E. by Sabina, and the Campania of Rome, on the S. E. and by the Tuscan sea on the W. Viterbo is the capital town.

PAU, W. lon. 33 min. lat. 49. 22. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and ter. of Bearn, sit. on the river Gave de Pau, 36 m. S. E. of Bayonne. This is remarkable for being the place where Henry IV. was born, surnamed the Great.

PAVIA, E. lon. 9. 10. lat. 45. 15. a town of Italy, in the d. of Milan, 17 m. S. of Milan, and 4 N. of the Po. The see of a bishop, and univ. cap. of the Pavese, a ter. exceeding fruitful in corn and wine; sub. to Austria. It was taken by the Duke of Savoy, in 1706; by the Austrians in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; but retaken by the Austrians in 1746.

PAUL St, W. lon. 44. S. lat. 23. 15. a town of Brasil, in S. America, in the pr. of St Vincent, sit. 100 m. N. W. of St Vincent, built for the security of the rich mines in this pr. In some respects it is an independent republic; the inhabitants are composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the K. of Portugal.

PEAK, a rocky mountainous

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country, in the W. of Derbyshire, in which are mines of lead and iron, taken notice of also for its spacious caverns, in one of which no bottom can be found. This country contains several natural and artificial curiosities; such as, 1. Chatfworth-house, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Here are fine paintings, and curious water-works. 2. Mount Mam-tor, where there are lead mines, above which the earth is continually falling down, and yet the mountain apparently suffers no decrease. 3. Elden-hole, a vast chasm, above 40 feet long, and 21 feet wide, being the mouth of a pit, the depth of which could never yet be fathomed. A plummet drew once 884 yards of line after it, without reaching the bottom. 4. Buxton-Wells, near the head of the river Wye, consists of nine hot springs, which run with a constant stream into the adjacent meadows. Notwithstanding, within two yards of them, there is a spring so cold, that no person can go into it without shuddering. 5. Tideswell, a spring that ebbs and flows at certain times. 6. Poole's hole; near Buxton, is a remarkable cavern, the entrance to which is at the foot of a large mountain, called Bitmoss. It is so low, that those who go in must creep on all-four. When in it, it opens so, that half a dozen of people might stand on each others heads; and looking upward you may perceive a sparkling enamelled roof, which reflecting the light of the candles, darts it rays all around. After this, you meet with a roaring torrent, which obliges you to turn to the right hand, and climb up a rock, from which, if you slip, you will probably break your neck. As you pass you may see pieces of the rock, which you may fancy to be dogs, horses, lions, or men. In another place there are stones like hay-cocks, which the natives call Fonts. On the roof there hangs a round stone, which they call a sitch of bacon. Next

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you arrive at a stone with a spherical body, a chrystal, a pedestal, and a ball, which they call Pool's lantern, being like that in the poop of an admiral's ship. As you move forward, the torrent begins to roar as loud as a cataract, being heightened by the echoings of the cave. But when you come near it, you may step over it with the greatest ease. Beyond this rill, there is a great transparent pillar, of the same shining matter as the rest. Over it there seems to be curious folds of drapery, with soft-flowing plaits, than which nothing can be finer. It is called the Queen of Scots' pillar. Here you are obliged to cross the brook again; and towards the left, you ascend a wet, steep, slippery way, above 60 paces; and on the right there is a sort of floor, from which you look downward through a hole, and see a candle left at the brook, which looks like a star. When you get down again, and look up at the candle, left in the same hole, it looks like a star peeping through the clouds in a dark night. After this, you are to visit what they call Pool's hall, bed-chamber, &c. where they say the said Pool, a robber, made this the place of his retreat. 7. The Devil's A-- the last wonder here, a subterraneous cave, near a village called Castleton, the mouth of which is so large, that there is a sort of a village in it, with houses, barns, and stacks of hay and turf, under the same solid roof.--For further particulars, we refer our readers to other histories now in print, relative to this country.

PEARL Fort, E. lon. 4. 10. lat. 51. 15. a fortress in Dutch Brabant, sit. on the river Scheld; 4 m. N. W. of Antwerp, by which the Dutch command the navigation of the Scheld.

PEARL Islands, W. lon. 81. and between 7 and 9 deg. N. lat. are sit. in the bay of Panama, in America; the inhabitants of that town have plantations in them,

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from whence they are supplied with fruits, garden stuff, and other provisions.

PEDENA, or Pendena, E. lon. 14. 50. lat. 45. 30. a town of Istria, in the ter. of Venice, sit. 28 m. S. E. of Cabo-de-Istria; the see of a bishop.

PEEBLES, or Peblis, W. lon. 2. 40. lat. 55. 35. a town of Scotland, capital of the shire of Tweeddale, sit. on the river Tweed, 22 m. S. of Edinburgh. It was noted for three churches, three steeples, three gates, three bridges, and three squares. Of the bridges, there is one of 5 arches over the Tweed. The county sends one member to parl.

PEGNITS, a river which rises in the E. part of the cir. of Franconia, and running S. E. by Nuremberg, joins its waters with the Regnitz, a little below that city.

PEGU, E. lon. 106. 55. lat. 17. 10. a town of the Further Peninsula of India, in Asia, cap. of the k. of Pegu, and sit. on a river of the same name, 300 m. N. W. of Siam. This was once a very considerable place, and above 20 m. in circumference; but was ruined by the inhabitants of Barma, whose King is a powerful monarch, so that not one twentieth part of it is now inhabited.

PEGU Kingdom, is sit. on the S. E. side of the bay of Bengal, in the E. Indies, in Asia, bounded by the kingdom of Ava on the N. by the mountains which separate it from Laos on the E. by the kingdom of Siam, and the bay of Bengal, on the S. and by another part of the bay of Bengal on the W. This country, like others between the tropics, is flooded when the sun is vertical, but the mud and slime, which the waters leave when they retire, render the low lands fruitful, as the Nile does those of Egypt. As to the higher grounds, they are parched up soon after the rains are over; and if they sow wheat on them, as they sometimes do, they are forced to water their

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fields by little channels, which convey the water to them, from their cisterns and reservoirs. But they sow much more rice than wheat, which is more suitable to the flooded soil. They have not many of the European fruits, unless figs, oranges, lemons, citrons, and pomegranates: But they have bananas, goyvas, durions, mangoes, tamarinds, annanas or pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits; they have also pepper, and sugar-canes, and great variety of melons, cucumbers, roots, and other garden-stuff, which is their principal food. Their hills are covered with wood, and they have a great deal of good timber; but their bamboes, a kind of hollow cane, which grows to the bigness of near a foot diameter, is of the greatest use; this they bend and form while it is young, making it fit for whatever they design it, and particularly to hang their palanquins upon: these are couches on which they lie when they travel, carried upon men's shoulders. They have few horses or sheep, but plow with oxen and buffaloes, and carry burdens upon them as well as camels; nor does any place abound more in elephants than this and the adjacent countries; they compute the strength of their armies by the number and size of their elephants. The English from Fort St George traffic pretty much with this country; and, besides furs and skins, import from thence rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones. The houses here are built frequently on pillars, by the river side; and, in the time of the rains, they have no communication with one another but by boats, in the flat country. According to late accounts, the King of Ava is now master of Pegu: The government is arbitrary; yet, it is said, he seldom abuses his power. There is one thing that seems peculiar to the people on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, they are so far from resenting a foreigner's being free

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with their women, that they will offer their daughters to them for temporary wives, while they remain in the country. They are of a copper-colour, though the women are whiter than the men. Their priests are called Talapoins, and they worship idols; yet they inculcate charity as the highest virtue; are strict observers of morality, and hold that religion to be best, which teaches men to do most good.

PEINE, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 52. 55. a town in Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim, sit. 20 m. W. of Brunswick. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1553, when Maurice Elector of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg were killed.

PEKIN, E. lon. 116. 41. lat. 40. the metropolis of the empire of China, and of the pr. of Pekin, sit. about 60 m. S. of the wall which separates China from Tartary, and 200 m. W. of the Cang sea, a bay of the Pacific ocean. The city is about 20 m. in circumference, and contains 2,000,000 of people, which is more than double the number there is in London. The chief streets are 120 feet broad, and 3 m. long. In the shops before their houses, their silks and China-ware are exposed to sale, from one end to the other, and make a very beautiful appearance. The walls of this city are so high, that they cover the town, and broad enough for several people to ride a-breast; and they are strengthened by square towers, at about a bow-shot distance. The gates are of marble, and have a large fortress built before each of them. The Emperor's palace, with the gardens, are in the middle of the city, being 2 miles long, and 1 broad, inclosed with a wall. The town stands on a level plain, no hills in it, only two artificial mounts in the Emperor's palace. They have no coaches, but are carried on horse-back, or in chairs, from one part of the town

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to another. They have no chimneys in their houses, but use stoves, or charcoal, in cold weather; nor have they any beds, but sleep on mattresses. Pekin is divided into two parts, viz. the new city, in which is the Emperor's palace, and inhabited by Tartars ever since the conquest of China; and the old city, inhabited by the Chinese.

PELLA, E. lon. 23. lat. 41. an ancient town of Greece, in the pr. of Thessaly, now a part of European Turkey, sit. 50 m. W. of Salonichi.

PELUSIUM, E. lon. 31. lat. 31. a town of Egypt, in Africa, now called Damietta, sit. on the E. branch of the Nile, 4 m. S. of the Mediterranean, 100 m. N. E. of Grand Cairo, and 78 E. of Rosetto, once a considerable port; but the W. branch of Rosetto is now most frequented; see of a Greek archbishop.

PEMBRIDGE, a market-town of Herefordshire, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Hereford.

PEMBROKESHIRE, the most S. W. county of Wales, having the counties of Cardigan and Carnarthen on the E. and the Irish sea on the N. W. and S. It is 18 miles broad, and 37 long; contains 145 parishes, 5 market-towns, 16 castles, and sends 3 memb. to parliament. The hills are barren, but the soil in the valleys and bottoms near the sea is exceedingly fruitful: however, on many mountains are sheep, goats, and black cattle.

PEMBROKE, cap. of the co. of Pembroke; seated on the innermost neck of Milford-haven, 214 m. W. by N. of London; sends one memb. to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Herbert. Here Henry VII. was born. By its commodious situation, it employs in commerce about 200 vessels on their own account.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, sit. on Falmouth bay; built by Henry VIII.

PENE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which

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runs from W. to E. through W. Pomerania, dividing the Swedish territories in Pomerania from those of Brandenburg.

PENEMUNDER, E. lon. 14. 10. lat. 54. 20. a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, sit. on the isle of Usedom, and the mouth of the rivers Pene and Oder, subject to the King of Prussia. The Swedes made themselves masters of this fort in October 1757, but it was retaken by the Prussians in April 1758.

PENGUIN Islands and Bay, W. lon. 70. S. lat. 47. 8. sit. on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, 200 m. N. of Port St. Julian.

PENNYCUK, 9 m. S. W. of Edinburgh. It is at present a thriving village, having two paper mills, and an excellent cotton one, which employ a number of hands. In the neighbourhood is an elegant building, the seat of Sir James Clark. The building is inwardly enriched with fine furniture; as also with many fine paintings, particularly what is called Ossian's hall.

PENMANMAUR, one of the highest mountains in Carnarvonshire, Wales, 4 m. S. W. of Aberceny. It is an exceeding high, steep rock, which at high water so hangs over the sea, that there is then but a very narrow passage by it, and it seems ready to fall down on the heads of passengers.

PENON DE VELEZ, W. lon. 4. 15. lat. 35. 25. a very important port-town of Africa, in Barbary, sit. on the Mediterranean, 80 m. S. E. of the straits of Gibraltar; sub. to Spain. It was built by Don Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, and taken by the Moors in 1522, but retaken in 1664, by the Spaniards, in whose hands it still continues.

PENRISE, a port-town of the co. of Glamorgan, in Wales, sit. on the Bristol channel, 15 m. S. W. of Swanzey.

PENRITH, a market-town of Cumberland, sit. 19 m. S. of Carlisle.

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isle, and 283 N. N. W. of London. In the vestry-wall, is an account of a plague, which raged in this town and neighbourhood, about the year 1598; of which our historians make no mention.

PENRYN, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. near a bay of the English channel, 2 m. N. W. of Falmouth; sends two members to parliament. A manufactory of serges has lately been set up here. Here is a free school founded by Q. Elizabeth.

PENSACOLA, W. lon. 87. 24. lat. 30. 35. the cap. of West Florida, sit. on a fine bay, capable of receiving all the navies of Europe, and where they may ride safe in all winds; it was established by the French, has since been subject to Great Britain, and now to Spain.

PENSANCE, a market-town of Cornwall, sit. at the bottom of Mount's bay, 10 miles E. of the Land's-end. It hath veins of lead, tin, and copper, to the utmost extent of the low-water mark. In its neighbourhood are antiquities, like a druidical temple.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States in North America, sit. between 74 and 78 degrees of W. lon. and between 39 and 42 deg. of N. lat. bounded by the Five Nations of Iroquois on the N. by New Jersey and New York on the E. and by Maryland on the S. and W. being 200 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, well watered by the river Delaware, and other navigable rivers, which bring large ships up into the heart of the pr. The chief town Philadelphia. It was formerly a proprietary government. The heirs of Penn, that notable quaker, (who in 1680 obtained a grant of it from the crown of England, and planted it), appointing the governor and council: and the house or representatives were chosen by the free-men of the province. The produce of Pennsylvania is grain and cattle of all kinds, timber and pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs: and they export

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to the sugar-islands, salted beef, pork, fish, horses, and pipe-staves; taking in return, sugar, rum, and molasses: from England they import cloathing and furniture for their houses, and hardware tools, and implements. The first planters were chiefly quakers; but there are now churches and congregations of the established church, at Pennsylvania, and several other places, whither the society for propagation of the gospel send their missionaries. These peaceable people have never had a quarrel with the native Indians since they settled there; neither have they had any occasion for quarrels; for when they have a mind to extend their plantation westward, they purchase several hundred thousand acres of them for a very small sum. Philadelphia is the most beautiful of any town in America, built after a plan of the famous Penn, the founder and legislator of this colony. It is 100 m. from the sea, between two navigable rivers, the Delaware on the N. and the Schuylkill on the S. It is supposed to contain above 25,000 inhabitants. Pennsylvania is subdivided into six counties, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper are Buckingham, Philadelphia, and Chester; these being the Pennsylvania, so called, in Charles II's. grant. The Lower are Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex: the last of which is sometimes called Essex.

PEPUS, or **PEIBUS LAKE**, sit. on the confines of Livonia, and Great Novogorod, in Russia, has a communication with the gulph of Finland, and the lake Worceron in the dominions of Russia.

PEQUIGNY, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 49. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Somme, 15 m. S. E. of Abbeville, memorable for an interview here between Lewis XI. of France, and Edward IV. of England, in 1475.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, on the Asiatic side of the water, where ambassadors and Cha-

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stians usually reside. Wine is sold here publicly, tho' not in the city.

PERCHE, a ter. of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, bounded by Normandy on the N. by Maine and Dunois on the S. by Beauce on the E. and by Maine on the W. 35 m. long, and 30 broad. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

PERGAMUS, or Pergamos, E. lon. 27. 27. lat. 30. 3. an ancient city of the Lesser Asia, in the pr. of Phrygia, sit. 37 miles N. of Smyrna. The first invention of parchment was at this place. It anciently had a famous library of 200,000 volumes, all MSS. written on parchment. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Galen, the famous physician, who lived healthfully to the age of 140 years. It was one of the seven Asiatic churches; and, for a considerable time, had kings of its own. Scarce a vestige of Christianity remains here at present.

PERIGORD, a pr. of France, which makes part of Guienne, about 83 miles long, and 60 broad. It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy.

PERIGUEUX, E. lon. 25. min. lat. 45. 15. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, cap. of the ter. of Perigord, sit. on the river Ille, 65 m. N. E. of Bourdeaux. It is the see of a bishop, and is remarkable for the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre.

PERMIA, a pr. in the N. E. part of European Muscovy, separated from Asia by the river Oby.

PERNAMBUCO, a pr. of Brasil, in South America, bounded by the pr. of Tamera on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by the pr. of Seregippa on the S. and by the country of the Tapuyers on the W. being 200 m. long, and 150 broad; sub. to Portugal. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese took it from them again. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brazil-wood.

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PERONNE, E. lon. 3. 1. lat. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. on the river Somme, 23 m. N. E. of Amiens. It is the cap. of Santerre, and is called the Virgin; because it has never been taken, tho' often besieged.

PEROUSA, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, cap. of one of the valleys of the Vaudois, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Turin. These Vaudois were called Waldenses, from Peter Vaud, or Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, who, in the year 1160, began to expose the superstition of the church of Rome; and having made a great many proselytes, was banished France, with his disciples, and took refuge in these valleys in Piedmont.

PERPIGNAN, E. lon. 0. 43. lat. 45. a town in the pr. of Catalonia, cap. of the ter. of Roussillon, sit. on the river Latet, a little W. of the Mediterranean, 100 m. N. of Barcelona, and 30 m. S. of Narbonne; the see of a bishop, and a university; sub. to France, having been conquered and possessed by that crown, together with the whole territory of Roussillon, upwards of 100 years, and confirmed to France by several treaties; so that it may now well be deemed a pr. of France.

PERSEES, idolaters in the East Indies, who worship the fire. They removed thither from Persia, when the Mahometans conquered Persia. It is the greatest crime with them to extinguish fire of any kind. They have lamps in their temples, which, according to their tradition, have burnt many ages. Zoroaster was the founder of this sect.

PERSEPOLIS Ruins, E. lon. 54. lat. 30. 30. sit. in Persia, in the pr. of Eyrac Agem, 50 m. N. E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E. of Ispahan. Here are the most magnificent remains of a palace or temple, that are now in being on the face of the earth; they lie on the N. E. end of that spacious plain

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where Persepolis once stood, and are generally conjectured to be part of the palace of that Darius, who was conquered by Alexander. It is recorded, that after the brutal Alexander had taken this city, he was persuaded, when in liquor, by Thais the courtesan, to set it on fire. Thus fell the seat of the Persian monarchs, who had long given laws to several nations, and been the terror of Greece.

PERSIA, a kingdom of Asia, is sit. between 44 and 70 degrees of E. lon. and between 25 and 44 degrees of N. lat. being 1300 m. long, from E. to W. and almost 1100 broad, from N. to S. and is bounded by Circassian Tartary, the Caspian sea, and the river Oxus, which separates it from Usbeck-Tartary on the N. by India on the E. by the Indian ocean, the gulphs of Ormus, and Bassora, or Persia, on the S. and the Turkish empire on the W. Anciently, Persia comprehended, besides several smaller states, the three powerful nations of Media, Persia, and Parthia. The limits on the side of India have lately been extended farther westward, by the late Sophi Shah Nadir; who added all the Indian provinces W. side of the river Attoc, or Indus, to the Persian empire; which the Great Mogul confirmed to him, when he relinquished his conquests of the Indian provinces, which lie E. of the Indus, *anno* 1739. On the side of Turkey, the boundaries cannot be exactly fixed; for though the river Tigris forms part of the western boundary, near its mouth, the Turks and Persians are still contending for the provinces which lie further N. upon that river. The air of Persia is very different, on account of the extent of the empire. On the borders of the Caucasus and Daghistan, and mountains near the Caspian sea, it is cold; in the midland provinces, serene and pure; but, in the southern parts, it is extremely hot, and often communicates very noxious

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blasts to the midland provinces.

The scarcity of rivers in Persia is joined to a scarcity of water; but the defect, where it prevails, is admirably well supplied by means of reservoirs, aqueducts, &c. The country is much incumbered by mountains, and some of them exceeding high, and generally dry barren rocks, without trees or herbage; but there are many fruitful valleys, in which their great towns stand; nor can any country be more fruitful than that part of Persia, which lies upon the Caspian sea. In other parts it is not so much a defect of soil, as the paucity or slothfulness of the modern inhabitants, that renders the country barren. The chief produce is rice, wheat, and barley; their kitchen gardens are supplied with a great variety of roots and herbs. They have a variety of grapes, making wine of some, and others hang upon the vines most part of winter; the air being so dry, that it preserves all kinds of fruits a great while after they are ripe. Dates are a most delicious fruit here, which, being laid on heaps, candy and preserve themselves without sugar; they have also pistachio nuts, and trees that produce manna; nor do they want many of the fruits of Europe. Here also we meet with rhubarb, fena, and abundance of other medicinal drugs. They have a very fine breed of horses; but their camels and dromedaries are the most useful animals in this sandy country for carrying burdens over the deserts; as some of them will carry near a thousand weight, and travel several days without water. They have also mules, oxen, buffaloes, and asses, for their husbandry; and large flocks of sheep and goats; some of their sheep having six or seven horns a piece. There are a multitude of eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey, which they teach to fly at the game, and even at deer, and wild beasts; and these, with the assistance of dogs, will take the fiercest beasts.

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The manufactures of Persia are embroidery, especially that of gold and silver, either in cloth, silk, or leather; and that which we call Turkey-leather comes chiefly from hence, through Turkey: but silk, and manufactures of silk, are the principal commodities of the country. Those carpets, generally called Turkey, come from Persia.

Their greatest ministers do not think the business of a merchant beneath them, the King himself has his factors and agents in the neighbouring countries, who export silks, brocades, carpets, and other rich goods: but the Armenians and Banians of India, who reside here, carry on the most distant foreign traffic; and may be looked upon as the greatest merchants in the world. They export raw as well as wrought silk, in great quantities, to India, Turkey, Muscovy, England, &c. By the permission of the Czarina, the English-Russian company traded through Russia, down the river Wolga, and over the Caspian sea, to Persia, where they bartered the English woollen manufactures for the Persian-silks, between the years 1744 and 1746; but some of the company's officers being about to build ships on the Caspian seas, for the use of the Persians, the Czarina prohibited their traffic to Persia through her dominions, and that trade is now fallen into the hands of the Armenians. Persia is an absolute monarchy, and the crown hereditary; but the reigning Prince sometimes appoints his younger son to succeed; and whenever the King mounts the throne, he orders the eyes of all his relations to be put out, who may possibly be his rivals; blindness being, by a law, a disqualification for the royal succession. The late king, Shah Nadir, was the first of his family that ever wielded a sceptre. After a civil war of near 30 years continuance, and three or four successive usurpations, Shah Thomas, the almost

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only surviving heir of the last royal family, was so fortunate as to defeat all his enemies, and was looked upon to be well established on his father's throne; for which he was, in a great measure, indebted to the conduct and bravery of his general Kouli Khan; and in gratitude for his services, vested him with an unlimited power, both in the army and the civil administration; which the general making ill use of, the King, it is said, had determined to lay him aside; and some suggest that he only waited for an opportunity to cut off his head: at least, the general pretended that the King had a design against his life; and thereupon caused the Sophi to be seized and imprisoned, if not murdered; and soon after usurped his throne. After which he assembled a more numerous army than Persia had seen of late years, invaded India, and plundered that country of immense treasures; compelled the Great Mogul to yield him all the provinces lying on the W. side of the river Attoc; after which he made a conquest of the Bocharas and Uzbek Tartary, and enlarged the Persian frontiers on the side of Turkey; but, in the midst of his successes, he was assassinated in his own tent, partly in self-defence, by his chief officers, and his nearest relations, in 1747. Many pretenders, upon his death, started up; but the fortunate candidate was Kerim Khan, who was crowned at Tauris 1763, and still keeps possession of the throne, according to the latest accounts.

As to the religion of the Persians, they were generally Mahometans, of the sect of Hali; but Shah Nadir being a native of Choraslan, in the N. of Persia, where the sect of Omar prevails, (being the same sect that the Turks, and the subjects of the Mogul are of,) he compelled all the Persians to declare themselves of the sect of Omar; which many of the Persians, and especially their priests, oppo-

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ing, Shah Nadir, the late Sophi, ordered the Mufti, and several more of the priests to be hanged; after which, none of the Persians dared to murmur at the alteration. As to the forces of the Persians, they were not very numerous until the last reign; but Shah Nadir, having such large conquests in view, increased them to upwards of 100,000 men, whom he maintained out of the plunder of his new conquests, and eased his Persian subjects of a great part of their usual taxes. The crown claims one third of the cattle, corn, fruits, silk, and cotton, of the people; and no rank or condition is exempted from taxation. The governors of provinces, have lands assigned them for the support of their retinues and troops; and the crown lands defray the expences of the court, king's household, and great officers of state. The revenues of the Persian monarchs are, without doubt, prodigious; but nothing can be said of them with any certainty in the present distracted state of the country. The Persians have no degrees of nobility; so that the respect due to every man, on account of his high station expires with himself. The Persians, of both sexes, are generally handsome, but their complexions, towards the S. are swarthy. Ispahan is the capital. The usual title of the reigning sovereign of Persia is *Sophi*.

PERTH, or St John's Town, W. lon. 3. 10. lat. 56. 25. a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Perth, sit. on the river Tay, 40 m. N. of Edinburgh. It is a genteel, well-built place. Vessels of good burden come up to it at full tide. Here Scottish parliaments have frequently been holden. Robert the Bruce took it from the English in the reign of Edward I. It was the principal rendezvous for the Highlanders in 1715 and 1745. It is thought this contributed to enrich the place in its buildings, &c. The

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shire of the same name is a very plentiful country.

PERTHAMBOY, W. lon. 74. lat. 40. 45. the capital and a port-town of New Jersey, in N. America, sit. on a bay of the American ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 m. S. W. of New-York; sub. to the United States of America. It is but thinly inhabited.

PERTHOIS, or Pertois, a subdivision of the pr. of Champagne, in France, sit. on the confines of Lorraine.

PERU, formerly a powerful empire, now a pr. of Spain, in South America, is sit. between 60 and 70 degrees of W. lon. and between the Equator and 25 degrees of S. lat. being near 2000 m. in length, from N. to S. and from 200 to 500 broad; bounded by Popayan on the N. by the mountains of Andes, or Cordeleras, which separate it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay, on the E. by Chili and La Plata on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. the capital city now is Lima, formerly Cusco. This country is divided into three great divisions, or provinces, viz. Quito, being the N. division; Lima, or Los Reyes, being the middle division; and Los Charos, being the S. division. The land next the sea is high; the sierras or mountains beyond, which run parallel to the former, are still higher, and the Andes beyond these are the highest mountains in the world. The land near the sea, is, for the most part, a barren desert, except some valleys, into which they turn the streams from the hills: the hills beyond, also, are generally barren, but between the hills are very extensive fruitful valleys, yielding almost all manner of grain and fruits; and the weather temperate. The mountains of the Andes are cold, being covered with snow the greatest part of the year. The sea, which borders upon Peru, is called the South sea; but more properly the Pacific ocean, from the con-

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stant serene weather on this coast, from 4 degrees S. lat. to 25. Nor is there ever any rain on this coast, or the sea near it, unless within 4 or 5 degrees of the line, where they have always rain when the sun is vertical, as in other parts of the globe near the line: on the sierras, or hills, distant from the sea-side, the rains fall when the sun is vertical also; and on the Cordeleras, or high mountains farthest from the sea, it rains and snows two-thirds of the year. Their vintage is in the fair season, and their vines thrive best in those valleys near the sea, where there is little or no rain, and which are watered by rivulets that fall from the hills, and are collected by the husbandman, and turned into his fields and gardens. Near the Equator, there grow cedars, cotton-trees, cocoas, sugar-canes, palms, and a great deal of good timber; but very few forest-trees in other parts of Peru. The most valuable tree they have, is that which furnishes them with Quinquina, or Peruvian bark; and this grows chiefly in the province of Quito, on the mountains near the city of Quito, about 5 deg. south of the Equator, and is of the size of a cherry tree, bearing a long reddish flower, from whence arises a pod with a kernel like an almond; but the fruit does not seem to have the same virtues as the bark; they have trees also, which afford this kind of bark, in Potosi, in 21 deg. S. lat. Maize, or Indian corn, was their principal food, and of this they also made drink; but the Spaniards have introduced wheat and barley, which thrive very well here; and their vineyards which they have planted, yield plenty of grapes, where they can be watered; but the country is so hot and dry, that the soil will produce no grapes where it is not watered: they have ripe grapes when they please, when they have an opportunity of watering them, by turning rivulets into their grounds; and they make ex-

cellent wines, which cannot be done in any other country between the tropics. The Spaniards have planted almost all the fruits which grow in Old Spain; and these thrive very well here, as well as rice, and the produce of the kitchen-garden. A great many excellent balms; gums, and drugs, are also found here, and particularly that called the balsam of Peru. But what the Spaniards value this country most for, is the prodigious treasures of gold and silver they have drawn from thence, for 200 years past; from the mountain of Potosi alone, which lies in 22 degrees of S. lat. there were drawn two thousand millions of pieces of eight, the first forty years they were wrought; there are also rich mines of quicksilver in Peru, and some precious stones; particularly emeralds and turquoises. As to animals, there were not in Peru, or any part of America, any horses, cows, elephants, camels, asses, mules, sheep, or hogs, and but one poor species of our dogs, before the Spaniards arrived; but they have since carried over all manner of European animals almost, which are exceedingly multiplied: but they have a breed of animals which the natives call Pacos and Guaxacas, and the Spaniards Peruvian sheep; because they had some resemblance of European sheep, but larger, and used to carry burdens, having no other beasts of burden; their flesh is also very good meat. They had another beast named Vicunas, which the Spaniards called goats, because they were something like our goats, but they have no horns, and are swifter than deer; they had also red and fallow deer, and some few lions, bears, and tigers, but neither so large, nor so fierce, as those of Europe; and there were great numbers of monkeys; but they had neither cats nor rats; though the last have multiplied so much, since the Spaniards came over, that they sometimes destroy their crops of grain in Peru, as they do in the

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island of St. Helena; nor were there any tame fowls or poultry here, till they were imported. They had all manner of wild fowl almost, and a great variety of birds, particularly parrots, and a fowl called a Cowder, so large that they measured 15 or 16 feet with their wings extended; these would kill and devour cattle, and sometimes children of ten or eleven years of age; but there are few of these fowls. The Peruvians were idolaters, and worshipped the sun chiefly; but the Spaniards have compelled them to turn Christians, and profess another kind of idolatry, on pain of the inquisition; many thousands of them were murdered by the Spaniards, after their arrival, on pretence of their infidelity, and refusing to submit to the Pope, or the K. of Spain; but in reality to become masters of their treasure, and to usurp the dominion of the country; where, to this day, the Spaniards oppress and tyrannize, not only over those that are descended from the Indians, but the Crioli also, who are descended from the Spaniards themselves. The oppressions in this province, and in Mexico, &c. is, by a great many Europeans, looked upon as a bad omen to the kingdom of Spain.

PERUGIA, E. lon. 13. lat. 43. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. capital of Perugia, sit. 75 m. N. of Rome; the see of a bishop, and a university.

PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the territories of the church, and one of the smallest in that territory. It is bounded on the W. by Tuscany, on the S. by Orvietano, on the E. by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N. by the country of Carta Castellana. The air is very pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine; besides the lake Perugia supplies them with plenty of fish. This lake is 8 m. from the city, and is almost round, being about five miles in diameter, and hath three islands in it. The

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province is about 25 m. long, and as many broad.

PESARO, E. lon. 14. lat. 44. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Urbino, sit. on the gulph of Venice, at the mouth of the river Foglia, 17 m. N. E. of Urbino city. It hath an excellent harbour, and the neighbouring country is remarkable for producing excellent figs, of which they send large quantities to Venice.

PETERBOROUGH, W. lon. 13. min. lat. 52. 33. a city of Northamptonshire, sit. on the river Nen, 76 m. N. E. of London; sends 2 members to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Mordaunt; the see of a bishop. Among other monuments here, are those of Catharine, King Henry VIII's divorced Queen, and Mary Queen of Scots; the remains of the last having afterwards, it is said, been removed to Westminster: as also, the figure of one Scarlet, a sexton, who buried both these queens, and all the house-keepers of the town twice over.

PETERSBURG, E. lon. 30. 23. lat. 59. 57. the cap. city of Russia, sit. on an island which lies in the middle of the river Nieva, in the provinces of Carelia and Ingria, between the gulph of Finland and the lake Ladoga. There are several small islands also in the mouth of the river Nieva, built upon, and make part of the city; so that it is of a very large extent; and appears like several distinct towns, rather than a single city. There were no less than 60,000 houses built within 3 or 4 years after the foundation was laid, which was in the year 1703. It extends above six m. every way, but stands very low, and is exposed to inundations; by which part of the fortifications were washed away before they were finished. The breadth of the river at Petersburg is about half a mile, and as it is very deep and rapid, the building a bridge over it was held impracticable; whereupon it was proposed to the late Czar, Peter the

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Great, to make a bridge of Pontons, or boats, but he would not consent to it; because his intention was, to breed up as many watermen as he could; and these he prohibited the use of oars, that they might learn to manage sails; but these boatmen being ignorant peasants, many people were overset and drowned, in passing from one part of the town to the other at first. The nobility, and people of distinction, were obliged to build grand houses here; but the generality were timber-houses, till they began to burn bricks at Petersburg; and now the town appears with a much better face than it did at first. The sands at the mouth of the river prevent ships coming up to it, and therefore they are obliged to take in their loading four or five miles lower. It may seem strange that Peter the Great should fix upon this place to build his capital city, it lying in a barren country, and so far to the N. that they scarce enjoy the light of the sun in winter; but it was in order to have a communication with the Baltic sea, and that his subjects might traffic with the rest of the nations of Europe; for as yet there was no sea that touched upon the territories of Russia, but that of Archangel; to which, shipping was obliged to pass through the Frozen ocean. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Czar compassed this grand design, his people shewing the utmost aversion of removing to this cold, barren country, as he commanded them from all parts of his dominions; and such rubs were laid in his way, by his nobility and officers, it was thought impossible he should effect his design. There were neither sufficient provisions nor tools provided for the workmen, who suffered all manner of hardships, in so much, that it is computed no less than 100,000 people perished, in laying the foundation, and building this metropolis. However, all difficulties were at length overcome; and it is now one of the largest and most populous cities in the world,

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and contains every structure, for magnificence, the improvement of arts, revenue, navigation, war, commerce &c. that are to be found in the most celebrated cities in Europe. The Czar, in 1724, established here a marine-academy, to which he obliged every considerable family in his empire, to send one of their sons or relations to be instructed in navigation; here also they learned the dead languages, were taught to ride and fence, and other exercises. He set up woollen and linen manufactures, had paper-mills, powder-mills, laboratories for gunnery and fire-works, places for preparing salt-petre and brimstone; he erected yards for making cables and tackling for his navy; and a foundery, where they are perpetually casting great guns, mortars, and small arms; the country furnishing him with vast quantities of iron-ore. A printing-house was also set up, to encourage his subjects to enquire into the state of the world; and he sent many of them to foreign countries, to learn mechanic arts; giving great encouragement to foreigners to come to Petersburg, and instruct his people in every science: plays, operas, and music-meetings, were also introduced, in a country where none of these arts or diversions were seen till the reign of Peter the Great. There are at Petersburg, besides other public buildings, 20 Russian churches, and 4 Lutheran, besides those of the Calvinists, Dutch, English, and Catholics, all religions being tolerated; and the inhabitants are computed at 200,000. It is 355 m. N. W. of Moscow, 750 m. N. E. of Vienna, 525 N. E. of Copenhagen, 300 N. E. of Stockholm, and 1171 distant from London.

PETERSFIELD, a borough-town of Hampshire, sit. 55 m. S. W. of London, and 18 N. E. of Portsmouth; sends 2 memb. to parl.

PETERSHAM, a village of Surrey, sit. on the bank of the Thames, a little beyond Richmond; said to be the noblest village in England,

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being the summer-residence of numbers of the nobility.

PETERWARADIN, E. lon. 20. lat. 45. 20. a fortified town of Slavonia, sit. on the river Danube, 35 m. N. W. of Belgrade, and now one of the strongest frontier towns against Turkey; sub. to the house of Austria.

PETTIPOLI, E. lon. 80. lat. 16. 45. a port-town on the coast of Coromandel, in the Hither India, where the Dutch have a factory.

PEYBUS, or **PEBUS LAKE**, in Livonia, sit. between the gulph of Finland and the lake Worcero, with both which it has a communication by rivers, being 40 m. long, and 20 broad.

PFALTSBURG, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 48. 40. a town of Germany, in the d. of Lorrain, sit. 50 m. E. of Nancy, with the title of a principality.

PHAROS, E. lon. 31. 15. lat. 30. 40. a small island in the Mediterranean, opposite to the city of Alexandria, in Egypt; which, with the continent, forms a spacious harbour, being about half a mile distant from the city, with which it has a communication by a stone-cafway. On this island was erected a most magnificent tower, esteemed one of the wonders of the world; on the top whereof were numerous lights for the direction of mariners, which tower, from the island it stood upon, obtained the name of the Pharos.

PHARSALUS, E. lon. 23. lat. 39. a town of Theffaly anciently, sit. in European Turkey, a little S. of Larissa, in the plains whereof, it is supposed, that decisive battle was fought between Cæsar and Pompey, from hence called the battle of Pharsalia; but this is not certainly known, because the exact situation of this town is not agreed on by Geographers.

PHEASANTS Isle, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 43. 25. a little island in the river Bidossoa, which divides France and Spain, sit. near St John

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Pied-de-Port, 16 m. S. of Bayonne. Here the treaty between France and Spain was made, *anno* 1659, which, from the neighbourhood of the Pyrenean mountains, was called the Pyrenean treaty; and here several other treaties between those two crowns have been made, this island being chosen on those occasions, as a neutral place, to which neither King can claim a right.

PHENICIA, a sub-division or pr. of Syria, sit. on the Levant, or eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, on the confines of Palestine, and some make it a part of Palestine. Tyre and Sidon were sit. in this country, and were the first maritime powers that we read of, either in sacred or profane history. They planted colonies both in Spain and Africa, beyond Hercules's pillars, or the straits of Gibraltar; and they founded the Carthaginian state. It is but a small territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of letters and navigation.

PHILADELPHIA, E. lon. 29. lat. 38. 45. an ancient town of the lesser Asia, sit. 40 m. E. S. E. of Smyrna, now in ruins. It was seated at the foot of the mountain Timolus, from whence there is a fine view, over an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it *Allakijar*. It was one of the seven Asiatic churches, mentioned in the Apocalypse, and the last in these parts that surrendered to the Turks; but not till after a siege of six years.

PHILADELPHIA, W. lon. 75. lat. 40. 50. the cap. city of the pr. of Pennsylvania in N. America, one of the thirteen united Provinces, sit. 70 m. W. of New York, upon the rivers Delaware and Schoolkill; being a most beautiful plan of a town. It is an oblong of 2 miles, extending from the river Delaware to the river Schoolkill, with a front to each river, and each front a mile in length. Every house has a large court or garden before it, and in the centre of the

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town is a square of 10 acres. The high-street, which runs the whole length of the town, is 100 feet broad, parallel to which run 8 streets, which are crossed by 20 more at right angles, and several canals are let into the town from the rivers. There is a fine quay, to which ships of 4 or 500 tons may come up; and in the year 1749, the number of houses on an accurate survey, were found to be 2076; but there are a great many built since, and many still wanted to finish the plan. The greatest part of the inhabitants are quakers, though there are many also of the church of England and several other sects, who have churches here. See PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILIP FORT, a fortress in Dutch Brabant, sit. on the E. side of the Scheld, opposite to Pearl fort, 5 m. N. W. of Antwerp, whereby the Dutch command the navigation of the river Scheld.

PHILIPPI, E. lon. 25. lat. 41. an ancient town of Macedonia, a pr. of European Turkey, sit. 10 m. N. of the gulph of Contessa, in the plains whereof Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Augustus Cæsar. It is still in being, and is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed, and thinly peopled. However, there is an old amphitheatre, and several other remains of its ancient grandeur. It was enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. Paul preached the gospel here; and an epistle, written by him to his converts to Christianity, is still extant in the sacred canon.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, sit. in the Pacific ocean, in Asia, between 114 and 131 deg. of E. lon. and between 5 and 19 deg. of N. lat. 300 m. S. E. of China, and a very little N. E. of the island of Borneo; they were discovered by Magellan in 1519. There are great numbers of them, and some very large; that of Luconia or Manilla is upwards of 400 m. in length, and 200 in breadth; most

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of them sub. to Spain. See **LUCONIA** and **MINDANAO**.

PHILIPPINES NEW, otherwise called Pataos, are islands in the Indian sea, between the Moluccas, the old Philippines, and the Marion islands. There are about 87 of them in all, but not much known to the Europeans.

PHILIPOLI, E. lon. 25. lat. 42. 20. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Romania, sit. on the river Mariza, 180 m. N. W. of Constantinople, and 140 m. N. W. of Nissa. It is inhabited chiefly by Greek Christians, and is one of their archbishoprics. Here they shew a chapel, in which, according to tradition, St Paul preached to the Philippians.

PHILIPSBURG, E. lon. 8. 33. lat. 40. 14. a city of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the E. bank of the river Rhine, 16 m. S. W. of Heidelberg. The town, though sit. in a morass, and strongly fortified, has been as often taken and retaken, by the French and Germans, as any town on the frontiers: the last time the French took it was in the year 1734; at which siege, their general, the Duke of Berwick, natural son to James II. was killed by a cannon-shot; but this city was restored to the Germans again, by a peace between France and the empire, the following year. It now belongs to the bishop of Spire, but all the works and fortifications to the empire.

PHILIPSTOWN, a borough in King's co. in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

PHOCEA, a city of Æolis, on the W. coast of the Lesser Asia, anciently so called. Phocis was also a subdivision of Achaia, in the ancient Greece, now part of Livadia, in European Turkey.

PHRYGIA Major, and **PHRYGIA Minor**, two provinces anciently of the Lesser Asia, now a part of Asiatic Turkey, having the Hellespont on the N. and the pr. of Lydia on the S. and the Archi-

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pelago on the W. whereof the chief town Pergamos, once a fine city, is now in ruins. Phrygia Major, is now called Germiam, and the Minor, Sarchiam.

PIACENZA, or Placentia, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 45. a city of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, sit. 30 m. N. W. of Parma, about half a m. S. of the river Po, in a fruitful plain, well watered with rivulets. The town is upwards of 3 m. in circumference, fortified and defended by a citadel; the see of a bishop, and sub. to the Duke of Parma.

PIANOSA, E. lon. 11. lat. 42. 36. an island of Italy, in the Tuscan sea, sit. a little S. W. of the isle of Elba; sub. to Tuscany.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, which rises in Tirol, and runs from N. to S. through the territory of Venice, falling into the gulph by two mouths, a little to the northward of the city of Venice.

PICARDY, a pr. of France, is bounded by the French Netherlands, and the straits of Dover, on the N. and E. by the isle of France on the S. and by the E. channel, and the pr. of Normandy on the W. lying in the form of a bended arm, about 150 m. long, and from 20 to 40 broad, generally a plain open country, without woods or mountains, producing good corn, pasture, and fruits, but no wine; and they have a considerable woollen manufacture in several of their towns, of which Amiens is the capital.

PICIGHITONE, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. 12. a town of Italy, in the d. of Milan, sit. a little N. of the river Po, 30 m. S. E. of Milan. It has a strong castle, in which Francis I. of France was imprisoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, but restored.

PICO, W. lon. 28. lat. 39. one of the islands of the Azores, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, between Europe and America; sub. to Portugal. It is 37 miles in circumference. It takes its name from a

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high mountain in the middle of it, called the Pike.

PICTS Wall, of which there are still some remains, began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running N. E. passed by Carlisle, continuing to run N. E. to the river Tyne, in Northumberland, and from thence passing Newcastle, ended at the German ocean. There are many Roman coins and antiquities found near it; and it has excited the curiosity of some good antiquarians to trace its foundation, and to give a particular description of it. It is said, the Emperor Adrian began it, and that Severus the Emperor strengthened it in the year 123.

PIED-DE-FORT, St John, W. lon. 1. 13. lat. 43. 8. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, near the frontiers of Spain, sit. on the river Nive, at the entrance of one of the passages over the Pyrenees, 20 m. S. of Bayonne.

PIEDMONT, a principality in Italy, so called from its lying at the foot of the Alps, is bounded by Savoy, from which it is separated by the Alps on the N. by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat on the E. by the ter. of Genoa, and the co. of Nice, on the S. and by France on the W. from which it is separated by the river Var and the Alps, being about 140 m. long, and 98 broad. There is not a more desirable climate, or a more pleasant and fruitful pr. in Italy than Piedmont, abounding in corn, rice, wine, fruits, cattle, silk, hemp, and flax: the English alone have taken off the value of 200,000l. of their raw silk annually, for several years. No country of its dimensions yields the sovereign so great a revenue as this; but their crops are sometimes destroyed by storms of hail, called the plague of Piedmont. And there is still a greater misfortune attends them; and that is their lying on the frontiers of such ambitious and restless neighbours as the French, who have often attempted the conquest

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of it, and ravaged the country in the late wars. In the reign of Q. Anne, the French took every town in the country, and were upon the point of making themselves masters of Turin, when it was relieved by the late Duke of Savoy, and Pr. Eugene, after the battle of Turin, *anno* 1706; and the French were obliged to abandon Piedmont again. This country was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now is sub. to the K. of Sardinia, son of the late Duke of Savoy, who is absolute in his dominions, consisting of the island of Sardinia, Piedmont, Montferrat, and Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende, and Boglio or Buel, and the pr. of Oneglia, the Alexandrin, Vigevano, and Lomelin. The administration of the government, in these provinces, is committed to a council of state, a council of finances, and other boards; but all subject to the controul of his Sardinian Majesty. Turin is the capital, and the residence of the King.

PIENZA, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 43. 5. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and ter. of Sienna, sit. 25 m. S. E. of Sienna; see of a bish.

PIERE St, a small desert island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French, as a station for their fishing vessels, by the peace of 1763.

PIEVE-DE-CADORE, or Condore, E. lon. 13. 45. lat. 46. 26. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, cap. of the pr. of Cadorino, sit. 55 m. N. of Venice. Titian, the celebrated painter, was born here.

PIGNEROL, E. lon. 7. 25. lat. 44. 35. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Chisone, 20 m. S. W. of Turin, one of the strongest fortresses the King of Sardinia is master of. It formerly belonged to France, but was ceded to the Duke of Savoy by treaty, in 1696.

PINES Island, W. lon. 80. lat. 9. a small island on the N. coast of Darien, or Terra Firma, in America, sit. 120 m. E. of Porto-Bello,

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which, with two other small islands and the main, form a good harbour.

PIPELY, E. lon. 142. 45. lat. 21. 40. a port-town of India, in Asia, sit. on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, little E. of the port of Balisore, where the French and Dutch have factories.

PIRNA, E. lon. 14. 3. lat. 50. 58. a small town of Misnia, in Upper Saxony, 9 m. S. E. of Dresden. It is sit. on the Elbe, over which it hath a fine stone-bridge, and is defended by a very strong castle.

PISA, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 43. 42. a city of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, sit. on the river Arno, 4 m. E. of the sea, 10 N. of Leghorn, and 22 W. of Florence; an archbishopric and university. The ter. lies near the place where the river Arno falls into the sea, but is very small, and yet enriched with several valuable productions; particularly curious marble, good alabaster, lapis lazuli, vitriol, and salt-works. The river runs thro' Pisa, and on it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is built of marble; and on this bridge the inhabitants have a mock fight every year, like that at Venice. This town is so far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. It is the famous hanging tree, whose top projects 15 feet beyond its foundation. In the eleventh century, its inhabitants amounted to 150,000, but at present not above 15,000. A certain traveller from England, going through Italy, and other places, came at last to this place, having letters of recommendation along with him. An elderly gentleman shewed him the city. The traveller said, it did not answer his expectation, nor the accounts he had heard of it, as he thought the city was going into decay. To which the venerable old man, after fetching a sigh from his heart, replied, Alas! our old men are too indulgent, our young men too prodigal,

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and there is no punishment for those who live in idleness. Other cities may take warning from this one.

PISCATAWAY, W. lon. 70. lat. 43. 35. a harbour of New Hampshire, one of the united colonies in N. America, 70 m. N. of Boston; and in some maps, the province of New Hampshire is called Piscataway.

PISTOJA, E. lon. 10. 55. lat. 43. 35. a town of Italy, in the d. of Tuscany, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Florence.

PITHEA, E. lon. 20. lat. 64. 45. a port-town of Sweden, cap. of the pr. of Pithea-Lapmark, sit. on the W. side of the Bothnic gulph, 80 m. S. W. of Torneo.

PITTENWEEM, W. lon. 3. 25. lat. 56. 12. a port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, sit. at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 33 m. N. E. of Edinburgh.

PITTSBURG. See *Quesne* FORT DU.

PLATA, W. lon. 83. S. lat. 1. a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru; and pr. of Quito, in S. America; sit. 200 m. W. of Quito; sub. to Spain.

PLATA, W. lon. 62. 27. S. lat. 20. 10. a town of Peru, in S. America, cap. of the pr. of La Plata, or Paraguay, 100 m. E. of Potosi; see of an archbishop.

PLATA, a great river of Peru, which, rising in the pr. of La Plata, runs S. E. 'till it joins the river Paragua; after which the united stream bears the name of Plata, 'till it discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean, below the city of Buenos Ayres.

PLATA Province. See *PARAGUAY*.

PLATEA, E. lon. 24. lat. 38. an ancient town of Achata, now Livadia, sit. between Athens and Thebes, rendered memorable by the victory obtained by Pausanias, the Lacedemonian general, with a very small force, over a numerous army of Persians, commanded by Mardonius, which finished the ruin

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of that army with which Xerxes had invaded Greece, 140,000 of the Persians being slain on the spot.

PLAWEN, E. lon. 12. 22. lat. 50. 30. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Voigtland, sit. on the river Elster, 60 m. S. W. of Dresden. Also a town in the cir. of Lower Saxony, 90 m. N. E. of Magdeburg. E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 53. 40.

PLESKOW, E. lon. 28. 45. lat. 57. 34. a town of Russia, cap. of the pr. of Pleskow, sit. on the river Muldow, 130 m. E. of Riga.

PLYMOUTH, or Plimouth, a port-town of Devon, sit. on the English channel, 216 miles W. of London, and 43 S. W. of Exeter; a station for the building and laying up ships of war belonging to the royal navy, and well secured from enemies by its fortifications towards the sea and land; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Hickman. Plymouth dock is one of the most important places in the kingdom, some distance from the town. The dock-yard has a chapel, and is almost as considerable as the town, the number of houses and inhabitants being nearly the same. Plymouth town hath two churches, besides one about half a mile out of the town. It is a corporation, has an hospital, and four charity-schools.

PLYMOUTH, W. lon. 75. lat. 41. 15. a port-town of New-England, in North America, cap. of the county of Plymouth, and sit. on the S. end of a bay of the same name; being the first town the English built in New England, and once the capital of a distinct colony, but now united with the Massachusetts.

PLYMTON, a borough-town of Devon, sit. near the English channel, 40 m. S. W. of Exeter; sends two members to parl.

PLOCKOW, E. lon. 20. 9. lat. 53. 32. a town of Poland, cap. of the palatinate of Plockow, situated on the Vistula, 50 miles north-

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west of Warsaw; see of a bishop.

PLOEN, E. lon. 10. 28. lat. 54. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, sit. between two lakes, 20 m. N. W. of Lubec; sub. to the house of Holstein-ploen. But the male-line of that branch of the house of Holstein becoming extinct in 1761, the duchy of Holstein-ploen (the annual revenue of which is about 100,000 crowns,) became annexed to the dominions of his Danish majesty, as Duke of Holstein-gluckstadt, by virtue of a convention made between that King and the last Duke of Holstein-ploen.

PO, a great river of Italy, rises in the Alps, which divide France from Italy, and running first east, turns directly N. and visits Turin, the cap. of Piedmont, where it receives the river Doria; and, continuing its course N. to Chivazzo, then turns E. again, passing thro' the ter. of Piedmont, Milan, Montferrat, Parma, Mantua, Ferrara, and Venice, discharging itself into the gulph of Venice by several channels, all which carry the name of Po, as well as some other streams which run parallel to them. The Po receives, in its course, the two rivers Doria, the lesser Tanaro, Oglio, Adda, and Mincio, and passes by the towns of Verue, Casal, Valenza, Placentia, and Cremona.

PODOLIA, a pr. of Poland, bounded by Volhinia, and the Russian Ukrain on the N. and N. E. by Budziac Tartary on the S. E. by the river Niester, which separates it from Bessarabia and Moldavia, in European Turkey, on the S. W. and by the pr. of Red Russia on the N. W. It consists of large fields, which would be very fertile if they were well peopled and cultivated, but this is prevented by the many inroads of the Tartars.

POICTIERS, E. lon. 25 min. lat. 46. 40. the cap. city of Poictou, in France, being one of the largest cities in the kingdom, sit. on an eminence, near the little river

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Clain, 70 m. N. E. of Rochelle. It contains 22 parishes, 9 convents for men, 12 nunneries, a mint, a university, and is the see of a bishop. Near this city, Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III. King of England, obtained a decisive victory over the French, in 1356, and took John King of France, and his son Philip prisoners, and brought them over to England.

POICTOU, a ter. of France, in the pr. of Orleans, sit. S. of the river Loire, being bounded by the provinces of Anjou and Britany on the N. by Tourain and Berry on the E. by Santoign, Angoumois, and Annis on the S. and by the ocean on the W. being 150 m. long, and 70 broad; a fruitful country, very little encumbered with mountains or woods. It was part of the ancient kingdom of Aquitain. Henry of Anjou, afterward Henry II. King of England, marrying the heirs of this duchy, and Guienne, and Gascony, these provinces were all annexed to the crown of England, and enjoyed by that Prince and his successors, till the unfortunate reign of Henry VI.

POLA, E. lon. 14. 7. lat. 45. 6. a port-town of Istria, in the ter. of Venice, sit. at the S. point of the peninsula of Istria, 80 m. S. E. of Venice; see of a bishop.

POLACHIA, a pr. sit. in the middle of Poland, upon the river Bug, having the pr. of Polesia on the E. and S. and Mollavia, or Warfovia. on the W.

POLAND KINGDOM, is sit. between 16 and 34 degrees of E. lon. and between 46 and 57 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by the Baltic sea, Livonia, and Russia, on the N. by Russia and Budziac Tartary on the E. by Bessarabia, Moldavia, Transylvania, and Hungary on the S. (separated from Transylvania and Hungary by the Carpathian mountains) and bounded by Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Silesia on the W. being almost square, and 700 m. over either

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way. Poland, including Lithuania, contains 11 provinces, but it is almost impossible to ascertain the exact boundaries, through the uncertain possession of its extremities by the Turks, Tartars, Cossacks, and other nations. It is a flat level country, well watered by lakes and rivers, an exceeding fruitful soil, abounding in wheat and rye, with which the Dutch load some hundreds of ships every year, for such countries as happen to have a scarcity of corn. They have also rich meadows and pastures, which feed vast flocks and herds of cattle, with which they supply Germany; and they have an excellent breed of horses. There are mines of silver, lead, iron, and copper also, in several parts of Poland; but they make more advantage of their salt mines than of any of the rest: the country also produces, flax, hemp, and furs; and they have manufactures of linen and leather, which they export, as well as masts and yards, and naval stores, taking in return cloth, silks, tapestry, wrought plate, wines, spices, herrings, and other salted fish, tin, and fruits; but the balance of trade is very much against them, and they have very few ships or port towns besides Dantzick. Their constitution is a mixed monarchy, in which the people seem to have the greatest share of the government, which makes it frequently called the Republic. The King is elected by the whole body of the gentry, who put what conditions on their Prince they see fit, before they crown him; which he takes an oath to observe, and this is called the *Pacta Conventa*; nor can the King raise forces without the concurrence of the gentry, who are, in reality, petty sovereigns in their own estates; and the Crown general, as he is called, will obey no commands but those of the diet, or assembly of the states; and every palatine or officer, will take the liberty to return home out of the field when he sees fit, let the consequence be what it

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will. The King is at no expence in keeping armies on foot, or maintaining the officers of state, these are all maintained by the Republic, and accountable to it, tho' nominated by the King; with this limitation, however, that he can prefer none but gentlemen, and those natives of the province where they are to act, and not related to his majesty, nor can any one be deprived of his office, but by the unanimous consent of the diet. The present King had a million and a half of Florins settled upon him, by the commission of the state, and the income of his predecessors, generally amounted to 140,000 l. *per annum*. All the charges of the administration are borne by the Republic, as well as the expences of the Queen consort's court. The senate consists of the Bishops, Palatines, Castellans, and 10 great officers of the crown, who are consulted by the King in all acts of state. The grand diet of Poland consists of the King, the senate, and deputies or representatives of the gentry of every palatinate or country; who ought, by their constitution, to assemble once in 3 years, and their session continues six weeks, and no longer. In this diet the legislative power is lodged. Every province also has its particular or provincial diet, which makes laws for the respective provinces; so that Poland is rather a great many united and confederated states, than one kingdom. There are also some free states and independent cities and provinces, who are governed by their respective princes and magistrates; as Ducal Prussia by the King of Prussia, Courland by its own Duke, and Dantzic by its own magistrates. The religion is the Roman Catholic, except in the N. where the subjects of the King of Prussia and those of Dantzic, and several other cities, are Protestants; and when these are joined to the Greek church, the whole are called Dissidents, who, for many years, have been cruelly

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persecuted by the Catholics, contrary to the faith of several treaties; so that there has been almost a total dissolution of order in Poland, and the kingdom involved in all the calamities of war. The forces of the Poles are all horse, and are rather a militia, consisting of the gentry and their dependents, than regular troops, for they serve no longer than they see fit. If the Republic have occasion for foot, they hire them of their Princes, since the Electors of Saxony have sat on the throne of Poland, they have furnished the Poles with more foot than they desired, in so much that they frequently assembled the crown-army to drive them out of the country, in the late reign. Warsaw is the general residence of the King, but Cracow is the capital town. In late times the kingly power is much diminished. After attempting to depose the reigning sovereign, (who, according to our accounts, had an amiable character,) Russia, Prussia, &c. took a great part of it.

POLERON, E. lon. 128. 25. S. lat. 4. one of the Banda or Nutmeg islands, in the Indian ocean, 120 m. S. E. of Amboyna, and 60 S. of the island of Ceram. This is one of those spice islands, which put themselves under the protection of the English, and voluntarily acknowledged James I. King of England, their sovereign; for which the natives of this, and the other islands, were murdered or driven from thence by the Dutch, together with the English; plundering their ships which came thither, though the two powers were then at peace.

POLESIA, a pr. of Poland, bounded by Polachia and Lithuania on the N. and by Volhinia on the S.

POLESIN-DE-ROVIGO, a pr. of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, sit. N. of the Po, and W. of the gulph of Venice. It is about 42 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and pastures.

POLESWORTH, a market-

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town of Warwickshire, sit. 16 m. N. of Coventry.

POLICANDRO, E. lon. 25. 25. lat. 36. 36. a small island in the Archipelago, 20 m. in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but in general, the island is full of barren mountains. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Antiparos.

POLICASTRO, E. lon. 15. 40. lat. 40. 7. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Principate, sit. on a bay of the sea of the same name, 60 m. S. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop.

POLOCZKI, E. lon. 29. 55. lat. 56. a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, cap. of the pal. of Poloczki, sit. on the river Dwina, 150 m. W. of Smolensko. The country was formerly governed by its own dukes. It is barren, and full of wood.

POMERANIA, a pr. of the cir. of Upper Saxony, in the N. of Germany, bounded by the Baltic sea on the N. by Poland on the E. by another part of Poland and Brandenburg on the S. and by the d. of Mecklenburg on the W. divided into Eastern and Western Pomerania; all that lies E. of the river Pene, being subject to the K. of Prussia, and all W. of that river to Sweden; the whole being a long narrow tract of land, extending 250 m. from E. to W. and from 60 to 75 in breadth. It is a flat country, containing a great number of lakes and rivers, woods, and forests, but generally a cold barren soil; however, it is well sit. on the Baltic sea for a foreign trade, and has a great many good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. The present King of Prussia has peopled the deserts of Pomerania, by encouraging, with royal bounties, a great number of industrious emigrants to settle here; so that the face of the country has of late undergone a very agreeable alteration for the better. They eat flesh only when dried in the smoke.

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PONDICHERY, E. lon. 80. 32. lat. 11. 57. a town of India, in Asia, on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Coromandel, sit. 60 m. S. of Fort St. George. Admiral Boscawen besieged this fortress in September 1758; but the periodical rains, which fall annually at this season, obliged him to retire from before it. It, however, surrendered at discretion, after a blockade and siege of several months, to Colonel Coote and Admiral Stephens, on the 15th of January 1759; but was restored by the peace of 1763. The country is barren; so that most of their provisions are brought from other places. The trade consists in cotton-cloths, silk, pepper, salt-petre, and other merchandizes brought from Bengal.

PONTEFRAC, or Pomfret, a borough-town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 15 m. N. of Doncaster, 22 S. W. of York, and 109 N. by W. of London, sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Fermor. Here was a famous castle, now in ruins, where Henry the Great, Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded by his nephew Edward II. Also, Richard II. was cruelly murdered here, by that prince. Besides, Anthony, Earl Rivers, uncle to Edward V. was beheaded here by Richard III.

PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated almost at the mouth of the river Leriz; famous for its fishery of sardines, which constitutes its principal riches. W. lon. 8. 7. N. lat. 42. 18.

PONT-DU-GARD, a bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built over the river Gardon, which served for an aqueduct. A remarkable and most magnificent work of the Romans, consisting of 3 bridges above one another, the uppermost of which was the aqueduct to convey water to the city of Nîmes, which is 8 m. to the S. They altogether are 192 feet high, and the uppermost 580 feet long. They

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are constructed between two rocks, E. lon. 4. 26. N. lat. 43. 58.

PONTIUS, the ancient name of the countries sit. in the Lesser Asia, on the S. side of the Euxine sea, of most of which Mithridates was king, who was subdued by Pompey. This is now part of Asiatic Turkey.

PONZA, E. lon. 13. 50. lat. 41. 15. an island in the Mediterranean, near the W. coast of Naples, at the entrance of the bay of Gaeta.

POOL, a borough and port-town of Dorsetshire, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 110 m. W. by S. of London; sends two members to parliament.

POPA MADRE, W. lon. 76. lat. 10. 15. a town of Terra Firma, in South America, sit. on a high mountain, 50 m. E. of Carthagena, where there is a convent, and a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with her image richly adorned, to which the Spaniards of America go in pilgrimage, from all parts, ascribing a great many miracles to this image of her, especially in delivering them from storms and enemies at sea.

POPAYAN, a pr. of S. America, bounded by Terra Firma on the N. by New Granada on the E. by Peru on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. sit. between 75 and 80 deg. of W. lon. and between the equator and 5 deg. of N. lat. being 400 m. long, and about 300 broad. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S.; and near the sea, it is a flat marshy soil, almost always flooded by the continual rains; but there being a great deal of gold dust found in the sands of their numerous rivulets, in the dry seasons, the Spaniards, who are sovereigns of the country, have built several towns in it, the chief whereof is Popayan.

POPAYAN, W. lon. 73. 5. lat. 1. 25. cap. of the pr. of Popayan, sit. 220 m. N. E. of Quito; a bishop's see, the seat of the governor, and the courts of justice.

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POPE'S Territories, in Italy, are bounded by the Venetian ter. on the N. by the gulph of Venice on the N. E. by Naples on the S. E. by the Tuscan sea on the S. W. and by the duchy of Tuscany on the N. W. almost encompassing that duchy on the land-side, being about 240 m. long, and from 200 to 220 in breadth. The soil of the Pope's territories is generally rich producing corn, wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits, and would produce much more, if these countries were as populous, and as well cultivated, as they were in the time of the Romans; however, they so much exceed Tuscany, at present, that a certain writer says, "The Pope has the flesh, and the Great Duke the bones;" meaning, it is presumed, that the lands of which the Holy See has the property and dominion, are naturally fruitful; whereas Tuscany, which they surround, is, great part of it, taken up with the barren rocks and mountains of the Appenines. The most healthful and temperate part of the Pope's territories is Bologna, which lies N. of the Appenine hills. The Ferrarese adjoining to it is a perfect bog, and exceeding unhealthful; nor is the Campania of Rome much better the latter-end of the summer, occasioned by the many lakes and stagnated waters, which, in the time of the Romans, were drained off, but now render this country unhealthful. Though the Pope has a very extensive coast, both on the gulph of Venice, and Tuscan sea, his subjects have scarce any considerable sea-ports, or any merchant-ships, or foreign traffic, notwithstanding the late Popes, to invite foreigners to trade with their people, have made Civita Vecchia a free port; one reason whereof may be, that their governors and wealthy inhabitants are ecclesiastics, who do not apply themselves to the advancement of trade and manufactures; but, being masters of more refined arts, draw great part of the wealth of the Christian

world, into the treasury of that church, and live in a manner upon the spoils of bigotted nations, without taking the ordinary vulgar methods of amassing wealth. The Pope is an absolute monarch in his Italian territories; for though he frequently holds a consistory of Cardinals, who are his council in ecclesiastical affairs, they are not suffered to intermeddle in his civil government. The Pope's prime-minister is the cardinal-patron, usually one of his nephews, to whom he gives an opportunity of raising a vast estate; such nephews have been the founders of some of the greatest families in Italy. The Campania of Rome is under the immediate government of the Pope. The other provinces are governed by legates, or vice-legates. The forces, in every province and city, have a commander appointed by the Pope. Their own podestats, or judges, and other inferior officers are elected by their respective inhabitants. The Pope engrosses all the corn in the country, the farmers being obliged to sell it to his agents, at the price he sets upon it, who sell it to the people at an advanced price; so reasonable, however, that all people agree, bread and corn is not dear at Rome. As to the Pope's ecclesiastical dominion, it is extended thro' the world, wherever the Roman Catholic religion has gained admittance. Whatever obligations subjects may be under to the civil powers where they live, they are often ready to cancel them all, when their duty to the Pope comes in competition with that due to their temporal Lords, and have often been spirited up to depose their sovereigns. Even tho' many temporal princes, and their lay subjects of that communion, have, of late years, disputed the Pope's supremacy; yet the monks and regular clergy, in every country, still remain entirely devoted to the see of Rome, and are ready to oppose the civil power, whenever the Pope's authority is called in que-

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tion. These amounting, as it is computed, to 2,000,000 of souls, are much more formidable than any other militia, since they are in every prince's court, and great family, in the Christian world, on which they have a considerable influence, and are subsisted at the charge of those very people, to whom they preach the doctrine of the Pope's supremacy and infallibility. Some imagine the Pope's annual revenue amounts to above a million sterling, and some rate it much higher. The sum of a million sterling is much too high a revenue to arise out of his territorial possessions. His accidental income, which far exceeded that sum is now greatly diminished, by the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, from whom he drew vast supplies; and the measures taken by the Popish powers, for preventing the great ecclesiastical issues of money to Rome. According to the best and latest accounts, the taxes upon the provisions and lodgings furnished to foreigners, who spend immense sums in visiting his dominions, form now the greatest part of his accidental revenues; and from what has happened within these 30 years past, there is reason to believe, that the Pope's territories will be reduced to the limits which the houses of Austria and Bourbon shall please to describe.

POPO, a ter. of Guinea, in Africa, which lies W. of Whidah.

PORCO, W. lon. 68. S. lat. 22. a town of Peru, in South America, in the pr. of Los Charcas, sit. a little W. of the mines of Potosi, where the Spaniards found silver-mines, before those of Potosi were discovered.

PORT, or The Porte, the city of Constantinople, frequently called so by way of eminence, being one of the finest harbours in Europe, and the metropolis of the Turkish empire.

PORTARLINGTON, a territory in Queen's county, in Ireland sends two memb. to parliament.

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PORT-DESIRE, W. lon. 70. S. lat. 47. a harbour on the east coast of South America, sit. 150 m. N. E. of Port St Julian, where ships sometimes touch in their voyage to the South sea.

PORTEN-BESSIN, W. lon. 50. min. lat. 49. 20. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the English channel, 18 m. N. W. of Caen.

PORTENIRU, E. lon. 7. 27. lat. 47. 34. a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basil, sit. on the confines of Alsatia, 13 m. S. E. of Montbeliard. The bish. is a prince of the empire.

PORTLAND, W. lon. 2. 35. lat. 50. 30. a peninsula in the county of Dorset, sit. on the English channel, 10 m. S. of Dorchester. Here the best free-stone is dug, of which St Paul's in London, and most of the grand fabrics in England, are built. There is but one church, but it has a castle built by Henry VIII. The coast here is reckoned one of the most dangerous parts of the British channel. Some nobleman is generally governor. It gives title of Duke to the Bentick family.

PORT L'ORIENT, W. lon. 3. 22. lat. 47. 45. a fortress and port-town of France, sit. in the pr. of Britany, at the mouth of the river Blavet, opposite to Port Louis, being the station of the French East-India ships, from whence it lately obtained the name of the Eastern port, or port L'Orient, is 78 m. N. W. of Nantz.

PORT LOUIS, W. lon. 3. 6. lat. 47. 42. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. on the bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the river Blavet, and sometimes called Blavet, 70 m. N. W. of Nantz, and 27 W. of Vannes. It is a good harbour, and is a station for part of the royal navy, and the ships of the French East-India company.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortress of America, on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, taken and demolished in the year 1747, by Admiral

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Knowles, but afterwards rebuilt.
PORT MAHON. See **MAON**
 and **MINORCA**.

PORTO, or **Oporto**, W. lon. 9.
 lat. 41. 10. a city and port-town of
 Portugal, in the pr. of Entre-min-
 ho-douro, sit. near the mouth of
 the river Douro, and the Atlantic
 ocean, 30 m. S. of Brague.

PORTO BELLO, W. lon. 120.
 lat. 10. 30. a port-town of Ame-
 rica, sit. in the pr. of Terra Firma
 Proper, or Darien, on the narrow-
 est part of the isthmus which joins
 North and South America, 70 m.
 N. of Panama, and 30 W. of Car-
 thagena. It is a large secure, and
 commodious harbour, with a nar-
 row entrance, defended by forts
 and batteries; and at the bottom
 of the harbour stands the town, of
 a semicircular form, as the land is
 on which it is built, defended also
 by several forts, which were all
 taken by Admiral Vernon, with six
 ships only, in 1742; but he quitted
 it again, after he had demolished
 the works, either on account of
 the unhealthfulness of the place,
 or because he had scarce any land-
 forces on board; or, as some sug-
 gest, because his orders were de-
 fective. Here Admiral Hoffer, in
 1726, was lost by the unhealthful-
 ness of the climate, and most of the
 ships buried their crews twice over,
 and the ships were so damaged by
 the worms, that they were not fit
 for service afterwards. The great-
 est part of the inhabitants are Ma-
 tatoes, Indians, or Negroes. Dur-
 ing the time of the fair it used to
 be so crowded with rich merchants,
 that above 100 crowns were given
 for a poor lodging, and 1000
 crowns for a shop, and provisions
 proportionably dear.

PORTO CAVALLO, or **Porto**
Cabelo, W. lon. 67. 30. lat. 10. 30.
 a port-town of Terra Firma, in A-
 merica, on the Caraccos coast, sit.
 in a bay of the North sea, 120 m.
 S. of the Dutch island of Bonaire;
 ab. to Spain. Here the English
 met with a repulse, and lost a great
 many men, when they attacked

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the town by sea and land, anno
 1743.

PORTO FERAJO, E. lon. 10.
 37. lat. 48. 54. a port-town on the
 N. side of the isle of Elba, from
 which it is separated by an artificial
 canal, in the Tuscan sea, 40 m. N.
 W. of Orbitello; subject to the
 Duke of Tuscany.

PORTO LONGONE, E. lon.
 10. 40. lat. 42. 45. a port-town of
 the isle of Elba, in the Tuscan sea,
 at the E. end of the island, 8 m. S.
 W. of Piombino. It belongs to the
 prince of Piombino, but the king
 of Naples has a right to put a gar-
 rison here.

PORTO RICO, or **Juane de Porto**
Rico, an island in the Atlantic, or
 American ocean, and one of the
 Caribbees, sub. to the Spaniards,
 sit. between 65 and 68 degrees of
 W. lon. and in 19 degrees of N.
 lat. being 100 miles long, and 50
 broad. The face of the island con-
 sists of a pleasing variety of hills
 and valleys, woods, and cham-
 paign, and is well watered with
 springs and rivers. They have
 their periodical rains and storms,
 as in other countries within the tro-
 pics, and sometimes hurricanes, be-
 tween Midsummer and Michaelmas.
 This island was conquered by the
 Earl of Cumberland, at his own ex-
 pence, and that of other private ad-
 venturers, in the reign of Queen
 Elizabeth, but he was obliged to
 abandon it again, having lost most
 of his men by sickness, in the lat-
 ter-end of the summer, when this,
 and all places in those latitudes, are
 very unhealthful. The chief pro-
 duce of this island, for exportation,
 is sugar, rum, and ginger; and
 they have all manner of tropical
 fruits and grain; besides which, the
 Spaniards have introduced a great
 many sorts of European fruits and
 grain, as well as cattle. The na-
 tives, at the first arrival of the
 Spaniards here, are said to have
 amounted to 600,000. They were
 reduced, and gradually extirpated,
 by these new-comers; who even
 hunted them down with dogs, like

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wild beasts, or other game. The number of its present inhabitants are not computed to be much above ten thousand. It is 150 m. E. of Hispaniola.

PORTO RICO, or St. John's City, W. lon. 65. 35. lat. 18. 30. cap. of Porto Rico, sit. within the harbour, on the N. side of the island, and joined to it by a casway. The town is about a mile and a half in circumference, built after the Spanish model, and fortified, as well as the entrance of the harbour, by forts and batteries of guns, which render the town almost inaccessible by sea; nor is the situation less pleasant than strong, it standing on an eminence, and commanding the ocean on one side, and the main island on the other.

PORTO SANTO, W. lon. 15. 5. lat. 33. the least of the Madeira Islands, in the Atlantic ocean, sit. 300 m. W. of Morocco, in Africa; sub. to Portugal. It is not above 18 m. in circumference, but produces the same sort of wine as the larger islands do. See **MADEIRA**.

PORT ROYAL, W. lon. 77. lat. 17. 30. a port-town, sit. in the S. E. part of the island of Jamaica, in America, at the extremity of a long point of land, running W. about 12 m. from the body of the island, having the ocean on the S. and a fine bay on the N. which forms one of the most commodious harbours imaginable, 3 leagues broad, and deep enough for a ship of 700 tons to lie close to the shore, well-defended by forts and platforms of guns. It formerly contained 1500 houses, and was so populous, and so much frequented by merchants and planters, that houses were as dear here, as in the best streets of London. But this fine port was miserably destroyed three times within 30 years, viz. in the year 1692, by an earthquake, and in 1702 by fire, and in 1722 by an inundation of the sea; whereupon the place was abandoned, and most of the inhabitants that survived, removed to Kingston, on

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the opposite side of the harbour, but the conveniency of the situation has drawn a great many people thither again; and it is better fortified against an enemy, as well as against inundations, than ever it was, tho' it suffered very much by a hurricane, in 1744. Out of 105 vessels, none but the Rippon man of war rode out the storm, and she without masts. It is 6 m. S. of Spanish Town, and about the same distance S. E. of Kingston.

PORT ROYAL, W. lon. 80. 10. lat. 31. 45. an island on the coast of South Carolina, in North America, which, with the neighbouring continent, forms one of the most secure and commodious harbours. The island is about 13 miles long, and has a town on the N. E. shore, called Beaufort-town. It lies near 100 miles S. of Charles-town.

PORT ROYAL, in Acadia. See **ANNAPOLIS**.

PORT ST MARY's, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 36. 32. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the bay of Cadiz, 10 m. N. E. of that city. Here the English made a descent, anno 1702, in order to besiege Cadiz. They committed great irregularities, and were compelled to re-embark their troops, without effecting any thing.

PORTSMOUTH, a borough and port-town of Hampshire, sit. on a fine bay of the English channel, opposite to the Isle of Wight, and 73 m. S. W. of London; one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, strongly fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land-side. Here great part of the royal navy of Britain are built and laid up; and here are some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores in Europe. The general rendezvous for the royal navy is usually at Spithead, on the E. end of the Isle of Wight, opposite to Portsmouth. This town sends two members to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of

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Wallop. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgesses. A dreadful fire happened here, in 1771, which consumed large buildings, and vast quantities of naval and military stores. In 1773, the king had a naval review here.

PORTUGAL, the most westerly kingdom of Europe, sit. between 7 and 10 deg. of W. lon. and between 37 and 42 degrees of N. lat. bounded by the kingdom of Spain on the N. and E. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. and S. being about 300 miles long and 100 broad. This country is not so hot as Spain, especially that part which lies on the coast, being cooled by the sea-breezes; but it is not so fruitful as Spain, being encumbered with some of the barrenest mountains on that continent; however, towards the bottom of them, they are planted with vines, which produce a great deal of good wine. The soil also produces plenty of olives, as well as oranges and lemons; but neither their oil, nor their four oranges are so good as those of Spain. Their sweet oranges, however, which they introduced from China, and for that reason are called China-oranges, are the best in Europe. They have not corn enough for their subsistence; but are supplied with it frequently from England and Holland. As to their peasants and country people, they eat scarce any other but Indian corn; a very coarſe food. The flesh of their cattle is generally lean and dry; but they have plenty of cheſnuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They make also a great deal of salt of the sea-water, let into shallow pans; especially in the bay of St. Ubes, from whence they export a great deal, especially to America. The foreign trade of the Portuguese consists, either in the exportation of the produce of their own soil, viz. red and white port wines, oranges, lemons, and other fruits; or in the exportation of the merchandise they receive from their

plantations and settlements in Asia, Africa, and America; of which those from Brasil, in America, are much the most considerable: for besides vast quantities of sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, train oil, dyeing woods, and drugs, they import vast treasures of gold, silver, and diamonds, from Brasil, having lately discovered some very valuable mines of those precious minerals there; insomuch, that the value of diamonds is sunk considerably.—But, notwithstanding Portugal is now one of the richest kingdoms in the world, it is, however, the weakest.—They have neither fleets nor armies sufficient to defend their sea-coasts, or frontiers; and, were it not that the rest of the powers of Europe know it to be their interest, to defend them against Spain, they would soon be swallowed up by that potent neighbour.—This is a much greater security, than the double marriages, contracted between the two crowns, in 1729.—Portugal is an absolute monarchy, and the crown hereditary, and the succession may devolve to the female line.—There are assemblies of the states and cortes here, indeed, as well as in Spain; but they only serve to confirm the decrees of the Prince.—The public annual revenues of the kingdom amount to near one million sterling, clear of all pensions and salaries; but the King receives a much greater revenue from the produce of the mines of Brasil, which it is scarce possible to make a just estimate of, but the whole is generally computed to amount to three millions and a half sterling, annually; and the King's revenue is of late much increased, by the suppression of religious orders and institutions.—There is no country to which the English used to trade to greater advantage; but within these 15 years, the commerce and manufactures of Portugal have taken a surprising turn; new companies and regulations having been

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projected, to the prejudice of those privileges the British merchants formerly enjoyed, by the most solemn treaties.—However, they still exchange their wine, salt, fruits, and most of their own materials, for foreign manufactures; and, it is certain, we have imported a great deal of gold from Portugal though the exportation of it from thence is prohibited, under very severe penalties, by their government.—According to the best calculation, Portugal contains about two millions of inhabitants.—The established religion is Popery in the strictest sense; though the power of the Pope is greatly curtailed of late, so that it is difficult to describe the religious state of this kingdom; and the power of the Inquisition is now taken out of the hands of the ecclesiastics, and converted into a State-trap, for the benefit of the crown.—In the year 1754, the marine of Portugal consisted only of 12 ships of war, but of late the fleet has been increased.—Lisbon is the capital city.—

POSEGA, E. lon. 18. 42. lat. 45. 25. capital of Sclavonia, sit. on the river Oriana, 100 m. W. of Belgrade, and 135 S. of Buda, sub. to the house of Austria.—

POSEN, or BOLZANO, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 46. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and d. of Trent, sit. on the river Adige, 25 m. N. of Trent.—

POSNANIA, E. lon. 17. lat. 52. 30. a city of Great Poland, sit. on the river Warta, near the confines of Brandenburg, 127 m. W. of Warsaw. The see of a bish. and capital of the pal. of Posnania. This Palatinate is bounded on the N. by Pomerania, on the E. by Calish; on the S. by the same palatinate and Silesia; and on the W. by Silesia and the Marche of Brandenburg.—

POSTDAM, or Potsdam, E. lon. 13. 42. lat. 52. 35. a town of Germany, in the pr. of Upper-Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on

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the river Havel, 10 m. S. W. of Berlin; subject to the King of Prussia, who has a palace here. It is seated on an island 10 m. in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel.—

POTENZA, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 40. 40. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Basilicate, sit. 80 m. S. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop.—

POTOSI, W. lon. 64. 25. S. lat. 20. 40. a city of Peru, in S. America, sit. 300 m. S. W. of Africa, at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, in which is the richest silver mine that ever was discovered; from whence the Spaniards have drawn many a hundred ship-loads of treasure.—It is situated in one of the barrenest countries of America, destitute of corn, grass, trees, and all manner of herbage.—The hill is now little more than a shell, the Spaniards having dug it through and through; when they could get no more by digging downwards, they began at the bottom of the hill, and dug thro' it horizontally.—

PRAGILAS, or Preglas, E. lon. 7. lat. 44. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. 1 m. W. of Turin, sub. to the King of Sardinia.—To whom it was ceded by the treaty of Utrecht.—

PRAGUE, E. lon. 14. 46. lat. 50. 6. the capital of Bohemia, sit. on the river Muldaw, 135 m. N. W. of Vienna, 100 m. N. E. of Ratisbon, and 70 m. S. of Dresden.—It is the largest city of Europe, and the most populous next to London, Paris, and Constantinople; encompassed with wall, bastions, and other works which render it as strong as a place of that extent can be; but it is commanded by several hills.—It stands pleasantly, surrounded by fine fields and gardens, and adorned with a great number of elegant houses, churches, and convents, but many of them have suffered in the late wars.—It was taken by storm in the year 1741.

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for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but Marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, the city was bombarded and taken by the K. of Prussia, who made the garrison of 16,000 men prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the King of Prussia in 1757, but to no purpose.—The Bohemians still keep medals in remembrance of John Hais, and Jerome of Prague, on one of which is the prophecy of the former at the stake: “An hundred years hence ye shall answer for this to God and me.” This was thought to be fulfilled, upon the church of Rome, by the reformation in Luther’s time.—

PRATOLINO, E. lon. 11. 26. lat. 33. 40. a city of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, sit. 8 m. S. of Florence, where the Great Duke had a palace and gardens, and one of the finest water-works in Italy.

PRESCOP, E. lon. 37. 40. lat. 46. 20. an old decayed city of European Turkey, sit. at the entrance of the Bosphorus, which unites Little Tartary to the peninsula of Crim Tartary, of so little strength, that it made scarce any resistance against the Russian forces which invaded Crim Tartary, and plundered it two years successively, in the late wars.

PRESBURG, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 48. 20. the capital city of Hungary, sit. on the N. side of the Danube, 50 m. E. of Vienna, and 10 m. N. W. of Buda. It is a large, but not elegant built city, and stands in a pleasant fruitful country. It is not of any great strength. The castle, which stands on a neighbouring hill, is fortified after the old way, with round towers instead of bastions. Here are kept the crown, and other regalia of Hungary.

PRESIDIJ, E. lon. 12. lat. 42. 30. This is a small ter. of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, called, the Stati-del Presidij, or the Gar-

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risons; consisting of several towns, garrisoned by the King of Sicily, who is sovereign of them; of which the chief are Orbitello, Porto Hercole, and Telamon.

PRESTER JOHN, the kingdom of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, so called. It was also the name of a large empire of Tartary, whither great numbers of Christians of the Nestorian persuasion fled, to avoid the persecutions raised against them, and are said to have converted the monarch himself. But the empire was destroyed, and Prester John killed by Jenghiz Khan, in the 13th century.

PRESTON, a borough-town in Lancashire, sit. on the river Ribble, 22 m. S. of Lancaster, and 212 N. N. W. of London; sends 2 memb. to parl. Here the malcontents, after a smart engagement, surrendered themselves prisoners, in 1715.

PRESTONPANS, in Scotland, about 8 m. E. of Edinburgh, where the rebels defeated the King’s forces, commanded by Gen. Cope, 21st Sept. 1745, on a common called Gladsmuir, in the neighbourhood of this town; under which name, and that of Prestonpans, this battle is commonly known. Here the gallant and pious Col. Gardiner lost his life, being relinquished by many of his soldiers. This small town is remarkable for the largest manufactory of oil of vitriol in the world, and for its pottery. A porcelain manufactory was lately attempted here, and brought to some degree of perfection; but as the ware could not be afforded, except at a very high price, the scheme could not succeed. The porcelain was also of a bad quality, and subject to crack, and lose its beauty thro’ age, tho’ it is probable that it might have been improved, had encouragement been given.

PREVESIA, E. lon. 21. 7. lat. 39. 16. a port-town of Albania, or Epirus, sit. on the bay of Larta, at the entrance of the gulph of

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Venice, 25 m. N. of the island of Cephalonia; sub. to Venice. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the Emperor Augustus, to preserve the memory of his victory over Mark Anthony.

PRIAMAN, E. lon. 98. S. lat. 1. a port-town of the island of Sumatra, one of the Sunda islands, in Asia, a Dutch factory, 120 m. W. of Jamby.

PRINCE GEORGE, and **PRINCE CHARLES**, two counties of Virginia, in N. America, sit. N. of James' River.

PRINCES Island, E. lon. 9. lat. 2. a little island on the W. coast of Africa, 250 m. S. W. of Loango.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of Virginia, in N. America, S. of the mouth of James' River.

PRINCIPATE, a pr. of the k. of Naples in Italy, sit. on the sea-coast, between the provinces of Lavoro and Calabria, and divided into the Hither and Further Principate. It is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Benevento is the capital. The Appennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile either in corn or wine; but it produces chefnuts and pastures in great plenty.

PRISTINA, E. lon. 21. lat. 42. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. on the river Rusca, 70 m. N. E. of Ragusa.

PROCITA, E. lon. 13. 58. lat. 41. a small island on the W. coast of Naples, sit. between the island of Ischia and the continent.

PROPONTIS, or sea of Marmora, divides Europe from Asia, having the Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, on the N. E. by which it has a communication with the Euxine sea; and the Hellespont, or strait of the Dardanelles, on the S. W. by which it has a communication with the Archipelago, or Egean sea. The Propontis is 120 m. long, and in some places upwards of 40 broad, but

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grows narrower at the ends, near either strait. All ships must pass through this sea, that sail to Constantinople, from the Mediterranean. It obtained the name of Marmora, from four little islands in it, which contain rocks of marble.

PROVENCE, a pr. or government of France, sit. between 5 and 7 degrees of E. lon. and between 43 and 44 degrees 35 minutes N. lat. being 138 m. long, and near 100 broad; bounded by the pr. of Dauphiny on the N. by Piedmont and the Mediterranean sea on the E. by the same sea on the S. and by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc, on the W. It is mountainous on the N. and E. being separated from Piedmont, in Italy, by the Alps; but the rest of it, which lies upon the sea and the river Rhone, is a level country, producing plenty of wine, oil, and fruit. The manufactures of this pr. are chiefly silk, gold and silver lace, and linen; and they have a prodigious foreign trade to Italy, Turkey, and Spain, carrying the produce of one country to another, and exporting the produce and manufactures of most of the other provinces of France from Marseilles; but this trade met with great interruption, while the British fleet lay upon their coasts, in the late war.

PROVIDENCE Plantation, W. lon. 70. 30. lat. 41. 30. a colony of New England, which, with Rhode Island, constituted a charter-government, independent of the Massachusetts, or any other colony of New England; the chief town Newport. It is a small, but once flourishing colony, and inhabited chiefly by Quakers, intermixed, however, with many of the established church; and a missionary is maintained here, to read divine service, and preach to them, by the society for propagation of the gospel. Its present situation, amidst the confusions which have

of late prevailed in that quarter of the world, we cannot well say.

PROVIDENCE, W. lon. 77. 35. lat. 25. one of the least of the Bahama islands, in the American ocean; but the best planted and fortified by the English; the crown having purchased it of the proprietors, to make it a station for cruizers, being sit. on the E. side of the gulph of Florida, 200 m. E. of the continent of Florida. There are other islands near this, planted by the British, but not fortified; the planters being obliged to retire to Providence, on the approach of an enemy.

PROVIDENCE, W. lon. 81. 30. lat. 12. 45. a small island, of difficult access, in the American sea, sit. 150 m. E. of Nicaragua, and the Moskito country, which the English Buccaneers formerly fortified, and defended against the Spanish guarda-costas, but afterwards abandoned it.

PROVINCES AUSTRIAN and UNITED. See **NETHERLANDS**, and **UNITED NETHERLANDS**.

PRUSSIA, a very fertile country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic sea, on the E. by Lithuania and Samogitia, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Cassubia, being about 500 m. in length, and where narrowest, only 100 in breadth, and is divided into Regal and Ducal Prussia; the Regal Prussia, which lies on the W. being still subject to the crown of Poland; and Ducal Prussia, which is the eastern part of it, subject to the King of Prussia; whose ancestors were first stiled Kings about the year 1000; for, as the Protestant religion had been introduced into this country by the Margrave Albert, and the Electors of Brandenburg being at that time of the same persuasion, the Protestant interest favoured them so much, that Frederick, the son of Frederick-William the Great, grandfather to the present King, was raised to the dignity of King of Prussia, in a

solemn assembly of the states of the empire, and soon after acknowledged as such by all the powers of Christendom. The chief town of Ducal Prussia is Koningsburg, sit. on the Frischaff, a bay of the Baltic sea. This country has been sub. to the Marquisses of Brandenburg, upwards of 200 years; and here they are absolute sovereigns, the Poles having acknowledged their independency on that crown in the year 1663; upon condition, however, that upon failure of issue of the Marquis and Elector of Brandenburg, Ducal Prussia should revert to the crown of Poland, and be deemed a fief of that crown. Ducal Prussia is one of the coldest, and most barren countries in Poland; but is well situated for a foreign trade, having several good ports upon the Baltic sea. The King of Prussia's German dominions, consisting of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Magdeburg, Halberstat, and Silesia, (if he can keep the last), are much more considerable; but they are separated from his Polish dominions by Regal Prussia. Since the beginning of the present century, Prussia is become a most respectable power upon the continent of Europe. The present King, by the assistance of an excellent police, has brought the commerce and manufactures of this country to a very flourishing state; and tho' the exact sum of his annual revenue is not known, it must be very considerable, from the immense expences of the late war. His Prussian Majesty is absolute through all his dominions; but he is too wise to oppress his subjects, though he avails himself to the full of his power. See **BRANDENBURG**.

PRUTH, a river which rises in the pr. of Red Russia, in Poland, runs S. E. through Moldavia, and discharges itself into the river Danube. It was on the banks of this river that the Czar Peter the Great was attacked, and his army almost ruined by the Turks, *anno*

1711, and he was compelled to yield up Afoph, and all the forts he had built upon the Black sea, to the Turks.

PTOLEMAIS, E. lon. 36. lat. 32. 30. a port-town of Phenicia, now a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the coast of the Levant, or Mediterranean sea, 20 m. S. of Tyre. This place was very remarkable, in the time of the Crusades, for the terrible sieges it underwent, both from the Christians and Infidels.

PULO CONDOR, the name of several islands of Asia, in the East-Indian ocean, the largest of which only is inhabited. It is about 13 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, but in some places not above one m. over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stony. The trees are tall, and fit for any use; and the principal employment of the inhabitants is the making of tar from them.

PULO Timon, an island of Asia, in the East-Indian ocean, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is pretty large, covered with trees, and the valleys are very pleasant. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments.

PULTOWAY, or Pultava, E. lon. 36. 35. lat. 50. a town of Poland, in the pr. of the Ukrain, sit. 160 m. S. E. of Kiof, and 100 S. W. of Belgorod. Here Charles XII K. of Sweden, was defeated, and almost his whole army killed or taken prisoners, he himself, with some few Swedes, escaping over the Boristhenes to Bender, in Bessarabia, a pr. of European Turkey, June 27, *ANNO* 1709.

PUNA Isle, W. lon. 100. 5. S. lat. 3. 15. an island of S. America, sit. in the Pacific ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Guilaquil, 120 m. N. of Payta, in Peru; sub. to Spain.

PURBECK Isle, the S. E. division of the co. of Dorset, sit. on the English channel.

PURYSBURG, W. lon. 81.

lat. 31. 45. a town of Georgia, in North America, sit. on the river Savannah, 30 miles W. of the mouth of it, 20 W. of the town of Savannah, and 130 S. W. of Charles Town, built and inhabited by a colony of Swifs, carried over here by Monf. Purry, at the charge of the British trustees of Georgia; sub. to England.

PUZZOLI, the ancient Puteoli, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 61. 15. in the kingdom of Naples, sit. 9 m. W. of that city; once a town that made a considerable figure, but is now in ruins.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, sit. on the W. side of the river Nile, almost opposite to Grand Cairo, in Africa; the grandest, as well as the most ancient stone-fabrics, that remain entire, on the face of the earth; and formerly reckoned among the wonders of the world. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Libya. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built; yet no two authors agree exactly concerning them; it is certain, however, they are so ancient, that the building of them is beyond the reach of history. Most people imagine they were designed for tombs; though there is no entrance into two of them. There are many of these edifices, at a greater distance, in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are E. S. E. of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for tho' there are seven or eight others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former. The two largest are 500 feet perpendicular. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters; a thing the more surprising, as the Nile never

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rises high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any shell-fish in that river. The most northern of these great pyramids, is the only one of which the entrance is now open. Those who enter into it clamber up into a sort of room, where they find a tomb of the ordinary size. The external part is chiefly composed of great square stones, of an equal size, and they are neither cemented with lime nor have cramps of any metal. The opening leads to five different passages, which, though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the south, and end in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In this upper chamber is the tomb above mentioned, which, when struck upon, emits a sound like a bell. The ascents to the top of the pyramid on the outside are by steps, which are the height of each stone; the lowermost is 4 feet high, and 3 broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base of this pyramid measures 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimensions of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the basis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the base contains 480,049 square feet, or 11 acres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not terminate in a point, but in a little flat, or square, where some think that the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations.

PYRENEAN Mountains, divide France from Spain, and are not inferior to the Alps in height; they extend from the Mediterranean to the ocean, upwards of 200 m. in length, and the greatest breadth is about 120; they are well planted

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with trees, having abundance of good timber on them. There are but five passages over them, all of them extremely difficult; but there are several fine valleys in the middle of them.

PYRMONT, E. lon. 9. lat. 52. cap. of the county of Pyrmont, in Germany, sit. in the cir. of Westphalia, on the confines of the d. of Brunswick, 40 m. S. W. of Hanover; from whence we receive the best mineral waters in Germany. The Protestants of this place have the free exercise of their religion.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, with a castle sometimes made use of as a prison of state. Near it is a very fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is seated. E. lon. 13. 58. N. lat. 51. 5.

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QUAKENBRÜGGE, or Quakenburg, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 52. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnaburg, sit. 25 m. N. of Osnaburg; sub. to the house of Brunswick.

QUANGSI, a pr. of China, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Yunnan on the W. by Queychen on the N. by Quantum on the E. and Tonquin on the S. This province is very fertile, and contains valuable mines: here is a tree, of the pith of which they make bread; and little insects, which produce a kind of white wax.

QUANTUM, or Canton, a pr. of China, in Asia, bounded by Huquang and Kiamsi on the N. by Fokien on the E. by the ocean on the S. and by Quiamsi on the W. This province is exceedingly fertile in corn of all kinds. It contains also mines of precious stones, and all kinds of metals. Here are lemons of the size of a man's head; and there is a tree which produces lemons, with this singular quality,

that they grow out of the rhind of the trunk; there is also a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and is called Ironwood. The mountains are covered with a sort of oliers which creep along the ground, and of which they make baskets, hurdles, and ropes.

QUEBEC, W. lon. 69. 48. lat. 46. 45. the capital of Canada, in N. America, sit. on the W. side of the river St Laurence, 300 m. N. W. of Boston. It is built on a rock, partly of marble, and partly of slate. This city is fortified and defended by a beautiful citadel, in which the governor resides; and the number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 15,000. The British made two or three unsuccessful attempts to reduce it, and had probably effected it, in 1711; but they entered on that expedition too late in the year, and wanted good pilots to carry them up the river of St Laurence, which occasioned the loss of some transports, and several hundred soldiers. It was taken the 18th September, 1759, by General Wolfe, who receiving several wounds in the battle, expired just as the troops had obtained a complete victory. This country, and all Canada, notwithstanding of the revolt of the 13 provinces in America, is at present in the possession of the British. An act of Parliament was some time ago passed, thought by many too much in favour of the natives. They remain loyal subjects to British government.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough-town in the isle of Shippey, in the co. of Kent, sit. 12 m. W. of Canterbury, and 39 m. E. of London, sends two memb. to parl.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, in Ireland, bounded by King's county on the N. by the co. of Kildare on the E. by Kilkenny on the S. and the pr. of Munster on the W. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad, containing 39 parishes, 8 baronies,

3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament.

QUEEN'S FERRY, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 56. a town of Scotland, sit. on the S. side of the river Forth, and the narrowest part of the frith of that name, where the ferry is but two miles over, 9 miles W. of Edinburgh. Along with 4 other boroughs, it has a vote in a member of parliament.

QUEIDLENBURG, E. lon. 11. 31. lat. 51. 58. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, sit. 8 miles S. E. of Halberstadt, where there is a Protestant monastery, whose abbess is a princess of the Empire, and sends deputies to the diet.

QUERCY, the S. E. division of the pr. of Guienne, in France, having Limosin on the N. and Languedoc on the S.

QUESNEY, FORT DU, a fortification, situated on the river Ohio, and taken by the English, under Gen. Forbes, on the 25th of November, 1758; who changed its name to Pittsburg, in honour of the then minister.

QUESNOY, E. lon. 3. 43. lat. 50. 20. a little town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. 7 m. S. E. of Valenciennes. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken by the French in 1713.

QUILOA, or Quiola, E. lon. 39. 25. S. lat. 8. 30. a port-town of Zanguebar, on the E. coast of Africa, sit. 300 m. N. of Mosambique; sub. to Portugal, or at least tributary to that crown. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1498.

QUIMPERLEY, W. lon. 2. 25. lat. 47. 50. a town of France, in the pr. of Britany, sit. 14 m. N. W. of Port Louis.

QUINTIN St, E. lon. 3. 16. lat. 49. 55. a town of France, in the pr. of Picardy, sit. 35 m. E. of Amiens. A famous battle was fought here between the French and Spaniards in 1557; in which the former were defeated.

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QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Seccia, three miles from the place where it falls into the river Po. It is famous for a battle between the French and Imperialists in 1734, when Marshal Broglie was surprised in his bed.

QUITO, the most northerly pr. of Peru, in S. America, is bounded by the pr. of Popayan on the N. by the country of the Amazons on the E. by the pr. of Lima on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. being about 400 m. long, and 200 broad. The country produces sugar, salt, and cattle; and gold is found in the sands of their rivers. The flat country is flooded great part of the year by the periodical rains, as other countries are that lie near the equator; and though the waters make the country unhealthy, yet the riches found here, make it as well peopled as any part of Spanish America.

QUITO, W. lon. 75. 10. S. lat. 35 min. cap. of the pr. of Quito, sit. 200 m. E. of the Pacific ocean, and 140 N. of Guayaquil; a rich, populous town, the seat of the government, a university, and see of a bishop.

QUIXOS, the N. E. division of the pr. of Quito, in Peru, in S. America; sub. to Spain.

QUOJA, a kingdom of Guinea, on the coast of Africa, which reaches from Sierra Leon to the Grain Coast, but which is very little known.

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RAAB, E. lon. 18. lat. 48. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Rabinitz, opposite to the isle of Schut, 55 m. W. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria. It has a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks; and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads towards Alba Regalis. All the country round is plain, and there is nothing that seems to com-

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mand it but a hill at some distance, which is undermined, and may be blown up. It was taken by Amurath III. with the loss of 20,000 men; but was surprised soon after by Count Palfi, who killed all the Turks that were found therein.

RACKERSBURG, E. lon. 16. 53. lat. 47. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, and d. of Stiria, on an island formed by the river Muer, 22 m. S. E. of Gratz.

RACLIA, one of the least of the islands of the Archipelago, near the island of Nio, not inhabited.

RADNOR, cap. of the co. of Radnor, in S. Wales, sit. 28 m. N. W. of Hereford; from whence the noble family of Robaris took the title of Earl, now extinct; sends one member to parliament.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of Wales, 30 m. long, and 25 broad; bounded on the E. by Herefordshire, on the W. by Cardiganshire, on the S. by Brecknockshire, and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. It contains upwards of 3000 houses, 19,000 inhabitants, 52 parishes, 4 market towns, and sends 2 memb. to parl. It is not fertile, being full of cold barren mountains.

RAGUSA, E. lon. 19. 25. lat. 42. 20. a city and ter. on the gulph of Venice; sub. to the Turks and Venetians.

RAMADA, W. lon. 68. 40. lat. 11. 10. a port-town of Terra Firma, in S. America, in the pr. of New Granada, sit. on the coast of the N. sea, 100 miles E. of St Martha, near which is a rich copper mine.

RAMEKINS, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 51. 30. a fortress of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Zealand, sit. on the S. coast of the isle of Walcheren, 5 miles S. of Middleburg. This was one of the fortresses put into possession of the English by the Dutch, as a security for their fidelity, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

RAMILLIES, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 58. 46. a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of

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Brabant, sit. 10 m. N. of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels, rendered memorable by a victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by Marshal Villeroy and the Duke of Bavaria, May 12. 1706, O. S. when the French lost most of their artillery, baggage, and colours; and, besides those that were killed, the confederates took 6000 prisoners; whereupon the cities of Louvain, Brussels, Mechlin, Ghent, Oudeward, Bruges, Antwerp, and many other places in the Netherlands, made their submission, and acknowledged Charles III. second son of the late emperor Leopold, their sovereign; Joseph, his eldest brother, being then possessed of the Imperial throne.

RAMSEY, a market-town of Huntingdonshire, sit. in the confines of the isle of Ely, 12 m. N. E. of Huntingdon.

RAMSEY, an island in the Irish channel, on the coast of Pembroke-shire, sit. 17 m. N. W. of Milford-Haven, and 4 W. of St David's. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks.

RAMSGATE, a port-town of Kent, sit. near the Downs, between the North and South Foreland, 6 miles N. of Sandwich.

RANCHIERA, W. lon. 72. lat. 11. 34. a port-town of Terra Firma, in South America, in the pr. of New Granada; sit. on the coast of the N. sea, between the town of Rio-de-la-Hache and Cape de Vela, near which was a Pearl fishery, when the Spaniards invaded this country.

RANDALSTOWN, a borough in the co. of Antrim, in Ireland; sends 2 memb. to parl.

RAOLCONDA, E. lon. 77. lat. 14. 30. a town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. in the pr. of Golconda, 120 m. N. W. of Massulapatan, and 150 N. E. of Golconda, near which is a rich diamond-mine; subject to the Mogul.

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RAPPAHANOCK, a large navigable river, which rising in the mountains W. of Virginia, in America, runs from the N. W. to the S. E. through that pr. discharging itself into the bay of Chesapeak.

RAPPERSWEIL, E. lon. 8. 55. lat. 47. 20. a town of Switzerland, sit. in the canton, and on the lake of Zurich, 15 m. S. E. of Zurich. It is strongly situated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake of Zurich, and over which there is a bridge 850 paces long.

RASEBURG, E. lon. 24. 28. lat. 60. 20. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Finland, and ter. of Nyland, sit. on the gulph of Finland, 50 m. S. W. of Abo.

RASTAT, E. lon. 8. lat. 48. 45. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and marquissate of Baden, sit. on the river Merg, near the Rhine, 21 m. S. W. of Philip-burg; sub. to the Marquis of Baden. Here the peace was concluded in 1714, between the emperor Charles VI. and the empire on the one side, and France on the other.

RATICORMOCK, a borough in the co. of Cork, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

RATISBON, or Regensburg, E. lon. 11. 11. lat. 49. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Regen, 62 m. N. E. of Munich, and 62 N. W. of Passau. A free imperial city, or sovereign state, large, populous, well built, pleasantly situated, surrounded with a double wall, and other fortifications, but too large to be defended without an army, and therefore constantly submits to the power that is master of the field. Here the Diet, or Assembly of the states of the Empire, usually met, till the last reign, when they were prevented by the civil wars. The place where the diet meets is a large upper room, hung with tapestry, the imperial throne and seats covered with gold and silver tissue and velvet, suitable to the dignity of the members, who are most of them princes

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of the empire, or their representatives. This city is governed by its own magistrates, and is not sub. to the D. of Bavaria, whose territories surround those of the city. The Lutheran persuasion is established here, only the Popish bishop, (whose see is immediately sub. to the Pope, without any metropolitan), has the liberty of saying mass in the cathedral once a-week. This city is plentifully supplied with provisions, their territories furnishing them with corn, cattle, and excellent wine, and they have a brisk trade in time of peace, lying upon the finest navigable river in Europe, which runs through the heart of Germany.

RATOATH, a borough in the co. of Meath, in Ireland; sends 2 members to parliament.

RATZEBURG, E. lon. 11. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the co. of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg; sit. on a lake of the same name, 7 m. S. of Lubeck. It is sub. together with its territory, to the Duke of Mecklenburg Stralitz. The see of a bishop.

RATZIA, the eastern division of Slavonia; the people are called Rascians; sub. to the house of Austria.

RAVA, E. lon. 20. lat. 52. a town of Great Poland, cap. of the pal. of Rava, sit. 50 m. S. W. of Warsaw. Here is a fortified castle where they keep the state-prisoners.

RACOUX, E. lon. 5. 42. lat. 50. 40. a village of the bishopric of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, sit. 3 miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Maestricht, where a battle was fought between the allies, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French, commanded by the Marshal Count Saxe, October 1746.

RAVELLO, E. lon. 15. lat. 40. 40. a port-town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Principate, sit. on the N. side of the gulph of Salerno, 20 m. S. E. of Naples; see of a bishop.

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RAVENNA, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 44. 22. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. cap. of the pr. of Romania, sit. in a flat country, 3 m. W. of the gulph of Venice, 53 E. of Belonia, and 60 N. E. of Florence, being encompassed by two small rivers. Its ancient situation resembled that of Venice, being built on several islands, and it was then esteemed one of the best harbours the Romans had; but the sea is now retired about 3 m. from it, and that which was formerly a lake is now a fine fruitful field. This city was the residence of many Gothic kings, and afterwards the cap. of the eastern emperor's dominions in Italy, where their exarchs, or viceroys, resided. Pepin, K. of France, who subdued this country, gave Ravenna, with most of the territories which belonged to the eastern emperors in Italy, to the Pope, who still remains in possession of them. The soil about this city, which has been made by the sea, is so agreeable to vines, that they grow to an incredible size. This city is still the see of an archbishop, but is not considerable at present, either for its buildings, traffic, or strength.

RAVENSBERG, a co. of Germany, in Westphalia, of which Herwerden is the capital, and not Ravensburgh, and sub. to the K. of Prussia.

RAVENSBURGH, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 47. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Constance; sub. to the house of Austria.

RAVESTEIN, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 51. 50. a town of Dutch Brabant, sit. on the river Maes, 10 m. S. W. of Nimeguen, and 16 W. of Cleves.

READING, a borough-town in Berkshire, sit. 40 m. W. of London, near the confluence of the river Kennet and Thames. It is the most capital town in the co. has three parish churches, is a corporation, enjoys several peculiar privileges, and sends two members to parliament.

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RECANATI, E. lon. 14. lat. 43. 25. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Ancona, sit. 6 m. W. of Loretto. It is the see of a bishop, and the cathedral contains the tomb of Pope Gregory VII.

RED RUSSIA, or Little Russia, a pr. of Poland, bounded by the province of Polesia on the N. by Volhinia and Podolia on the E. by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Transylvania and Hungary, on the S. and by the pr. of Little Poland on the W. being 600 m. long, and 200 broad, and comprehends the Palatinates of Chelm, Belts, and Lemberg. It had the name of Red Russia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. It is but little cultivated, on account of the frequent incursions of the Tartars.

RED SEA, separates Asia from Africa.

REGEN, a river in Germany, which rising in the mountains that divide Bohemia from Bavaria, runs from E. to W. through that part of Bavaria, falling into the Danube, over against Ratisbon.

REGGIO, E. lon. 11. lat. 44. 45. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena; sit. 15 m. N. W. of Modena; the see of an archbishop, sub. to the Duke of Modena.

REGGIO, E. lon. 15. 50. lat. 38. 8. a port-town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Further Calabria, sit. on the strait of Messina, opposite to Messina, in Sicily; the see of an archbishop.

REGINA, E. lon. 16. 35. lat. 39. 35. a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, sit. 14 m. N. of Cosenza.

REICHENAU, an island in Suabia, in the lake of Zell, on which is a rich abbey, united in the bishopric of Constance, in the year 1540, but the sovereignty of the island, with all its other rights, were reserved to the Swiss, as sovereigns of the ter. of Turgaw, of which it is a part. In the abbey is a fa-

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mous library, in which are several curious MSS.

REICHENBACH, a town of Voigtland, in Germany, subject to the Elector of Saxony. It is a place of great trade. There is another town of the same name in Silesia, in the palatinate of Sweidnitz, seated on a river of the same name. It was taken by the Austrians in 1533, who put all the inhabitants to the sword.

REICHENTHAL, E. lon. 12. 55. lat. 47. 39. a town of Bavaria, famous for its salt-works, sit. 18 m. S. W. of Saltzburg.

RENFREW, W. lon. 4. 20. lat. 55. 50. capital of the shire of Renfrew, in Scotland, sit. on the river Clyde, 5 m. W. of Glasgow, and 49 W. of Edinburgh.

RESCHT, E. lon. 50. 50. lat. 38. a town of Persia, capital of the pr. of Gilan, sit. on the S. W. coast of the Caspian sea, 120 m. N. of Casbin.

RETFORD, a borough-town of Nottinghamshire, sit. 143 m. N. by W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

RETTLINGEN, or RETHINGEN, E. lon. 9. lat. 48. 18. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suebia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, sit. 20 m. S. of Stuttgart, an imperial city, or sovereign state.

REVEL, E. lon. 25. 7. lat. 50. 23. a port-town of Livonia, in the division of Estonia, or Eastland, sit. at the S. entrance of the gulph of Finland, 140 m. N. of Riga, and 110 W. of Narva. It is a large city, and has a commodious harbour, where part of the royal navy of Russia is usually laid up. When the Czar invaded this country, multitudes of people fled hither, to avoid the barbarous sacks in his army, but the plague happening there, at the same time upwards of 50,000 people were swept away by that distemper, this city.

REYGATE, or Ryegate, a borough-town in Surry, sit. 24 m.

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S. W. of London; sends two members to parliament.

RHE, or **REE**, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 46. 14. a little island in the bay of Biscay, near the coast of Aunis, in France, sit. 7 miles W. of Rochelle, where the English made an unfortunate descent under the command of the Duke of Bucks, in order to relieve the Protestants besieged in Rochelle, in the reign of King Charles I.

RHEIMS, or **Reims**, E. lon. 4. lat. 49. 20. a city of France, in Champaign, and cap. of Rhemois, sit. 85 m. N. E. of Paris, one of the most elegant cities in the kingdom. Here is kept the holy oil, used at the consecration of their Kings; which, according to their tradition, was brought from heaven by a dove. The archbishop of this see has the right of consecrating their Kings, and is a Duke and peer of France.

RHINEFIELD, E. lon. 7. 53. lat. 47. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, sit. on the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Basil, one of the forest towns; sub. to the house of Austria.

RHINEFIELD, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 50. 15. a town of Germany, cap. of the co. of Rhinefield, sit. in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, 16 m. N. W. of Mentz; sub. to the Landgrave of Hesse-Rhinefield.

RHINE LOWER CIRCLE, consists of the pal. of the Rhine, and the three ecclesiastical Electorates, viz. those of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne; all of which lie upon the river Rhine.

RHINE River, rises in mount Gothard, in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, and running N. by Coire, continues its course 'till it forms a lake, called the lake of Constance, from whence it turns W. passing by the cities of Constance and Schaffausen; and having visited Basil, runs from thence directly N. dividing Suabia from Alsatia; then it runs thro' the Palatinate, and receiving the Neckar, the Maine, and the Mo-

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selle, continues its course N. by Mentz, Coblents, and Cologne, entering the Netherlands at Skenkinchans; after which it is divided into several channels, the two largest whereof obtain the names of the Lech, and the Waal, which running W. through the United Provinces discharge themselves into the German sea, below Rotterdam; the ancient channel of the Rhine, which fell into the sea a little to the W. of Leyden, being entirely choaked up and lost.

RHINE-UPPER, the circle consisted of the landg. of Alsatia, and the landg. of Hesse, comprehending the Wetteraw; but only Hesse can be accounted a part of Germany at present, France having united Alsace to that kingdom.

RHODES, E. lon. 28. 25. lat. between 36 and 37. an island of Asiatic Turkey, sit. in the Mediterranean, 20 m. S. W. of the continent of the Lesser Asia, 70 miles N. of the island of Candia, being about 40 miles long and 15 broad. It produces plenty of good wine and fruit, and every thing else that can render life agreeable, except corn, which they are obliged to fetch from the neighbouring continent.

RHODES City, cap. of the island of Rhodes, sit. on the N. E. coast of the island having a secure and commodious harbour. The town is about 3 miles in circumference, elegantly built by the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, who were in possession of it 200 years. It is defended by three walls, and as many moats, with other works, which render it one of the strongest fortresses in the Grand Signior's dominions; and hither he usually sends prisoners of state. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Jews, and Christians; but the Christians are not suffered to remain within the walls in the night time. At the mouth of the harbour of Rhodes, which is 50 fathom wide, stood the Colossus of brass, esteemed one of the won-

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ders of the world; one foot being placed on the one side of the harbour, and the other foot on the other side, so that ships passed between its legs. The face of the Colossus represented the sun, to whom this image was dedicated. The height of it was 70 cubits (about 35 yards) and it held in one hand a light house for the direction of mariners. The Rhodians were once the most considerable maritime power on the Mediterranean, and instituted laws for the regulation of navigation and commerce, called the Rhodian laws, by which maritime causes were decided in all the provinces of the Roman Empire. The Knights of St John of Jerusalem, being obliged to retire from Palestine, invaded this island, and took it from the Turks in the year 1309, and defended it against all the power of that Empire, 'till the year 1522; when, being obliged to abandon it to a superior force, the Emperor afterwards conferred the island of Malta on the Knights, of which they remain in possession, tho' the Turks have made great efforts to dispossess them of it.

RHODE-ISLAND, a colony of New England, in North America. It lies on a bay about 15 or 16 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad. It is deservedly called the Paradise of New England, for the fruitfulness of its soil, and temperature of its air.

RHONE, one of the largest rivers in France, rises in mount Fourche, one of the Alps, in Switzerland, and running W. through the country called the Valais, divides it into two parts, then passing through the lake of Geneva, visits that city, from whence it runs S. W. to Lyons, in France; where, joining the river Saone, it continues its course due S. passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, falls into the Mediterranean to the westward of Marseilles. There are several cataracts in the upper part of the river, so that it is not

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navigable till 4 or 5 leagues below Geneva; and it runs afterwards with such impetuous force, that it is very difficult getting vessels up the stream.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the West-riding of Yorkshire, runs S. W. cross Lancashire, and falls into the Irish channel below Preston.

RIBNITS, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 54. 20. a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and d. of Mecklenburg, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 40 m. E. of Wismar.

RIEHLIEU, E. lon. 25 min. lat. 47. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleans, and ter. of Poitou, sit. 26 m. N. of Poitiers.

RICHMOND, a royal village in the co. of Surry, sit. 12 miles W. of London, formerly the residence of the Kings of England, and where there are still the remains of a magnificent palace, and several little palaces belonging to the present royal family, with an exceeding pleasant park and gardens; and upon Richmond-hill, above the town, are the most beautiful prospects imaginable.

RICHMOND, a borough-town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. 40 m. N. W. of York, sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Duke to the family of Lenox, a natural son of Charles II. Here is the famous Roman causeway, called the Leaming-lane, for about 20 miles together.

RIEUX, E. lon. 1. 17. lat. 43. 16. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the confines of Gascony, 22 m. S. of Thoulous; the see of a bishop.

RIGA, E. lon. 24. 25. lat. 57. a port-town of Livonia, in the division of Lettenland, sit. near the mouth of the river Dwina, and a bay of the Baltic sea, one of the best harbours and trading towns in the Baltic, from whence the Dutch import corn, naval stores, &c. and the English and other nations traffic with this town; sub. to Russia. See LIVONIA. It was taken by

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the Russians, in 1710, after they had blocked it up a long time, during which the inhabitants were afflicted with the plague.

RIMINI, E. lon. 13. 30. lat.

44. 8. a port-town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Romania, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 20 m. S. E. of Ravenna; the see of a bish. Here is a celebrated bridge, built in the Augustan age. It is famous for a council held in 859, consisting of 400 bishops, who were all Arians except 20.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Terra Firma, in S. America, which rises almost under the Equator, and runs N. through Terra Firma, falling into the North sea, between Carthagena and St Martha.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, 11 degrees of N. lat. supposed to be a branch of the river Niger; but this is very uncertain.

RIO JANEIRO, a river in South-America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running E. crosses that pr. falling into the Atlantic ocean, S. lat. 23. 30. This river gives name to one of the richest provinces sub. to the Portuguese in Brasil, from whence they import a great deal of gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones, annually.

RIPAILLE, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 46. 30. a town of Savoy, sit. on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, 20 miles N. E. of the city of Geneva, where there is a monastery of Carthusians, remarkable for its fine extensive prospects.

RIPEN, E. lon. 9. lat. 55. 30. a port-town of N. Jutland, cap. of the pr. of Ripen, sit. 25 miles S. by W. of Wiburg, sub. to Denmark. The harbour, which has contributed much to the prosperity of this place, is situated at a little distance, at the mouth of the river Ripen, in a country which supplies the best beees in Denmark.

RIPHEAN MOUNTAINS, a

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chain of high mountains, sit. in Muscovy, N. E. of the river Oby.

RIPION, a borough-town of Yorkshire, sit. 26 m. N. W. of York, considerable for its manufactures of hard-ware, especially spurs.

RITBERG, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 50. a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, sit. 35 miles S. E. of Munster; sub. together with the country of that name, to its own Count.

RIVOLI, E. lon. 7. 31. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. 7 m. W. of Turin. The King of Sardinia has here a country palace.

ROANOAK, W. lon. 75. lat. 35. 40. an island of North America, near the coast of Albemarle county, in N. Carolina. Here the English settled one of their first colonies in America, anno 1585, but were obliged to abandon it, the colony not being supplied and reinforced in due time.

ROCHELLE, W. lon. 1. 11. lat. 46. 10. a city and port-town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, and ter. of Aunis, sit. on the bay of Biscay, opposite to the isle of Ree, 70 miles S. W. of Poitiers. This was the last city the French Protestants held out against their King. They solicited the assistance of the King of England to defend them, and the Duke of Bucks was thereupon sent with a great fleet and army to Rochelle; but when he arrived there, the Rochellers unaccountably refused to admit him into the town; and he returned without effecting any thing more than attacking a little fort in the isle of Ree, which he could not take. Several other attempts were made afterwards to relieve the Rochellers in vain. They at length surrendered, upon articles, to the French King, Lewis XIII. on October 8. 1628, after a siege of 13 months. Upon this the walls and works were all demolished, two towers excepted, which defended the town. But Lewis XIV. forti-

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fied it again. A considerable trade is carried on here, to the French settlements in America. In the 16th century, the then inhabitants embraced the reformed religion.

ROCHESTER, E. lon. 34 min. lat. 51. 22. a city of Kent, sit. on the river Medway, 30 m. S. E. by E. of London, and 27 N. W. by W. of Canterbury. The bridge over the Medway makes a grand appearance, there being an iron palisade along the walls the whole length of it. The tide seems to run with a much greater force through this bridge than through London bridge. This city sends two memb. to parl. and is the see of a bishop. It formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Wilmot, and since to that of Hyde, descendants of the Earl of Clarendon, now extinct.

ROCHFORD, a market-town of Essex, sit. 33 m. E. of London, and 25 S. E. of Chelmsford; gives title of Earl to the family of Nassau.

ROCHFORT, W. lon. 1. lat. 46. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Aunis, sit. near the mouth of the river Charente, 23 m. S. of Rochelle. It is a fine large town, built by Lewis XIV. and made one of the stations of the royal navy of France, having a commodious harbour, well secured by forts and batteries of guns. In Sept. 1758, a fleet, consisting of 28 sail, 18 of them of the line, were sent from England, with a design to destroy this harbour and the shipping; but, by the great care of the General of the forces, they returned safe, with the loss of only one man, without taking the cowardly advantage of attacking a defenceless enemy.

ROCKINGHAM, a market-town of Northamptonshire, sit. 83 m. N. by W. of London; gives title of Earl to the family of Wentworth.

ROCKBO, a great river which rises in the pr. of Yunan, in China, in Asia, and running S. thro' the k. of Tonquin, falls into the

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bay of Cochinchina, in 21 deg. of N. lat.

ROER, a river in Germany, which rises on the confines of Hesse, and running W. through Westphalia, falls into the Rhine, a little below Dussburg.

ROER, a river of Germany, which rising in the duchy of Juliers, runs N. through that duchy, passing by the city of Juliers, and falls into the Maese at Ruremond.

ROMANIA, or Rogmana, a pr. of the Pope's ter. in Italy, including the Bolognese, and Ferrarese, is bounded by the ter. of Venice on the N. by the gulph of Venice on the E. by the duchy of Tuscany, and the pr. of Urbino on the S. and by Modena and Mantua on the W. being 80 m. in length, and almost as much in breadth; and is sub-divided into, 1. Romania Proper; 2. The Bolognese; and, 3. The Ferrarese; a temperate climate, and an exceeding pleasant fruitful country; but the Ferrarese is unhealthful.

ROMANIA, the ancient Thrace, a pr. of European Turkey, is bounded by Mount Argemum, or Rhodope, anciently called Hæmus, which separates it from Bulgaria, on the N. by the Euxine sea and the Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, on the E. by the Propontis, or sea of Marinora, and the Archipelago on the S. and by another branch of mount Rhodope, which separates it from Macedon, on the W. being near 300 miles long, and 150 broad. It is a fruitful country, abounding in good arable and pasture ground, but produces scarce any wine; and the mountains which divide it from Bulgaria and Macedon, are exceeding cold and barren; but then they are of such difficult access, that no country is better defended naturally than this, being encompassed by the sea on the S. E. as it is by these mountains on the N. W.; so that should the Turks be driven out of Servia and Bulgaria by the Christians, it would be difficult to pe-

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netrate farther into the Turkish empire.

ROME, the capital of the Pope's territories, and of Italy, is sit. in 13 deg. E. lon. and 41 deg. 54 min. N. lat. 140 m. N. W. of Naples, 140 S. of Florence, 670 S. E. of Paris, 450 S. W. of Vienna, and 900 S. by E. of London, standing on the river Tiber, about 16 m. N. E. of the Tuscan sea. This city was built 750 years before the birth of Christ. The walls about it are 12 miles in circumference, as they were in the time of the Romans; but not a third part of the ground within the walls is now built upon; the rest is taken up with vineyards and gardens. The inhabitants are computed to amount to 15,000 souls. There are 5 bridges over the river, 28 gates, and 300 antique towers, still remaining. The castle of St Angelo is a modern fortification, but of no great strength; and serves rather to keep the inhabitants in awe, than to defend them against foreign enemies. Modern Rome stands 14 or 15 feet higher than the old city, being built on the ruins of the former, and is much more upon a level than the old city was, great part of the hills being washed down into the valleys, inasmuch that the Tarpeian rock, which was once a terrible precipice, from whence malefactors were thrown, is now more than 20 feet high. The city is generally magnificently built, the streets are spacious, and adorned with 300 fine churches, and about 2200 palaces, and a number of convents, &c. The triumphal arches, pillars, obelisks, statues, and fountains, are no small addition to its beauty. There are a few streets here, as meanly built as in any town whatever. St Peter's church is said to be the largest in all Christendom, and the grandest structure in the universe; and is incruised, within and without, with marble. The greatest curiosities in Rome, are the ancient theatres and amphitheatres, Pagan

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temples, triumphal arches, baths, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, obelisks, cirques, sepulchres, palaces, bridges, churches, statues, paintings, piazzas, colleges, and hospitals. The people of this city are said to be more obliging than in any town of Europe, and that a universal civility reigns here. The city is extremely well supplied with water, by their noble aqueducts and fountains; and there are great plenty of all manner of provisions, as corn, flesh, fish, fowl, and fruits, and the greatest variety of wines that are to be met with any where. There is nothing very particular in the Pope's temporal government at Rome. Like other Princes, he has his guards, or shirri, who take care of the peace of the city, under proper magistrates, both ecclesiastical and civil.

ROMNEY, a borough-town in Kent, one of the cinque-ports, formerly a good port, but the sea is retired from it; sit. 20 m. S. of Canterbury, and 12 m. S. W. of Dover; sends two Barons to parl. and gives title of Baron to the family of Marsham.

RONDA, W. lon. 4. 52. lat. 36. 32. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, sit. 22 m. N. of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors in 1485.

ROSBACH, a town of Germany, in Saxony, famous for a victory obtained here by the King of Prussia, in 1757, in which 10,000 of the French were killed and taken prisoners, with the loss of no more than 500 Prussians.

ROSCHILD, E. lon. 12. 24. lat. 55. 40. a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, sit. 20 m. W. of Copenhagen. It is the see of a bishop, and hath a small university. It is famous for a treaty concluded here, in 1658; and in the great church are several tombs of the Kings of Denmark.

ROSCOMMON, a co. of Ireland, bounded by Sligo and Lestrim on the N. by Longford and Meath on the E. by Galway on the

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S. and by another part of Galway and Mayo on the W. It is 50 m. in length, and 28 in breadth; contains 39 parishes, 6 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament.

ROSCOMMON, a borough in the said co. sends 2 memb. to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Dillon.

ROSETTO, E. lon. 41. 35. lat. 31. 10. a port-town of Egypt, in Africa, sit. near the mouth of the western channel of the river Nile, upwards of 100 m. N. W. of Grand Cairo, 100 m. W. of Damietta, and 30 E. of Alexandria. It is of a circular figure, as well built as any town in Egypt almost, and has a pretty brisk trade; but ships cannot come up so high as the town, for a bar that lies across the mouth of the river. They have a great manufactory of striped and other coarse linens; but the chief business of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Cairo; for all European merchandizes are brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and thence in boats to Cairo. The Europeans have vice-consuls and factors here who transact business.

ROSIERES AUX SALINES, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the bailiwick of Nancy, famous for its salt-works. The works made here by King Stanislaus, are greatly admired. E. lon. 24. 22. N. lat. 55. 20.

ROSS, a market-town of Herefordshire, sit. on the river Wey, 117 m. from London, in the road to Hereford.

ROSS, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Strathnavern on the N. by Sutherland and the German sea on the E. by Inverness on the S. and by the Irish sea on the W. sends one memb. to parl.

ROSSANO, E. lon. 17. lat. 39. 45. a port-town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and pr. of Calabria, sit. on the gulph of Taranto, 80 m. S. W. of Taranto; the see of an archbishop.

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ROSSE, W. lon. 6. 50. lat. 51. a port-town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, sit. on a bay of the ocean, 22 m. W. of Kinfale; sends 2 memb. to parl.

ROSTOCK, E. lon. 12. 55. lat. 54. 8. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, 26 m. E. of Wismar, an imperial city, or sovereign state, under the protection of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

ROTTERDAM, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 52. a city of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. on the N. bank of the river Maese, 30 m. S. of Amsterdam, and 13 m. S. E. of the Hague. It is a large populous city, and much more conveniently sit. for trade than Amsterdam. The canals which run through the city bringing ships up to their doors; and the Maese is much sooner free from ice than the Wye at Amsterdam; on which account the British merchants resort to this port more than to the other. Here the English and Scots have each of them a church of their respective persuasions, and there are four Dutch churches besides. Erasmus was born here, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen.

ROUEN, E. lon. 1. 10. lat. 49. 26. a city of France, capital of the pr. of Normandy, sit. on the N. side of the river Seine, 70 m. N. W. of Paris, and 45 S. E. of Havre-de-Grace, and the British channel. The city is not large, but populous, containing 60,000 souls. It is advantageously sit. for trade, and held to be the centre for trade in N. France. It is the see of an archb. has a parliament, a mint, a college, and academy, two abbeys, and a castle. It is 7 m. in circumference, contains 35 parishes, and 24 convents. One of the greatest curiosities in this city is the bridge over the Seine, 270 paces in length, supported by boats, and hence is higher or lower according to the tide.

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ROVERGNE, the S. E. division of the pr. of Guienne in France.

ROUSILLON, formerly a pr. of Spain, now united to France, is bounded by Languedoc on the N. by the Mediterranean sea on the E. by Catalonia on the S. and by the Pyrenean mountains on the W. being about 50 m. long, and 30 m. broad, consisting of one large plain, surrounded by mountains on three sides, and on the fourth by the sea, and produces plenty of corn and wine, and some good pasture; but their olives are their greatest riches. They have great plenty of oranges and lemons, but scarce any wood in the country. They have very little trade by sea, having no harbours, and a dangerous coast. The capital city is Perpignan, which, with the whole pr. was relinquished to the French by the Spaniards, at the Pyrenean treaty, *anno* 1659.

ROXBURGH. See **TIVIODALE**, in Scotland.

ROXENT CAPE, or Rock of Lisbon, W. lon. 9. 25. lat. 38. 50. a mountain and remarkable promontory in Portugal, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, at the N. entrance of the river Tagus, 22 m. W. of Lisbon.

ROYAN, W. lon. 1. lat. 45. 50. a town and castle of France, in the pr. of Saintonge, sit. at the mouth of the river Garonne, 30 m. S. of Rochelle. The town is now almost in ruins.

ROYSTON, a market-town, sit. in the counties of Hertford and Cambridge, 37 m. N. of London, and gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Hardwick. Here has lately been discovered a cell, or rather subterraneous chapel, of Rofia, a Saxon lady; from whom, it is conjectured by some, the town received its name. It is situated under the market-house almost, and has several altars and images cut out of the chalky sides of the chapel, or cave, and is of the form of a sugar-loaf, and entered at the top by a ladder.

RUATAN, W. lon. 89. lat. 16.

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22. an island in the gulph of Honduras, in N. America, planted and fortified, during the late war, by the English; having a good harbour, where the ships that resort to this gulph, or bay, for logwood, might have been defended against all the forces of the Spanish guarda-costas; but it was thought fit to be abandoned after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

RUBININSKOI, one of the northern pr. of Russia, bounded by the pr. of Dwina on the N. by Syriane on the E. and by Belozero on the S. and by the lake of Onego on the W.

RÜGEN, an island of the Baltic sea, on the coast of Germany, being part of the d. of Swedish Pomerania, separated from the continent by a narrow channel, not 3 m. over. The island is 23 m. long, and 15 broad, and is a plentiful country, abounding in corn and cattle; the chief town Bergen, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 54. 52.

RUMELIA, the ancient Greece, now part of European Turkey.

RUPERT FORT, W. lon. 80. lat. 51. 3. a settlement belonging to the English Hudson's-bay company, sit. at the bottom of Hudson's bay, 600 m. S. E. of Fort Nelson, and 300 m. N. W. of Quebec.

RUPPLE, a river of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, formed by the rivers Seine, Demer, and Dyle, which runs from E. to W. and falls into the river Scheld at Rupplemonde, 7 m. S. of Antwerp.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, is composed of the united streams of the Wilia and Berezhina, runs from E. to W. and falls into a bay of the Baltic sea, near Memel.

RUSSIA, sometimes called Muscovy, a great Empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, comprehending great part of the continent of both; and extending from 24 to 130 deg. of E. lon. and between 45 and 72 degrees of N. lat. This empire is bounded on the N. by the Frozen ocean, on the E. by

the Pacific ocean and China, on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian sea, and Persia, and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. The whole, together with the late conquests, extending in length, from E. to W. upwards of 3000 miles; and in breadth, from N. to S. near 2000 miles. But, as the knowledge the public has of this empire is but lately acquired, and is still doubtful, it is very difficult to fix even the limits between the European and Asiatic Russia. Finland, Livonia and Ingria, have been conquered from Sweden since the year 1700. The Zimnapias mountains, which lie in the European Russia, are imagined to be the famous *Montes Rhiphei* of the ancients. The Russian seas are, the Baltic, the White sea, the Frozen ocean, the Black sea near the frontiers of Turkey, and the Caspian sea. The principal rivers are, the Wolga, the Lion, or Tanais, the Dune, the Oby, and the Nieper, or Boristhenes. The Wolga, which is the most considerable of these, is reckoned the largest river of Europe. It rises at the lake of Urano, near the frontiers of Lithuania, and begins to be navigable about six miles below its spring, and after traversing the greatest part of Muscovy, and winding a course of upwards of 2000 m. discharges itself into the Caspian sea; producing all kinds of fish, and fertilizing all the lands on each side, with the richest trees, fruits, and vegetables. The Don, or Tanais, divides the most eastern parts of Russia from Asia, and discharges itself into the Palus Meotis, after a course of 400 m. The Boristhenes runs through Lithuania, the country of the Zaporog-Cossacks, and that of the Nagaisch Tartars, and falls into the Euxine sea, near Oczakow, and has thirteen cataracts, all within a small distance of one another.

Russia is, in general, a flat, level country. In the southern parts, the longest day does not exceed 15 hours and a half; but in the north-

ern parts, the sun is seen, in summer, two months above the horizon. Hence, there is a great diversity of soil, as well as climate, the extremes of both being seen and felt in this vast empire. The snow is the natural manure of Russia, where grain grows in plenty, near Poland, and in the warmer provinces; but the inhabitants, till very lately, were but little acquainted with agriculture. Peter the Great, and his successors, down to the present Empress have been at great pains to introduce the arts of agriculture into their dominions: and though the soil is not every where proper for corn, the fertility of some of the provinces is sufficient to supply the rest with grain, to which the vast communications by means of rivers, must contribute greatly.

Many of the Tartars, who inhabit large portions of the Russian dominions, now live in fixed houses and villages, cultivate the land, and pay tribute like other subjects; and of late have been admitted into the Russian armies, where they make excellent soldiers. The Cossacks, who now make a considerable figure in the Military History of Europe, were originally Polish peasants, and served in the Ukraine, as a militia, against the Tartars; but being oppressed by their unfeeling lords, some of them first removed to the uncultivated banks of the Don, and there established a colony. They were soon after joined, in 1637, by other detachments of their countrymen; and, after reducing Asoph, when they were compelled to abandon it to the Turks, they put themselves under the protection of the Russians, but they were little better than nominal subjects till the time of Peter the Great. In the year 1654, the rest of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, finding the Russian yoke easier than that of the Poles, joined the former emigrants, and came under the protection of Russia. The Russians, properly so called,

were formerly barbarous and ignorant, mean, and addicted to indolence and drunkenness; but the severity of Peter the Great, and the prudence of succeeding governments, have rendered the court and cities of Russia, as to manners and customs, pretty much the same with those of other European countries. In their persons, the Russians of all denominations are hardy, vigorous, and patient of labour, especially in the field, to an incredible degree. Their officers and soldiers always possessed a large share of passive valour; but, in the late war with the King of Prussia, they proved as active as any troops in Europe.—Nothing can be more injudicious, or remote from truth, than the accounts of divers authors, concerning the population of this great empire; but those who have made a calculation of the inhabitants, on the most authentic grounds, compute them to exceed 24 millions; and there is the strongest reason to believe, that the Russian dominions must have been better peopled formerly than they are at present, 24 millions being but a thin population, for the immense tracts of country the Russian empire comprehends.

Nothing can be said, with certainty, concerning the revenues of this vast empire; but they are more considerable of late than heretofore; owing to the vast exertions for promoting industry, even by the present Empress. Few have computed the amount of the whole at more than four millions sterling annually. But when this sum is considered relatively, that is, according to the high value of money in that empire, compared to its low value in Great Britain, it will be found to be a very considerable revenue. And that it is so, must be evident, by the vast armies and navy maintained by the present Empress; the number and discipline of which are, at least, equal to those of her greatest predecessors. Her court is also elegant and mag-

nificent; her guards and attendants splendid; and the encouragement she gives to learning, the improvement of arts, and useful discoveries, costs her very considerable sums, exclusive of the ordinary expences of the state. The clergy are taxed in Russia; but the pecuniary revenues of the crown arise principally from taxes upon estates, bagnios, bees, mills, fisheries, and numberless other particulars.

By the best and surest information, the annual exports of Russia, at present, amount to 4 millions of rubles, (4s. 6d. each) and her imports do not exceed three millions; so that the balance of trade is, yearly, two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds sterling in her favour: but this calculation is subject to such uncertainties, as time only can remove; arising from Russia's commercial connections with Great Britain, from whom she very lately gained the greatest part of that balance. The principal productions and exports of Russia are furs, peltry of various kinds, red leather, linen and thread, iron, copper, sail-cloth, hemp and flax, pitch and tar, wax, honey, tallow, ising-glass, lintseed-oil, pot-ashes, soap, feathers, train oil, hogs bristles, musk, rhubarb, and other drugs, timber, and also raw silk from China and Persia. Her foreign commerce, with the rest of Europe, is greatly increased since her conquests from Sweden, especially of Livonia and Ingria; and since the establishing her new emporium of Petersburg, whereby her naval intercourse with the rest of Europe is made much more short and easy; the number of foreign ships trading in the summer-time being incredible. The city of Moscow was formerly the glory of this great empire; but Petersburg now takes the lead.

The constitution and laws of Russia, like those of other arbitrary governments, rest in the breast of the sovereign. The Russian monarchy is hereditary, but after a

particular mode; for the Senate, and the great Lords, make themselves judges of the proximity of blood in their sovereigns, as may be seen in their history. The present Empress, who now reigns by the title of Catharine III. was raised to the throne, by being wife to the Emperor, and mother of his son: In the year 1768, she assembled deputies from all districts and provinces of her dominions, so as to form, in effect, a Russian Parliament, for the forming a new code of laws; for which purpose, when they were met, they were presented with instructions which contained her ideas of distributive justice, and which do honour to her political and personal virtues. The code which was drawn up has not yet been published, at least to the rest of Europe; but there can be no doubt that it is highly worthy of its imperial patroness.—The distinctions of rank form a considerable part of the constitution of Russia. A Senate, composed of the most respectable members of the empire, still subsists in Russia; but though the Empress treats the institution with the highest regard and deference, and submits the greatest concerns of her empire to their deliberation, yet they are no better than her privy council, and they seldom give her any advice but such as is conformable to her pleasure.

The established religion of Russia is that of the Greek church; the tenets of which are too numerous to be mentioned in a work of this sort. They deny the supremacy of the pope, and disclaim image worship, yet they retain many idolatrous and superstitious customs. They oblige their bishops, but not their priests, to celibacy. The conquered provinces retain the exercise of their own religion; but such is the extent of the Russian empire, that many of its subjects are Mohammedans, and more of them no better than Pagans, in Siberia, and the uncultivated coun-

tries. The punishments of Russia are various and severe, and are not only inflicted, but endured, with wonderful insensibility. The single and double knoute, were, until lately, inflicted upon ladies, as well as men of quality. Both of them are excruciating; but the double knoute has been so often fatal, that a surgeon generally attends the patient, to pronounce the moment that it should cease. The boring and cutting out of the tongue, are likewise practised in Russia. The late Empress, Elizabeth, made a law (but it only bound herself) that she would suffer no capital punishments to be inflicted in her reign. Were not the fact undoubted, posterity could not believe, that one of the most extensive governments in the world could subsist, in peace and tranquility within itself, under such an exception of justice. But the truth is, the dreadful punishments incurred by delinquents, though not capital, were sufficient to deter them; for even the humane Elizabeth, was forced to give way to the necessity of those tortures. However, since the time of Peter the Great, the virtues of the sovereigns of Russia, have supplied the deficiency of their laws. The history of the rise and progress of the Russian Empire is well worthy the notice of the curious; but as it would far exceed the bounds prescribed to this work, we are restrained from entering upon it.

The internal tranquility of Poland, has long been a capital object with Russia, as appears, from the great concern the present Empress took in raising that King to the throne, and in securing the rights which the treaty of Oliva had given to the Greek and Protestant subjects of the Polish republic. The umbrage which her armies gave to the Roman Catholic Poles, by their residence in Poland, produced first a civil war, and then confederacies against all that had been done during the late election, which rendered the greatest part of

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RUTLAND, the least county of England, being only 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, is bounded by Lincoln on the N. E. by Northampton on the S. E. and by Leicester on the W. and N. W. gives title of Duke to the family of Manners. It contains 48 parishes, 2 market-towns, and sends two members to parl. Oakham is the shire-town. The soil is very rich, and the air wholesome. It produces excellent corn, and feeds a great number of cattle and sheep; as also, abundance of wood for firing.

RUVO, E. lon. 16. 35. lat. 41. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. of Barri, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Barri. The see of a bishop.

RYE, a borough and cinque-port of Sussex, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 64 m. S. E. by E. of London; sends two barons to parliament. It lies almost opposite to Boulogne, in France. The mouth of its harbour is lately choked up with sand. Though they have had acts of parliament to clear it, or make another entrance, they make but slow progress in the work, not having a sufficient fund. It is a pity they are not better assisted by government, this harbour being very convenient for the security of merchant-ships, and

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RZECZICA, E. lon. 31. 55. lat. 50. 22. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Lithuania, and pal. of Rzeczica, sit. on the river Nieper, 105 m. N. of Kioff.

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SAADAH, a town of Arabia-Felix, where they make very fine Turkey-leather. E. lon. 44. 55. N. lat. 17. 50.

SABA, W. lon. 63. 35. lat. 17. 35. one of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic or American ocean, sit. a little W. of St Christopher's; sub. to the Dutch. It is about 12 m. in circumference, and is very fertile. Its inhabitants, being mostly shoemakers, live in good harmony, dine at one another's houses, kill their cattle by turns; and so supplying, alternately, each other's wants.

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43. 45. the most southerly point, or promontory, of New Scotland, or Acadia, near which is a fine cod-fishery.

SABLUSTAN, a pr. of Persia, which comprehending Gaur and Candahor, is bounded by the pr. of Chorassan on the N. by India on the E. by Sagestan on the S. and by Heri on the W. It is a mountainous country, very little known to Europeans.

SACRAMENT St., an island and settlement belonging to Brasil, attacked and conquered by the Spaniards, in Oct. 1762, and restored to Portugal by the peace of 1763.

SACRIFICE, W. lon. 99. lat. 18. an island in the gulph of Mexico, in N. America, sit. 45 m. E. of La Vera Cruz; sub. to Spain.

SADERASAPATAN, E. lon. 80. lat. 12. 30. a port-town on the coast of Coromandel, in the East-Indies, in Asia, sit. 40 miles S. of Fort St George, where the Dutch have a factory.

SAGUNTUM, W. lon. 1. lat. 39. 45. an ancient town of Spain, sit. 15 m. N. of Valencia, celebrated for its fidelity to the Romans; the citizens chusing to be buried in the ruins of their city, rather than surrender to Hannibal. The town of Morviedro now stands where Saguntum did.

SAID, E. lon. 32. 20. lat. 27. a town of Upper Egypt, sit. on the river Nile, 200 m. N. of Cairo, said to be the Egyptian Thebes.

SAINTES, W. lon. 38 min. lat. 45. 38. a city of France, in the pr. of Guienne, cap. of the ter. of Saintonge, sit. on the river Charente, 37 m. S. E. of Rochelle. The see of a bishop.

SAL, W. lon. 23. lat. 17. one of the islands of Cape Verd, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 300 m. W. of Negroland, in Africa.

SALA, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, and running North enters Saxony, passes through the ter. of Sax-Altenburg, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Hall, falls into the river Elbe below Def-

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fau. The people who inhabited the country on the banks of this river, were part of those Germans that conquered France, and introduced the laws of their country into that kingdom; particularly that called the Salique Law, which excludes the females from inheriting the dominions of their ancestors.

SALAMANCA, W. lon. 6. 10. lat. 41. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Tormes, 88 m. N. W. of Madrid; a bishopric and university.

SALAMIS, or Colouri, E. lon. 24. 5. lat. 38. an island in the gulph of Engia, in European Turkey, opposite to Athens, or Setines, and a little S. W. of it, being 50 miles in circumference; rendered memorable by the victory the Athenians, commanded by Themistocles, obtained here over the fleet of Xerxes. Ajax was King of this island, and Solon was born here.

SALEM, W. lon. 70. lat. 42. 20. a port-town of New-England, in N. America, 18 m. N. of Boston. Here the planters of the Massachusetts colony made their first settlement. It was the seat of the courts, and was formerly the place for the trial and execution of witches. Here is also a great trade for building ships.

SALERNO, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 40. 40. a port-town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Principate, sit. on a bay of the Tuscan sea, 27 m. S. E. of Naples; the see of an archbishop.

SALINGSTAT. See SELINGSTAT.

SALISBURY, W. lon. 1. 55. lat. 51. 3. a city of Wiltshire, sit. 80 m. W. of London, from whence one branch of the family of Cecil takes the title of Earl; sends two memb. to parl. and is the see of a bishop. It is pleasantly sit. on the river Avon, which waters most of the principal streets; and is adorned with a lofty spire, which may be seen at a great distance. Here are the remains of a fine cathedral, finished in the reign of Henry III.

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in the year 1258, with a number of curious monuments.

SALLEE, W. lon. 60. 30. lat. 34. a port-town of the empire of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez-Propet, in Africa, sit. on the coast of the Atlantic ocean, 150 m. S. of Gibraltar. It is one of the best harbours in the country; and yet, on account of a bar that lies across it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are hardly ever used, for want of skill and materials. Here is generally a small squadron of rovers, or pirates, that make prizes of all Christian ships which come in their way.

SALONA, E. lon. 18. lat. 43. 15. a port-town of Dalmatia, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, a little E. of Spalatto, 58 m. N. W. of Ragusa; sub. to Venice. It was formerly very considerable, and its ruins shew that it was 10 m. in circumference. Here Paul preached the gospel. Here Eustathius, the commentator on Homer, was born.

SALONICHI, the ancient Thessalonica, E. lon. 23. 13. lat. 41. a city and port-town of European Turkey, capital of the pr. of Macedonia, sit. on a bay of the Archipelago, or Egean sea, 270 m. W. of Constantinople. A Turkish Bassa, the governor of the pr. resides here; and it is the see of a Grecian archbishop, the greatest part of the inhabitants being still Christians. The town has a good foreign trade, and a British consul resides here. The principal merchandise is silk.

SALSETTA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, sit. in E. lon. 72. 15. N. lat. 19. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is very fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It belongs to the Portuguese, and has a great many villages, but no town except one, called Cora, hewn out of the side of a rock, which is extremely ancient. It is near a mile in length,

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and has many antique columns and figures, curiously carved in the rock. In 1694, the Arabs made a descent here, and made great ravages, burning the villages and churches, and killing the priests. They also carried away 1400 people into slavery. In 1720, the priests wanted to disturb the English; but a bomb being thrown into one of the churches, and killing some people, they became quiet. In 1722, they renewed their quarrel, but were defeated, with the loss of 40 of their number. At present it is uninhabited.

SALTASH, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 6 m. N. by W. of Plymouth; sends two members to parliament.

SALTSBURG, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 47. 42. a city of Germany, cap. of the archbishopric of Saltzburg, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Saltz, 70 m. E. of Munich. This is esteemed one of the finest cities in Germany, and has a very good trade, especially for salt, being the produce of the salt-pits in that neighbourhood. The archbishop is absolute sovereign of this city, and the territories about it, being 100 miles long, and 64 broad, in which are some rich mines of silver, copper, and iron.

SALT SEA, or Lake of Asphaltis, in Palestine. See **DEAD SEA**.

SALVATERRA, W. lon. 7. 51. lat. 38. 59. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Badajox.

SALUZZO, E. lon. 18. 27. lat. 44. 55. an Episcopal city of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, cap. of the marq. of Saluzzo, sit. 17 m. S. of Turin; subject to the King of Sardinia.

SAMARCAND, E. lon. 69. lat. 40. a town of Usbec Tartary, in Asia, sit. 80 m. E. of Bochara, formerly the cap. of Usbec Tartary, and of the empire of the great Tamerlane. Also the name of a populous town, on the eastern part of the island of Java.

SAMARIA, E. lon. 38. lat. 32.

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40. an ancient city of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. 45 m. N. of Jerusalem. It was the capital of the kings of Israel, and afterwards of Herod, who rebuilt it, and named it Sebaste; of which there are only now some magnificent ruins remaining. Here reside, at present, a few poor Turkish families. It lay on the confines of the half-tribe of Manasseh.

SAMBALLAS, or Samblas islands, are sit. on the American ocean, or North sea, near the coast of Darien, W. lon. 81. lat. 10. 80 m. E. of Porto-Bello, none of them inhabited, but claimed by the Spaniards, as belonging to the neighbouring continent of Darien.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises on the confines of Picardy, and running, for the most part, N. E. through Hainault, passes by Maubeuge and Charleroy, falling into the Maese at Namur.

SAMOGITIA, a pr. of Poland, bounded by Courland on the N. Lithuania on the E. by Regal Prussia on the S. and by the Baltic sea on the W. being about 175 m. in length, and 125 in breadth. It is full of forests, and very high mountains, and abounds with rivers and lakes. Though Christianity was introduced here in the year 1200, in many places; yet some, particularly in the deserts, retain the most ridiculous Pagan idolatry, worshipping a four-footed serpent, called Givofit. The inhabitants live to a good old age, some to 100, 120, &c.

SAMOIEDA, the most northerly pr. of Russia, in Europe, sit. on the Frozen ocean, and the river Oby. The inhabitants live in huts, and caves, under the snow; their only employments are, hunting in the winter, and fishing in the summer. They have an imperfect notion of the Supreme Being, who governs the world, and of a future state of bliss or misery; worshipping the sun, moon, and stars.

SAMOS, E. lon. 27. 30. lat. 37. 30. an island of the Archipelago,

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sit. 30 m. S. of Smyrna, in the Lesser Asia, sub. to the Turks, but inhabited by Greek Christians, of whom there are about 12,000 on the island. It produces corn, wine, olives, and other fruits, suitable to a warm climate, and very fine silk; and their wool is so good, that the French purchase it for their woollen manufactures. Juno, Samia the sibyl, Pythagoras, and Polycrates, were natives of this island. There are abundance of magnificent ruins found here; and among them part of Juno's temple, the protectress of Samos. Cora is the capital, and the residence of a bishop. Its former capital was Samo, now dwindled into a poor village.

SAMOTHRACIA, or Samandracchi, E. lon. 27. 7. lat. 40. 34. a small island in the Egean sea, near the coast of Thrace, or Romania.

SANBACH, a market-town of Cheshire, sit. 26 m. E. of Chester.

SANBENEDITO, or St. Benedict, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, sit. on the river Po, 35 m. S. E. of Mantua.

SANDECK, E. lon. 20. lat. 49. 20. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, sit. 35 m. S. E. of Cracow.

SANDOMIR, E. lon. 21. 15. lat. 50. 40. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, capital of the pal. of Sandomir, sit. 75 m. E. of Cracow. The inhabitants here are looked upon as very polite.

SANDVLIET, E. lon. 4. 8. lat. 51. 25. a town of the Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. on the river Scheld, 10 miles N. of Antwerp.

SANDWICH, a town of Kent, sit. 11 miles E. of Canterbury. It is one of the cinque-ports; sends 2 barons to parl. and gives the title of Earl to the family of Montague.

SANGUESSA, W. lon. 1. 3. lat. 42. 28. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Navarre, sit. 20 m. S. of Pampluna.

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SAN-MATHEO, W. lon. 23. min. lat. 40. 31. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. 58 miles N. of Valencia.

SANQUHAR, W. lon. 3. 40. lat. 55. 15. a borough-town of Scotland, in the co. of Nithsdale, sit. 27 m. N. W. of Dumfries.

SANTA-CLARA, W. lon. 80. S. lat. 3. 18. an island in the Pacific ocean, sit. in the bay of Guayaquil, near the coast of Peru, 80 m. S. W. of the city of Guayaquil.

SANTA-CRUZ, W. lon. 80. 22. lat. 22. 30. a port-town of the island of Cuba, in N. America, sit. on the N. side of the island, 60 m. E. of the Havannah.

SANTA CRUZ, or St. Croix, lon. 64. 12. lat. 17. 40. one of the Leeward islands, sub. to Denmark, and sit. 60 m. S. E. of Porto Rico.

SANTA-FE, W. lon. 116. 35. lat. 36. a town of North America, cap. of New Mexico, sit. 750 m. N. of the city of Old Mexico, and 700 W. of the river Mississippi.

SANTA-FE-DE-BAGOTA, W. lon. 6. 5. lat. 4. a town of South America, cap. of Terra Firma, sit. on the E. side of the river Magdalena, 360 m. S. of Carthagena. It is the seat of the courts of justice of the pr. of Granada, and the see of an archbishop, to whom the bishops of St Martha, Carthagena, and Popayan, are suffragans. It stands in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit; and in their mountains are mines of silver; sub. to Spain.

SANTA-MARIA, W. lon. 148. 30. lat. 7. a town of Terra Firma, in America, in the pr. of Darien, or Terra Firma Proper, sit. on the river of Santa Maria, a little E. of the bay of Panama, 100 m. S. E. of the city of Panama. Hither the Spaniards come annually in the dry season, which lasts three months, to gather gold in the sands of the neighbouring rivulets; subject to Spain.

SANTERRE, the southern division of Picardy in France.

SANTILLANE, W. lon. 5. lat.

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43. 35. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Asturias, of which it is capital, sit. on the bay of Biscay, 90 m. W. of Bilbao.

SANTORINI, E. lon. 25. 58. lat. 39. 10. an island of the Archipelago, sit. 40 m. S. E. of Melos, and 20 S. W. of Morgo, being 35 m. in circumference. The whole island seems to be a pumice-stone rock, covered over with a foot of vegetable earth, and was raised out of the sea by a volcano, as were two or three other small islands near it. It produces corn, wine, and cotton. They preserve the rain-water in cisterns, having but one spring in the island. The inhabitants are all Greeks, of whom it is computed there are about 10,000. A Turkish officer visits them once a-year, to collect the Grand Signior's tribute, and to see that justice is duly administered by the natives, who are allowed to chuse their own magistrates. Pyrgos is the capital town.

SAONE, a river of France, which rises in Lorraine, runs S. thro' Burgundy, passing by Gray, Chalons, and Mâcon, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons.

SAPIENZA, E. lon. 21. 15. lat. 46. 45. an island and cape in the Mediterranean sea, on the S. W. point of the Morea, in European Turkey, sit. 60 m. S. of the island of Zante.

SAR, a river of Germany, which rises in Alsace, and running N. enters Lorraine, passing by Sarabren, Sarbruc, and Sarburg, falling into the Moselle a little above Tiers.

SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia, Sara signifying a desert, in their language, as the greatest part of Arabia is. This being the country of Mahomet, his disciples were called Saracens, who made a conquest of a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, within 40 years after his death, and were sovereigns of Spain several hundred years.

SARAGOSSA, W. lon. 1. lat. 42. a city of Spain, capital of the pr. of Arragon, sit. at the conflu-

ence of the rivers Ebro, Gallego, and Guerva, about 150 m. N. E. of Madrid, and 137 W. of Barcelona; a large well-built city, surrounded by an old wall, and other antique fortifications. The greatest curiosity here is an image of the Virgin Mary, on a pillar of jasper, in the church of Neustra Signora del Pilar; which, according to tradition, is the same she left here when she appeared to James, the apostle of the Spaniards, to support him in the conversion of the natives. She has a little Jesus in her arms, and her robes and crown are covered with precious stones: angels of silver are placed round her, holding flambeaux in their hands; besides which, are fifty silver lamps, to illuminate the chapel where the image stands, all day-light being shut out; and hither multitudes of pilgrims annually come, to perform their devotions to our Lady of the Pillar, as she is called, from the pillar the image stands on. Saragossa submitted to King Charles, the late Emperor of Germany, *anno* 1706; but was obliged to surrender to Philip, the late K. of Spain, after the battle of Almanza, 1707. King Charles obtaining a victory over King Philip, near Saragossa, *anno* 1710, entered this city in triumph the same evening. But a body of the English forces being surprized soon after at Brihuega, and made prisoners, King Charles was again obliged to leave the unhappy citizens of Saragossa to the mercy of their enemies, and retire into Catalonia. Whereupon Philip took a full revenge on those who had appeared in the interest of his rival, King Charles. This city is adorned with many magnificent buildings, besides 17 churches, 4 gates, and 14 monasteries. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of the Emperor Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augustus, which, by corruption, has been changed into Saragossa. It is the

see of an archbishop, has a university, a court of inquisition, and a royal audience.

SARDAM, E. lon. 50. lat. 51. 28. a port-town of Holland, sit. on the N. side of the Wye, 7 m. N. W. of Amsterdam, where are the greatest magazines of ship-timber and naval stores in the world, and a great number of ship-wrights.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean, sit. between 8 and 10 deg. of E. lon. and between 39 and 41 deg. of N. lat. bounded by the strait which divides it from Corsica on the N. by the Tuscan sea, which flows between this island and Italy, on the E. and by other parts of the Mediterranean sea on the S. and W. and is about 160 miles long from N. to S. and 80 broad from E. to W.; a warm country, but not esteemed very healthful. There is a pleasing variety of hills and valleys in this island, and the soil is generally fruitful, producing corn, wine, and oil in abundance, where it is manured; but the natives are of a slothful disposition, and cultivate little of it; nor do they seem better disposed for trade than husbandry, though they are very well situated for foreign traffic. It was under the dominion of Spain until the year 1708, when Sir John Leake, the English admiral, reduced it to the obedience of the late Emperor Charles VI. It was afterwards allotted to the Duke of Savoy, *anno* 1719, with the title of K. of Sardinia; but the Duke was obliged to make a cession to the house of Austria of the island of Sicily, to which throne he had been advanced by the parties to the treaty of Utrecht, *anno* 1713. The Duke reigned sovereign of Sardinia till the beginning of the year 1773, when he died, and was succeeded by Victor Amadeus Maria, Prince of Piedmont, and Duke of Savoy, his Majesty's eldest son by his second marriage. Sardinia lies about 150 m. W. of Leghorn. The revenues from this island do not a-

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mount to more than 3000. *per*
annuum.

SARDIS, or *Sardo*, E. lon. 28. lat. 37. 45. an ancient city, capital of Lydia, in the Lesser Asia, 40 m. E. of Smyrna, now in ruins. It was once the seat of the famous King Cræsus; but is now reduced to a poor village, containing nothing but wretched huts.

SARE, a river of France, in Lorrain.

SARK, a little island between Guernsey and Jersey, and the coast of Normandy, in France, subject to Great Britain.

SARMATIA, of the ancients, consisted of those countries which lie N. of the Euxine and Caspian seas, in Europe and Asia.

SARNO, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Principate, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop.

SARSINA, E. lon. 13. lat. 44. 8. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Romania, sit. 23 m. S. of Ravenna; the see of a bishop.

SARUM OLD, formerly a borough town of Wiltshire, sit. a little N. of Salisbury, still retains the privilege of sending two members to parl. tho' there is not a single house left. It is the property of Thomas Pitt, Esq. elder brother to the Earl of Chatham.

SASSARI, E. lon. 8. 38. lat. 40. 46. an episcopal city of the island of Sardinia, sit. in the N. W. part of the island, 65 m. N. of Oristagni.

SAVANNA, W. lon. 110. 20. lat. 32. the capital of Georgia, in North America, sit. on the river Savanna, 10 miles W. of the mouth of it, lately built by the trustees of Georgia, when subject to Britain. It stands on a steep bank of the river, 45 feet high, perpendicularly from the water.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which rising in Carinthia runs E. through Carniola and Croatia, and continuing its course S. E. forms the boundary between Sclavonia

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and Turkey, discharging itself into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAUMUR, under the meridian of London, lat. 47. 15. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois and duchy of Anjou, sit. on the river Loire, 24 miles S. of Angers.

SAVOLAXIA, a subdivision of Finland, in Russia, bounded by Cajania on the N. by Kexholm on the E. by Carelia on the S. and Bothnia on the W.

SAVONA, E. lon. 8. 27. lat. 44. 20. a port town of the ter. of Genoa, sit. on the bay of Genoa, 25 miles S. W. of the city of Genoa. The Genoese fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the King of Sardinia in 1746, to whom it is still subject.

SAVOY Duchy, is sit. between France and Italy, on the W. side of the Alps, bounded by the lake and ter. of Geneva on the N. by Switzerland and Piedmont on the E. by another part of Piedmont and Dauphine on the S. and by France Compté and Dauphiny on the W. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth: though a barren country generally, being encumbered with the high cold mountains of the Alps. However, there are some pleasant fruitful valleys, producing corn, wine, and fruit; and they have large herds of cattle and abundance of game, venison, and wild fowl, in their mountains, and plenty of fish in their lakes and rivers. Their greatest misfortune is, that they lie open to the incursions of the French; and whenever their prince is at war with that kingdom; Savoy is first made sensible of the ravages of the French troops, and used as a conquered country; though upon every treaty of peace, it has hitherto been restored to the Duke of Savoy, at present King of Sardinia. The only religion tolerated here is the Roman Catholic; for which they are so jealous, that they have little or no charity for those who

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differ from it; especially the Protestants, against whom the government is very severe. Their neighbours, the Waldenses, have long been famous in history, for opposing the superstition and power of the church of Rome. There are a number of natural curiosities in this country, which we must at present pass over in silence.

SAXONY, the northern division of Germany, comprehends the Upper and Lower circles of Saxony, which are bounded by the Baltic sea, Denmark, and German sea on the N. by Poland and Silesia on the E. by Bohemia, Franconia and landg. of Hesse-Cassel on the S. and by the cir. of Westphalia on the W. sit. between 8 and 18 deg. of E. lon. and between 50 and 55 deg. of N. lat. The Saxons have capacities equal to any other nation, are abhorrent of slavery, generally well made, quick, laborious, and good soldiers, have acquaintance with the sciences, have good writers on all subjects, addicted to gaming and the bottle; very conspicuous in the latter, in the reign of the late king Augustus. The women are fair, tall, and slender, but dance well, and dress fine; good-natured, but crafty; and tho' fond of gallantry, hate to be idle. As to their religion, they have a great reverence for Luther.

SAXONY, UPPER CIRCLE, comprehends, 1. The duchy of Saxony. 2. The marquisate of Misnia, or Missein, and Voigtland, 3. The marquisate of Lusatia. 4. The duchies of Sax-hal, Sax-merseburg, Sax-naumburg, Sax-altemburg. 5. The marquisate and electorate of Brandenburg: And 6. The duchy of Pomerania. To these add the ter. of Anhalt and Thuringia, which are all subdivisions of Upper Saxony.

SAXONY Duchy, to which the electorate is annexed, is a small country, bounded by Brandenburg on the N. by Lusatia on the E. by Misnia on the S. and by An-

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halt on the W. the chief town Wittenburg, though the electoral family usually reside at Dresden, the capital of Misnia. The Elector of Saxony is great marshal of the Empire of Germany, and is supposed to be capable of bringing 25,000 men into the field. Saxony is by nature the richest country in Germany, if not in Europe; it contains 210 walled towns, 61 market-towns, and near 3000 villages; and the annual revenue amounts to upwards of one million three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

SAXONY LOWER CIRCLE, comprehends the duchies of Mecklenburg, Holstein, Lawenburgh, Lunenburgh, Zell, Bremen, and the principality of Verden; the duchies of Brunswic, Hanover, and Magdeburg; the principality of Halberstat, and the bishopric of Hildesheim.

SAYCOCK, or Bongo, E. lon. 120. 58. lat. 32. one of the islands of Japan, divided from the great island of Japan, or Nippon, by a narrow channel on the N. as it is from the island of Tonsa, by another channel on the N. E. On the W. side of this island lies the little island of Disnia, where the Dutch factors are permitted to reside.

SCAGEN, or Scageriff, a promontory or Cape of North Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance into the Scagerrack sea, or passage out of the ocean into the Baltic sea, sit. in 10 deg. of E. lon. and 58 deg. of N. lat.

SCALA, E. lon. 14. 32. lat. 40. 38. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; sit. on the gulph of Salerno, 20 m. S. of Naples. It is the see of a bish. but is now much decayed.

SCALITS, E. lon. 18. lat. 49. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. on the confines of Moravia, 50 miles N. of Presburg. There is a very advantageous passage by it from Moravia to Hungary.

SCALLOWAY, W. lon. 1. 5.

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lat. 61. 12. a town on the W. side of Mainland, one of the islands of Shetland, in the co. of Orkney, in Scotland, 130 m. N. E. of Caithness; sub. to Great Britain.

SCANDAROON, or **Alexandretta**, E. lon. 37. 5. lat. 36. 35. a port-town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the coast of the Lesser Asia, 50 m. N. E. of the island of Cyprus. It is the port-town of Aleppo, with which the British, and other European merchants, have a considerable trade.

SCANDINAVIA, formerly consisted of the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, which were sometimes governed by one sovereign, and at others by more. They are at present under the dominion of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark.

SCARBOROUGH, a borough and port-town of Yorkshire, sit. on the German ocean, 43 m. N. E. by E. of York, 46 N. of Hull, and 222 from London, by way of Hull. Resorted to in the summer by great numbers of nobility and gentry, on account of its excellent mineral waters; sends 2 members to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Lumley. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs as render it almost inaccessible, on every side. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a well of fresh water springing out of the rock. The mineral spring for which this place was celebrated, was situated under the cliff, part of which fell down, seventeen yards perpendicular, in December 1737, and the water was lost; but, in clearing away the ruins, to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town.

SCARDONNA, E. lon. 17. 25. lat. 43. 55. a port-town of Dalmatia, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 45 m. N. of Spalatto; sub. to Venice.

SCAROS, or **Saros**, E. lon. 21. 43. lat. 49. 15. a town of Upper Hungary, situated near the Carpa-

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thian mountains, 45 miles N. of Tockay.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the pr. of Artois, and running N. E. passes by Arras, Douay, and St Amand, falling into the river Scheld, a little below Mortaigne.

SCAFFHAUSEN, one of the most northern cantons of Switzerland, sit. on the river Rhine, bounded by Germany on the N. and W. the ter. of Constance on the E. Zurich on the S. and Basil on the W. This city entered into a league with Zurich and St Gall, in 1424, and with Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Switz, &c. in 1501. They embraced the reformed religion in 1529.

SCHALHOLT, W. lon. 19. 10. lat. 64. 30. cap. of the island of Iceland, sit. 800 m. W. of Dronthem, in Norway; subject to Denmark, with a bishop's see, and a university.

SCAMACHIA, E. lon. 50. lat. 41. a town of Persia, in the pr. of Chirvan, sit. on the W. side of the Caspian sea, 250 m. N. E. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but is now much decayed; more than 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake.

SCHAWENBURG, a co. in the circle of Westphalia; belonging, in part, to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, &c. but now mostly to the Elector of Hanover. It abounds with corn and hay.

SCHELD, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the confines of Picardy, and runs N. E. by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, and Oudenarde; and, receiving the Lis at Ghent, runs E. by Dendermond, and then N. to Antwerp, below which city it divides into two branches: one called the Wester Scheld, which separates Flanders from Zealand, and discharges itself into the sea near Flushing; the other branch is called the Oster Scheld, dividing from the Wester-Scheld at Sandvlet, runs N. by Bergen-op-zoom, and afterwards W. between the islands of

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Beveland and Schowen, and a little below falls into the sea.

SCHELLENBURG, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 45. a fortress of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Danube, near Donawert, 22 m. W. of Ingolstadt, memorable for the victory obtained here by the confederates, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, *anno* 1704.

SCHELLING, E. lon. 4. o. lat. 53. 34. an island of Holland, sit. at the entrance of the Zuider sea, between Flie-island and Ameland. It is one of the Seven United Provinces.

SCHEMNITZ, E. lon. 19. lat. 48. 40. the cap. of the Nine-Towns, in Upper Hungary, sit. 50 m. N. E. of Presburg. It is famous for its hot baths; and near it is a high rock, of a shining blue stone, intermixed with spots of red and yellow. It is also famous for rich mines of silver, and most of the ore contains gold.

SCHENECTIDA, W. lon. 71. 30. lat. 42. 30. a fortress of New York, in America, sit. on Hudson's river, in the pr. of Albany, adjoining to the country of the Iroquois, 100 m. N. of New York; subject to the United States.

SCHETLAND, or Shetland, islands, sit. between 1 degree E. and 2 degrees W. lon. and between 61 and 62 degrees of N. lat. constitute part of the co. of Orkney, or Orcades, in Scotland; and are sit. near 200 m. N. E. of Caithness in Scotland, most valuable on account of the herring-fishery on their shore; of which the Dutch reap the greatest advantage; for here they begin to fish annually on Midsummer-day, with a great many hundred busses, following the shoals of herrings down to Yarmouth, on the coast of Norfolk, where they arrive about Michaelmas. The islands of Shetland are about 46 in number, besides 40 holms, or lesser islands, and thirty rocks, frequented only by fowls. The chief of these islands is called Mainland, be-

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ing about 60. m. long, and 20 broad. Their day in summer is long, having scarce any darkness. Their seas are, in general, so tempestuous, from October to April, that they are shut up from all foreign correspondence, and are thereby ignorant of what is passing in the world. The government the same as in the other counties of Scotland, being subject to Great Britain.

SCHIRAS, or Scheras, E. lon. 56. lat. 30. a city of Persia, in the pr. of Fars, sit. 225 m. S. E. of Isfahan, reckoned the second city of the kingdom. It stands in a fine fruitful valley, and is about 7 m. in circumference. The vineyards and wines in the neighbourhood of Schiras are the best in Persia. About 30 m. N. E. of Schiras stood Persepolis, the metropolis of ancient Persia, whose magnificent ruins exceed any thing that is to be found in Rome.

SCHONEN, or Scania, the most southern pr. of Gothland in Sweden, separated from Zealand in Denmark, by the narrow strait of the Sound. It extends about 60 m. in length, and 40 in breadth. This is the most fruitful pr. of Sweden, abounding in corn, cattle, fowl, and all the necessaries of life; as also, mines of silver, lead, and iron. It was ceded by the Danes to the Swedes, in 1660. The Danes seizing it again, at least a great part of it, in 1676, were obliged to restore it by the treaty of Fountainbleau, in 1679. This province is commonly the theatre of war, when a dissention happens between Sweden and Denmark, on account of the vicinity of the two kingdoms.

SCHOWEN, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, sit. between the islands of Goree and Beveland, being 15 miles long, and 6 broad; the chief town Zurickzee.

SCHUT, an island of Hungary, formed by the Danube, on the confines of Auria, being 30 m. long, and 15 broad. This was granted

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to that celebrated General Prince Eugene of Savoy, for his services against France and Turkey, by the late Emperor.

SCHWALBACH, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 50. 8. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in the ter. of the Wetteraw, and co. of Nassau, sit. 8 m. N. of Ments.

SCHWARTSBURG, E. lon. 11. 26. lat. 50. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and landg. of Thuringia, sit. 28 miles S. E. of Gotha, sub. to its own Count, of the house of Saxony.

SCHWATZ, or **Schwartz**, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 47. 20. a town of Germany, in the co. of Tirol, sit. on the river Inn, 10 m. N. E. of Innspruc, near it are silver mines; sub. to the house of Austria.

SCHWEIDNITZ, E. lon. 16. 48. lat. 50. 47. a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the duchy of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, sit. 26 m. S. of Breslaw, after which, it is the handsomest town of Silesia. It was ceded to the King of Prussia in 1742. In November 1757, it was taken by the Austrians; but was besieged by the Prussians in March 1758, to whom it was surrendered the 16th of April following. And on the 1st of October 1761, it was taken again by the Austrians; but retaken, after a very obstinate siege, by the King of Prussia, on the 9th of October 1762.

SCHWEINFURT, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 50. 5. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, sit. on the river Maine, 35 m. N. of Wurzburg, an imperial city, or sovereign state.

SCILLY, W. lon. 7. lat. 50. a cluster of islands and rocks, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 30 m. W. of Cornwall, the most westerly co. of England, dangerous to be approached by strangers, on account of the hidden rocks; which have been very fatal to many ships of our own nation, on their return home; particularly Admiral Shovel, with four

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men of war, were cast away here October 22, 1707, in the night time, in their return from the Mediterranean, and the siege of Toulon, there being near 1000 people on board the Admiral's ship, several of them gentlemen of quality, both of Spain and England. There is, however, a safe passage to these islands, where ships are furnished with pilots from the place; and there are some secure harbours in them, large enough to receive the royal navy. St Mary's is the largest, and most cultivated. The light-house, which stands on high land, is 51 feet high, and the gallery 4 feet. They abound in rabbits, cranes, herons, swans, and other water-fowl. Here were tin-mines, much resorted to by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans. The present inhabitants make nothing of them, being content with bartering them for necessaries, they living chiefly upon fish, and the milk and flesh of their cattle.

SCIO, E. lon. 27. 39. lat. 39. an island of Turkey, in the Archipelago. See **CHIOS**.

SCIRO, E. lon. 25. lat. 38. 15. an island of Turkey, in the Archipelago, sit. N. E. of Negropont, from which it is separated by a channel 20 m. broad. This island was called Sciros from the ruggedness of its surface, being full of rocks.

SCLAVONIA, including **Ratzia**, is bounded by the rivers Drave and Danube, which separate it from Hungary on the N. E. by the river Save, which divides it from the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bosnia on the S. W. and by Croatia and the co. of Scilly on the W. being 300 m. long, and 75 broad, a fine level fruitful country, where it is cultivated; but, having been for many years a frontier province against Turkey, and subject to the ravages of the Christian as well as Turkish armies, it has produced but little corn or wine. The chief town is Poslega, which, with the whole country, is sub. to the house

of Austria. The people, a mixture of Greek and Latin Christians. The Katzians inhabit the eastern division of this country. It has suffered much from the severity of the court of Vienna.

SCONE, or Scoon, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 56. 28. a town of Scotland, in the co. of Perth, sit. on the river Tay, 30 m. N. of Edinburgh. Here the kings of Scotland were usually crowned. It gives the title of Baron to Murray, lord Viscount Stormont. Here is the remains of a fine palace; as also, a royal chapel, where Charles II. took the solemn league and covenant. Both the old and young Pretenders took up their residence here for some time, in the years 1715, and 1745.

SCOPIA, or Uscopia, E. lon. 22. 15. lat. 42. 20. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. near the foot of mount Rhodope, on the river Morava, 70 m. S. of Nissa.

SCOTLAND, exclusive of the islands, is sit. between 1 and 6 degrees of W. lon. and between 54. 30. and 59. 30. N. lat. bounded by the northern or Caledonian ocean on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by England and Solway Frith on the S. and by the Irish sea and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. being 380 m. in length, from N. to S. and from 50 to 190 in breadth from E. to W. being indented and almost cut thro' in many places, by bays of the sea, and consequently abounding in excellent harbours. It contains an area of 27,794 m. and this is divided into 33 shires, which are subdivided into counties, sheriffdoms, stewartries, and bailiwicks, according to the ancient tenures and privileges of the landholders. Scotland is separated from England by the Tweed; but since the union, both kingdoms make but one nation. All religions are tolerated in Scotland, or, however, connived at. The established religion of the country is Presbyterian, consisting of betwixt 900 and 1000 parish-churches; besides several

hundreds of dissenting meeting-houses, Seceders, (Burgher and Antiburgher) Relief-clergy, &c. all of them of the Presbyterian persuasion, but differing in certain punctilioes; Episcopalian (Jurants and Nonjurants;) as also, a number of inferior sects, such as Anabaptists, Glaslites, Bereans, Methodists, &c. &c. The country is great part of it mountainous and barren, towards the N. but there are several rich valleys in the S. abounding in corn and cattle; but both their horses and neat-cattle are small; many of the latter they drive to the S. of England, and sell them lean. And though their soil is not the most fruitful, yet they are, in some respects, better situated than England; particularly as to the herring-fishery, which they have greatly improved of late years, and bid fair to emulate, if not excel, the Dutch themselves, in curing as well as catching their fish. Nor are the fisheries of Scotland confined to their own coast, as heretofore; for they have a vast concern in the whale-fishery carried on upon the coast of Spitzbergen. In short, their improvements in their fisheries, and numerous manufactures, which are daily increasing, will open inexhaustible funds of wealth, when time has brought them to maturity. And tho' they endeavour to rival the English, they never should give umbrage, as the interests of the two people are or ought to be the same. But there seems to be an unlucky maxim prevailing, viz. That it is the interest of England to keep Scotland and Ireland low; whereas, if they abounded in wealth they would bear a share in the expences of government, and contribute to enrich England, by the constant resort of their great men to the metropolis. The trade carried on by the Scots with England is chiefly from Leith, and the eastern ports of the nation; but Glasgow is the great emporium for the American commerce. The ex

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ports from Scotland to England and the British plantations, exclusive of their home consumption, amounted some time since to near 300,000l. annually; and there is reason to believe that their home-consumption is considerably larger at present. The population of Scotland is generally fixed at about a million and a half of souls; but this calculation falls greatly short of an estimate formed the beginning of the late war, when the number of soldiers, furnished by Scotland, was about 80,000; so that it is more than probable the number of inhabitants amounts to more than two millions and a half. It is still thought a grievance in Scotland, that, since the union of the two nations in 1707, she should not have had the same privilege with Ireland, of having a constant viceroy, before whom all causes should be ultimately decided, without any reference to a British parliament. Considering her ancient splendor, she thinks herself entitled to that privilege. The state of the church in this country has not, for these 45 years past, wore a promising aspect, and matters are at present not much mended; owing to an act of parliament after the revolution, called the Patronage-act, whereby a single gentleman, having landed property in the country, has a right to present a clergyman to a parochial charge, and the care of souls, without the consent of those who are to be taught. Some of these patrons never, at least seldom, attend the church themselves. A great number of these very parishes, so planted, amounted from 1000 to 3000 catechumens. This has occasioned a great many divisions in Scotland, in the ecclesiastical establishment; and has greatly hurt the interest of religion in general, as well as the domestic happiness of the country. The late ecclesiastical premier, famed, and will be so for a century to come, is very highly held in estimation by many for his building of kirks throughout

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the kingdom. He has now retired upon a pension. Who shall succeed him we cannot say. A general view of the laws and constitution of Scotland, would far exceed the bounds of this work, and therefore must be omitted. Edinburgh is the capital city.

SCOTLAND NEW, in North America, sit. between 63 and 70 degrees of W. lon. and between 43 and 51 degrees of N. lat. the chief town Annapolis. See ACADIA.

SCUTARET, or Scutari, lon. 29. 5. lat. 41. 45. a castle and seraglio, on the E. side of the Bosphorus, opposite to Constantinople, and a mile distant from it, to which the Grand Signior and court frequently retire. Asia.

SCUTARI, E. lon. 20. lat. 42. 5. a city of European Turkey, in the pr. of Albania, sit. 25 m. E. of the gulph of Venice, and 50 m. E. of Ragusa; called by the Turks Iscodar.

SCYLLA, a rock in the straits of Messina, between Naples and Sicily, which mariners were in danger of being driven upon, by avoiding that of Charibdis.

SCYTHIA, the northern parts of Europe and Asia, were anciently so called, which afterwards obtained the name of Tartary.

SEAFORD, a cinque port of Suffex, sit. on the English channel, 8 miles S. by E. of Lewes; sends 2 barons to parliament.

SEATON, W. lon. 2. 44. lat. 56. a port-town of Scotland, in the co. of Lothian, sit. on the Frith of Forth, 9 m. E. of Edinburgh.

SEBASTIAN ST, W. lon. 1. 59. lat. 43. 25. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, and ter. of Guipuscoa, sit. 50 m. E. of Bilbao, and 25 S. W. of Bayonne. Their greatest trade consists in iron and steel, which some take to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old Castile.

SEBENICO, E. lon. 17. lat. 44.

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10. a port-town and bishopric of Dalmatia, sit. on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 37 m. N. of Spalatto; sub. to Venice.

SECANDRA, E. lon. 77. lat.

27. a town of the Hither India in Asia, sit. in the pr. of Agra, 40 miles N. of the city of Agra; sub. to the Mogul. This is said to be the utmost limits of Alexander's conquests, and called Alexandria anciently, having been built by that prince.

SECHIA, a river of Italy, which runs from S. to N. through the duchy of Modena, and part of Mantua, falls into the river Po, a little below St. Benedito.

SECKINGEN, E. lon. 7. 48. lat. 47. 40. one of the forest-towns in the cir. of Suabia, in Germany, sit. on the N. side of the river Rhine; sub. to the house of Austria.

SEELAND. See ZEALAND.

SEGORBE, W. lon. 22. min. lat. 39. 54. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. 27 m. N. W. of Valencia; see of a bish.

SEGOVIA, W. lon. 109. lat. 18. 30. a town of Manila, the largest of the Philippine islands in Asia, sit. at the N. end of the island, 240 m. N. of the city of Manila; subject to Spain.

SEGOVIA, E. lon. 4. 35. lat. 41. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Old Castile, near the confines of New Castile, sit. on the river Elerena, 35 miles N. W. of Madrid. Here they manufacture the best cloth in Spain. The inhabitants have a fine trade, and not a beggar is to be found among them. To convey water into the town, there is one of the finest aqueducts in the world, built by the Romans in the reign of the Emperor Trajan, going from one mountain to another for the space of 3 miles, and supported by arches one above another.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the N. of Catalonia, runs S. W. through that pr. passing by Balagner and Lerida, and discharg-

ing itself into the Ebro, at the town of Mequinenza.

SEIR, or HOR, E. lon. 35. lat. 29. 30. a mountain of Arabia Petraea, in Asia, sit. between Egypt and Palestine, 140 m. E. of Grand Cairo; sub. to the Turks. It is now called Sardeny.

SELINGENSKOY, E. lon. 95. lat. 50. a town of Asiatic Muscovy, in the pr. of Siberia, sit. on the road from Tobolski to China, on the river Selinga, 200 m. S. of the lake of Barkul.

SELINGENSTAT, E. lon. 8. 33. lat. 50. a town of Germany, in the ter. of Mentz, sit. on the S. side of the river Maine, between Hanau and Aschaffenburg; sub. to the Elector of Mentz.

SELKIRK, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 55. 26. a borough-town of Scotland, in the co. of Tweedale, sit. 35 m. S. of Edinburgh.

SELEUCIA, a city of Asia, in the pr. of Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia, sit. on the Tigris anciently, where Bagdat now stands, built by Seleucus, one of Alexander's successors.

SIMIGALIA, the eastern division of the duchy of Courland, in Poland, of which Mittau is the capital town.

SEMLIN, or ZEMLIN, E. lon. 21. lat. 45. a town of Selavonia sit. on the W. side of the river Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Esseck sub. to the house of Austria.

SENDOMIR. See SANDOMIR.

SENEGAL, a river of Negro land in Africa, supposed to be the N. branch of the river Niger; but this is not certainly known. It runs from E. to W. and discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean, 16 deg. N. lat. at the mouth where of the French had several forts which commanded the navigation of that river; and from thence they imported that valuable drug, called gum-senega, or Senegal. The settlements, with all their fort-store-houses, vessels, arms, &c. were taken by his Majesty's force

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having capitulated May 1. 1758, and were confirmed to England by the treaty of peace in 1763. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, and underwent great hardships, inasmuch that only five of them returned.

SENEZ, E. lon. 6. 42. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. 46 m. N. E. of Aix, and 42 N. W. of Nice; the see of a bishop.

SENLIS, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 49. 13. a town of France, in the pr. of the Isle of France, sit. 27 m. N. E. of Paris; see of a bishop.

SENNE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, and runs N. into Brabant, passing by Halle and Brussels, and falling into the river Demer, below Mechlin or Malines.

SENS, E. lon. 3. 23. lat. 48. 12. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Yonne, 60 m. S. E. of Paris; see of an archbishop.

SERSO, or **Serfante**, an island of the Archipelago, 50 m. N. W. of Naxia, and 75 from the eastern coast of the Morea, to the S. E. of the gulph of Engia; 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is full of rocks and mountains, in which are mines of iron and loadstones. The inhabitants are an indolent, lascivious race, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor beggarly place.

SERPA, W. lon. 8. lat. 37. 52. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. on the E. side of the river Guadiana, 40 m. S. of Evora.

SERVIA, a pr. of European Turkey, bounded by the Save and Danube, which separates it from Slavonia and Walachia on the N. by Bulgaria on the E. by Albania, and Macedon, from which it is separated by mount Rhodope or Argentum on the S. and by Bosnia and Dalmatia on the W. being upwards of 200 m. in length, and 100 in breadth; the chief town Belgrade. This pr. is sit. in a very

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happy climate, and a fruitful soil, producing both corn and wine; where it is cultivated; but being a frontier province little of either is propagated.

SESIA, a river of Italy, which runs from the N. W. to the S. E. through the pr. of Verceil, in Piedmont, and passing by Vercelly, falls into the Po below Casal.

SESSA, E. lon. 14. 36. lat. 41. 16. an Episcopal town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and ter. of Lavoro, sit. a little W. of the Tuscan sea, 24 m. N. of Naples; see of a bishop.

SESTOS, E. lon. 27. 31. lat. 40. 10. a fortress of European Turkey, sit. at the entrance of the Hellespont or Dardanelles, 24 m. S. W. of Gallipoli.

SEETTE, or **CETTE**, E. lon. 3. 31. lat. 4. 26. a port-town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean, 14 m. S. W. of Montpellier.

SETINES. See **ATHENS**.

SETUAN, a pr. of Asia, in China, bounded by Chan-si on the N. by Koci-tcheou and Yun-nan on the S. and by the kingdom of Thebet and some other neighbouring countries on the W. It contains almost an hundred cities and capital towns, besides garrisons and forts, but is distant from the sea.

SEVENOAK, a market-town of Kent, sit. 29 m. S. E. by S. of London, and 6 N. W. of Tunbridge.

SEVER St, W. lon. 45 min. lat. 43. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, sit. on the river Adour, 38 m. N. E. of Bayonne.

SEVERIA, a pr. of the Russian empire, of which Novogorod is the capital. It is over-run with wood.

SEVERINO St, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 39. 16. a city of Naples, in the pr. of Calabria, sit. 8 m. W. of the Tuscan sea, and 45 E. of Rossano; see of an archbishop.

SEVERINO St, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 43. 10. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and marq. of Ancona, K k

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fit. 20 m. S. E. of Lorétto; see of a bishop.

SEVERN, a river which rises in Montgomeryshire, runs E. till it enters Shropshire, and having passed by Shrewsbury, turns S. passing by Bridgenorth, Worcester, and Gloucester, and discharges itself into the Bristol channel. It is a very swift stream, and navigable from Welch Pool in Montgomeryshire, receiving 40 rivers in its course, and frequently overflows the countries through which it runs.

SEVIERO, E. lon. 16. lat. 41. 40. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. of the Capitanate, fit. 75 miles N. E. of Naples; see of a bishop.

SEVILLE, W. lon. 6. lat. 37. a rich and populous city of Spain; capital of the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the river Guadalquivir, 50 m. N. E. of the port-town of St. Lucar, 60 N. E. of Cadiz, and upwards of 200 S. W. of Madrid; the city is of a circular form, about 8 miles in circumference, encompassed with an old wall and antique towers, the streets narrow, but well built, the inhabitants computed at 300,000. It is the see of an archbishop, whose revenues amount to 30,000*l.* sterl. *per ann.* No town abounded more in wealth than this, in the last age, when all the treasures of America were brought hither; but the city of Cadiz, where the galleons rendezvous at present, comes in now for a share of this traffic, which has greatly decreased its riches and popularity. The situation of this town, on a fine river, and in one of the most beautiful and extensive plains in Europe, renders it a very desirable abode, especially as their evenings are usually serene, and invite all people to take the fresh air in the neighbouring fields and gardens, which abound in a variety of fine flowers and fruits, in almost every season of the year. It was the seat of the Gothic kings; and afterwards the capital of the most considerable Moorish kings; and

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the cathedral was originally a Moorish mosque, and is still one of the most magnificent structures in Spain. Seville is the largest city in Spain, except Madrid.

SEYNE, or **SEINE**, a river of France, which rises near Dijon, in Burgundy, runs N. W. through Champaign and the Isle of France, visiting Troyes and Paris, continuing its course N. W. crosses Normandy, passing by the city of Rouen, and falling into the British channel between Havre de Grace and Honfleur.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough-town of Dorsetshire, fit. 103 m. W. by S. of London, in the road to Exeter, from whence the family of Ashley-Cooper take the title of Earl; sends two members to parliament.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which rising in the county of Leitrim, runs from N. to S. dividing the pr. of Leinster and Connaught, and then turning S. W. runs through the pr. of Munster, passing by the city of Limerick, discharging itself into the Western or Atlantic ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHEFFIELD, a market-town of Yorkshire, in the W. riding, fit. 45 m. S. W. of York, and 154 N. of London, long remarkable for its cutlery ware, for which it is the greatest town in the kingdom, next to Birmingham.

SHEILDS, or **Sheals**, S. and N. port-towns of the co. of Durham, sit. at the mouth of the river Tyne, 10 m. E. of Newcastle, where the Newcastle fleets ride, and take on board their coals; and where great quantities of salt are made.

SHEPPEY, an island at the mouth of the river Medway, part of the county of Kent, and separated from the main by a narrow channel; the chief town Queenborough.

SHERBRO, or **SHERBOROUGH**, W. lon. 11. lat. 5. a fort at the mouth of Sherbro river, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, fit. 100

m. S. E. of Sierra Leone, in possession of the British.

SHEERNESS, W. lon. o. 50. lat. 51. 25. a fort on the N. W. point of the isle of Sheppey, in Kent, sit. at the mouth of the river Medway, to defend the entrance of that river. It was built by K. Charles II. after the Dutch had sailed up that river, with an intent to burn the men of war at Chatham.

SHIPTON, a market-town of Worcestershire, though it is surrounded by Warwickshire, 14 m. W. of Bambury, and 75 N. W. of London. It is seated on the river Stour, and is an ancient place, tho' not very large.

SHOREHAM, a borough and port-town of Suffex, sit. 25 m. E. of Chichester; sends two members to parl. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, but it has no safe harbour.

SHREWSBURY, a market-town of Shropshire, capital of the county, sit. on the river Severn, 163 m. N. W. of London; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Talbot, as it did formerly that of Duke.

SHROPSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Cheshire on the N. Staffordshire on the E. Herefordshire on the S. and Montgomeryshire on the W. 48 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, containing 170 parishes, 16 market-towns, and sends 12 members to parl. The west and south parts are mountainous, but the east and north are more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile every where, producing corn and pasture; besides which, there is pit-coal and iron. The air is cold and sharp on the mountains, but temperate in the valleys.

SIAM, a kingdom comprehending the greatest part of the Further Peninsula of India, in Asia, viz. 1. Siam Proper, 2. Cambodia, 3. Laos, and 4. Malacca; extends from the 1st to the 25th degree of

N. lat. and lies between 96 and 104 degrees of E. lon. being bounded by the kingdoms of Ava and Tipra on the N. by Tonquin and Cochin China, and the bay of Siam, on the E. by the Indian ocean and the straits of Malacca, on the S. and by the bay of Bengal on the W. being near 2000 miles in length from N. to S. and from 50 to 250 in breadth. The inhabitants of Siam Proper, are more modest and better civilized than in any of the other divisions of this great kingdom, and this probably is owing to the great care taken in the education of their children. Notwithstanding the romantic accounts of different travellers, respecting the great population of this country, it is but indifferently peopled. The government is excessively despotic; even servants must appear before their masters in a kneeling posture, and the Mandarines are prostrated before the King. Siam is the capital, which was once a very large city; but as scarcely a sixth part of it has been inhabited for some time, part of it is now in ruins. Bangkok is the only place towards the coast that is fortified, and is situated about 50 m. from Siam, and 12 from the sea. The Dutch have a factory at Ligor, which stands on the E. side of the peninsula of Malacca, but it belongs to Siam. Cambodia is only inhabited on the banks of the spacious river that runs through it, on account of its sultry air, and the pestiferous gnats, serpents, and other animals, which breed in the woods. Of Laos we know but few particulars that can be depended upon. It is said to be immensely populous, and to abound in all the rich commodities of the East. The peninsula of Malacca is an extensive country, and contains several provinces; the Dutch, however, are in possession of the capital, Malacca. The inhabitants of these parts are brutish; and yet the Malayan language is reckoned the purest of any spoken in all the In-

dies. The excellent situation of this country admits of a trade with India, which induced the Dutch to expel the Portuguese, who were once in possession of it; for, in fact, it is the key to the China, the Japan, the Moluccas, and the Sunday trade; and the degeneracy of the Malaysians may probably be attributed to the tyranny of the Dutch, whose interest it is to keep them in ignorance and slavery. These different divisions were formerly distinct kingdoms, subject to their own princes, and not included under the general head of Siam; nor do we yet know how far they are subject to the King of Siam, though they are thus ranked by some geographers. But, according to the best accounts, he is not only sovereign, but sole proprietor of all the lands in the country, and receives a rent from every man that cultivates the ground; he is also the chief merchant, and suffers no man to traffic with foreigners, until his agents have had the refusal of the goods imported, which is such a discouragement to trade, that the people apply themselves very little to it. His revenues are about 600,000 crowns *per annum*, but then all his officers and servants maintain themselves out of the lands assigned them, as well as his soldiers; and his subjects are obliged to serve him, in what capacity he pleases, six months every year gratis. The religion of the country is Paganism; they have a multitude of convents and nunneries, and are very severe in their fasts and penances, and great numbers of them take vows of celibacy and poverty, as the Catholic friars and nuns do. All of them believe the doctrine of transmigration and a pre-existent state, and that the soul is only refined matter.

This, like other flat countries, which lie between the equator and the tropic of Cancer, is annually overflowed by violent rains when the sun is in the northern signs, for which reason their houses are

built on pillars, and they have no communication with each other but by boats, for some months. Rice is the principal grain the country yields, their watery situation being very proper for it; and this is the principal food of the inhabitants; besides which, they eat the tropical fruits, roots, and herbs, but not much flesh or fish. The flesh of their hogs is much the best, and esteemed the wholesomest in all hot countries. This peninsula of Siam abounds in elephants more than any other part of the world; and these are the greatest strength of their armies; but are of little use against European forces, who soon terrify and disorder these animals with their great guns and fireworks.

SIBA, a pr. of the Hither India in Asia, bounded by Naugracut on the N. Tibet on the E. Jamba on the S. and Lahor on the W. subject to the Mogul.

SIBERIA, or Asiatic Russia, formerly denominated Great Tartary, is sit. between 60 and 130 deg. of E. lon. and between 47 and 72 degrees of N. lat. being bounded by the Frozen ocean on the N. by the Pacific ocean, China, and Chinesian Tartary on the E. by the Moguls and Usbec Tartars on the S. and by the rivers Ob and Irtysh, which separate Asiatic from European Russia on the W. being upwards of 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 1750 in breadth from N. to S. the N. of it is a cold, barren, uninhabited country, covered with snow 8 or 9 months in the year; the southern provinces a more fruitful soil but most of the natives live a vagrant life like the ancient Scythians and Tartars, depending chiefly on what they take by hunting and fishing, or the produce of the flocks and herds. There are very few towns, and very little of the land cultivated, except near Tobolski the capital, to which part of it, the Swedish prisoners were banished, and to which the Russians send most of their prisoners and

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some large colonies, but still they want hands to manure the ground. Great part of Siberia remains a desert. They have scarce any trade or manufactures. The principal traffic of the Muscovites of Siberia is by sledges over the lakes and frozen country to China in the winter, and they have been endeavouring to find a way into the sea of Japan and China, by the rivers which fall into the Frozen ocean, but have not succeeded yet as we can learn. They relate they have met with several rich mines of silver and copper in the mountains of Siberia, which they have begun to work. We include the Calmuc Tartars within the limits of Siberia, as they acknowledge themselves subject to the empire of Russia.

SICILY, the largest of the Italian islands, anciently called Trinacria, from its triangular figure, is sit. between 12 and 16 degrees of E. lon. and between 37 and 39 degrees of N. lat. being about 180 m. long, and 112 broad; it lies in a warm, but pleasant healthful climate, being constantly refreshed by cool breezes from the sea or the mountains. It is separated from Calabria in Italy only by the strait or pharo of Messina which is not seven miles over in the narrowest part; but from Messina on the coast of Sicily, to Reggio on the continent, which is the usual passage, it may be 12 or 15 miles over. The country is divided into mountains and valleys, in which there are abundance of springs and rivulets, that make both hills and valleys exceeding fruitful, and which occasioned its being called the granary of Rome; but its cultivation, and consequently its fertility, is greatly diminished. The produce of the island is corn, wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits, of which they export great quantities. Mount Etna in this island is a volcano, which, by its fiery eruptions and earthquakes, has overturned several of their cities, particularly those

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of Syracuse and Catania, on the eastern coast of the island. This mountain is so high that it is surrounded with a circle of snow towards the top, great part of the year; but advancing a little further, we come to the grand volcano, from whence there issue flames and smoke. This is a basin or cavity, about 6 miles in circumference, the sides whereof are incrustured with sulphur, from whence there sometimes issues a pure flame, and the noise of this burning pit is inconceivably dreadful. This hill is much larger than mount Vesuvius in Naples, viz. being 60 m. in circumference at the bottom, and the eruptions from it have been more frequent and terrible than those of Vesuvius. The kingd. of Naples, as well as this island, was anciently called Sicily, whereupon the late King revived the former name, and stiled himself King of the Two Sicilies. Palermo, its capital, is said to contain 120,000 inhabitants, and both that city and Messina, carry on a considerable trade.

SIDEN, E. lon. 40. 25. lat. 22. a port-town of Arabia, sit. on the E. shore of the Red sea, being the port-town to Mecca; subj. to the Arabs.

SIDON, or Sayd, E. lon. 36. 15. lat. 33. 35. a port-town of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the shore of the Levant sea, 70 m. S. of Tripoli, and as many N. of Jerusalem, anciently a magnificent city, of great strength, and an extensive trade, and still a place of some consideration, being the residence of a Turkish Bassa. The Sidonians founded the city of Tyre.

SIDRA, E. lon. 24. lat. 37. an island in the Archipelago, sit. at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli de Romania; subj. to Turkey.

SIDRA, a spacious gulph or bay on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tripoli, in Africa.

SIENNA, E. lon. 12. lat. 43. 20. a city of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, cap. of the Siamese, sit. 36 miles S. of Florence, on an

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eminence, in a pleasant fruitful country, being about four miles in circum. encompassed with a ruinous antique wall, and defended by a citadel. The town is thinly peopled, but elegantly built; and the cathedral esteemed one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in Italy. Sienna is the see of an archbishop, and a university, and here is an academy of wits, as in other great cities of Italy. The magistracy of this city consists of a governor and senate; sub. however to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who has been sovereign of it ever since the year 1555; till when, they were a powerful republic, and often contended with the Florentines for empire. Sienna is now sub. to the Emperor of Germany, as Grand Duke of Tuscany.

SIENNESE, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Florentino; on the S. by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Castro; on the E. by the Perugino, and Orvietano, and on the W. by the Florentino and the Tuscan sea. It is about 55 m. in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms; and there are several mineral springs.

SIERRA-LEONE, W. lon. 15. lat. 8. a fort at the mouth of the river Sierra Leone, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, in possession of the British.

SIERRA - MORENA, mountains of Andalusia, in Spain.

SIERRA-NAVADA, or the snowy mountains, sit. in the pr. of Granada, in Spain.

SIGISTAN, E. lon. 62. lat. 31. a city of Persia, capital of the pr. of Sigistan, in Asia, sit. 220 miles S. W. of Candahor.

SIGUENCA, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 41. 15. a large town of Spain, in the pr. of Old Castile, on the confines of New Castile, sit. 62 m. N. E. of Madrid.

SILESIA Duchy, a pr. of the kingdom of Bohemia, bounded by Brandenburg on the N. by Poland

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on the E. by Hungary on the S. and by Moravia, Bohemia Proper, and Lusatia, on the W. formerly claimed both by the Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia; but has been ceded by treaty to the King of Prussia. Silesia is upwards of 274 m. in length, and 100 in breadth; the most fruitful pr. of the kingdom of Bohemia; and has a good linen manufacture, and some rich silver mines. The mines were mortgaged to some English merchants during the late wars, by the Emperor Charles VI. and when the present K. of Prussia invaded and took possession of Silesia, he promised to continue the payment of the interest money till the principal was discharged; part of which has since been paid.

SINAI, E. lon. 35. lat. 29. a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in Asia, sit. 120 m. E. of Cairo, memorable on account of the law being given to the Jews on this mount. And here the Greek Christians have a church, and monastery dedicated to St Catharine, who, according to their tradition, was beheaded at Alexandria, and brought hither by angels; and all over the mount are little chapels and cells, in which, it is said, were no less than 14,000 hermits formerly, who were forced to remove by the Arabs that constantly harassed and plundered them.

SINCOPORA, E. lon. 102. 25. lat. 1. 0. a promontory of Malacca, in the East Indies, in Asia, opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with this cape, forms the straits called the straits of Sincopora.

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SINOTE, or Sinope, E. lon. 36. lat. 42. 25. a port-town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the Euxine sea, 80 m. N. of Amasia. The place where Diogenes, the Cynic philosopher, was born.

SION, a mountain of Asia, in

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Judea, which joins the city of Jerusalem on the south side.

SION, E. lon. 7. 10. lat. 46. 10. a town of Switzerland, in the co. of Valais, sit. on the river Rhone, 23 miles S. E. of the lake of Geneva, a sovereign state. Its bishop is a Prince of the empire.

SIRACUSE. See **SYRACUSE**.

SIRANAGER, E. lon. 80. lat. 31. 30. a town of the Hither India, in Asia, cap. of the pr. of Siba, sit. on the river Ganges, 200 miles N. of Delly; subject to the Mogul.

SIRMIUM, or **Sirmich**, E. lon. 20. 29. lat. 45. 3. a town of Scythia, sit. on the N. side of the river Bosworth, near the Save, 60 miles S. of Essek, and 50 W. of Belgrade; sub. to the house of Austria.

SISTERON, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 44. 1. a rich and populous town of France, in the pr. of Provence, sit. on the river Durance, 30 miles S. W. of Embrun.

SKEEN, E. lon. 10. lat. 59. a town of Norway, in the pr. of Aggerhuys, sit. near the Catagat sea, 40 miles W. of Fredericksstadt; sub. to Denmark.

SKIE, one of the greatest western islands of Scotland, divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness, by a narrow channel, being upwards of 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs and promontories, and there are seven high mountains, in the middle of the island, near each other. The valleys are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The seas about it are full of fish, particularly cod and ling; and there are surprising shoals of herrings in their season.

SLAWKAY, or **Austerlitz**, E. lon. 16. 33. lat. 49. 15. a town of Bohemia, in the pr. of Moravia, sit. 10 miles E. of Brin; sub. to the Empress Queen.

SEKLSWICK, or south Jutland, is bounded by north Jutland on the N. by the Baltic sea on the

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E. by Holstein on the S. and by the German ocean on the W. being 100 miles long, and 60 miles broad, over which the King of Denmark, and the Duke of Holstein were joint sovereigns; but the whole being conquered by the King of Denmark in the last war in the N. the possession of it was confirmed to him by the treaty of 1720.

SLESWICK City, E. lon. 9. 55. lat. 54. 40. capital of the duchy of Sleswick, sit. on the river Sley, 15 m. N. W. of Kiel.

SLIGO, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Connaught, bounded by the ocean on the N. by Leitrim on the E. by Roscommon on the S. and by Mayo on the W. It is nearly 25 m. in length, and 44 in breadth, contains 41 parishes, 6 baronies, one borough, and sends 4 memb. to parl.

SLIGO, a borough in the said co. sends 2 memb. to parl.

SLUCZK, E. lon. 28. 24. lat. 53. capital of the pal. of Sluczk, and duchy of Lithuania, and kingdom of Poland, sit. 70 m. S. of Novogrodec.

SMALLAND, a pr. of Sweden, in the ter. of Gothland, bounded by East Gothland on the N. by the Baltic sea on the E. by Beking on the S. and by Holland on the W. It is about 112 m. in length, and 62 in breadth. Calmar is the principal town.

SMALKALD, E. lon. 10. 36. lat. 50. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, near which are considerable iron-mines: here the German Protestants entered into a confederacy against the Emperor, anno 1330, from hence called the Smalkaldic League; sub. to the lan. of Hesse-Cassel.

SMYRNA, E. lon. 27. 25. lat. 38. 28. a city and port-town of Asiatic Turkey, sit. on a bay of the Archipelago in the Lesser Asia, in the pr. of Ionia, 100 m. N. of the island of Rhodes, and 200 S. W. of Constantinople. This is one of the largest and most commodious

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eminence, in a pleasant fruitful country, being about four miles in circum. encompassed with a ruinous antique wall, and defended by a citadel. The town is thinly peopled, but elegantly built; and the cathedral esteemed one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in Italy. Sienna is the see of an archbishop, and a university, and here is an academy of wits, as in other great cities of Italy. The magistracy of this city consists of a governor and senate; sub. however to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who has been sovereign of it ever since the year 1555; till when, they were a powerful republic, and often contended with the Florentines for empire. Sienna is now sub. to the Emperor of Germany, as Grand Duke of Tuscany.

SIENNESE, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Florentino; on the S. by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Castro; on the E. by the Perugino, and Orvietano, and on the W. by the Florentino and the Tuscan sea. It is about 55 m. in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms; and there are several mineral springs.

SIERRA-LEONE, W. lon. 15. lat. 8. a fort at the mouth of the river Sierra Leone, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, in possession of the British.

SIERRA-MORENA, mountains of Andalusia, in Spain.

SIERRA-NAVADA, or the snowy mountains, sit. in the pr. of Granada, in Spain.

SIGISTAN, E. lon. 62. lat. 31. a city of Persia, capital of the pr. of Sigistan, in Asia, sit. 220 miles S. W. of Candahor.

SIGUENCA, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 41. 15. a large town of Spain, in the pr. of Old Castile, on the confines of New Castile, sit. 62 m. N. E. of Madrid.

SILESTA Duchy, a pr. of the kingdom of Bohemia, bounded by Brandenburg on the N. by Poland

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harbours in the Levant, and has a very great foreign trade; consuls from most of the foreign nations in Europe residing here. This city is about four miles in circumference; and, besides the Turkish inhabitants, here are several thousand Greeks, Jews, Armenians, some hundreds of Latin Christians, and several Popish convents; an archbishop of the Greek church, and a bishop of the Latin church, also resides here; and the English and Dutch factors have each of them their protestant chaplain. The gardens and vineyards, olives, and orange-groves, about Smyrna render it exceeding pleasant; and through them runs the river Melos, on the banks whereof Homer was born, according to the tradition of the place.

SNOWDEN-HILL, the highest mountain in Wales, sit. in Carnarvonshire. On the top are bogs, and two lakes full of fish, out of one of which a river falls into the plain.

SOCONUSCO, W. lon. 98. lat. 15. a port-town of Mexico, in N. America, cap. of the pr. of Soconusco, sit. on the Pacific ocean, 200 m. S. E. of Acapulco.

SOCOTORA, or Socatra, E. lon. 53. lat. 12. an island of the Indian ocean, sit. 120 m. N. E. of Cape Gardefoy, in Africa, being about 70 m. long, and 50 broad; the natives are a mixture of Mahometans and Pagans. Here the East India ships sometimes touch, in their way to India.

SODOM Ruins, E. lon. 38. lat. 31. 40. said to be seen sometimes at the bottom of the lake called the Dead sea, in Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey. This city, along with Gomorrah, is said to have been consumed with fire and brimstone from heaven, according to the sacred canon. Profane writers, and some of the best of them, tell us, that the above two cities were swallowed up by an earthquake, along with Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar. They were ancient cities of the

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Canaanites and stood near to the S. E. of the brook Kidron.

SOFALA, E. lon. 33. S. lat. 20. cap. of the ter. of Sofala, in Africa, sit. at the mouth of the river Sofala, 400 m. S. W. of Mosambique. Here the Portuguese have a settlement, and pretend that the natives are subj. to them. It contains mines of iron and gold, and produces a great number of elephants.

SOGDIANA, a country sit. in Asia, on the N. side of the river Oxus, which separated it from Bactria, now a part of Ubec Tartary.

SOIGNIES, E. lon. 4. 9. lat. 53. 34. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, sit. in the pr. of Hainault, 8 m. N. E. of Mons. There is a fine forest called Soignies, in the neighbourhood of this town.

SOISSONS, E. lon. 3. 21. lat. 49. 23. a city of France, in the pr. of the Isle of France, sit. on the river Aisne, 55 miles N. E. of Paris. The cathedral has one of the finest chapters in the kingdom; and the bishop, when the archbishop of Rheims is absent, has a right to consecrate the king.

SOLDANIA Bay, E. lon. 15. S. lat. 33. 35. a bay of the Atlantic ocean, sit. on the S. W. coast of Africa, a little N. of the Cape of Good Hope.

SOLFATARA, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra de Launo, surrounded with other mountains, in form of an amphitheatre; and there is a cavity of above a mile in length and breadth, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a considerable revenue to the King of the two Sicilies, on account of the large quantities of sulphur and allum got from thence.

SOLMS, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 50. 34. a town of Germany, in the landgr. of Hesse-cassel, and ter. of Wetteravia, sit. 35 miles N. of Francfort, cap. of the county of Solms, and subject to its Count.

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SOLOMON'S Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, sit. between 130 and 140 deg. of W. lon. and between 7 and 12 deg. of S. lat. of which we have very little knowledge, no Europeans having thought fit to send any colonies thither.

SOLOTHURN, or Soleure, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded by Basil and Alface on the N. by the canton of Zurich on the E. by Bern on the S. and by the bishopric of Basil on the W. being 35 miles long, from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W. produces corn, but no wine.

SOLOTHURN City, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 47. 18. cap. of the canton of Solothurn, sit. on the river Aar, 15 m. N. of Bern; the inhabitants are Papists.

SOMBRERO, W. lon. 63. lat. 18. 40. one of the Caribbee islands, in the American ocean, sit. 80 m. N. W. of St Christopher's.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by the Bristol channel, the river Severn, and Gloucestershire on the N. by Wiltshire on the E. by Dorsetshire on the S. and by Devonshire on the W. a great cloathing county. It is 56 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; contains 385 parishes, 55 market-towns, and sends 18 memb. to parl. Bristol is the capital. The air is generally good, except in the marshy places, where the inhabitants are subject to agues. The soil is fertile, except on the hills, of which there are a great number.

SOMME, a river of France, which runs from E. to W. thro' Picardy, passing by Amiens and Abbeville, and falling into the English channel near St Vallery.

SONDRIO, E. lon. 10. 10. lat. 46. 15. a town of the Grisons, cap. of the Valteline, sit. on the river Adda, 18 m. N. E. of Coma.

SOPHIA, or Soffa, E. lon. 24. lat. 42. 30. a city of Turkey, in Europe, in the pr. of Bulgaria. famous for its hot baths, sit. 135 m.

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N. W. of Adrianople, and 185 S. E. of Belgrade.

SORET, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Jeselmere on the N. by Bando on the E. by the river Padder, which separates it from Guzerat, on the S. and by Sinda on the W. the chief town Jaganat; sub. to the Mogul.

SORRENTO, E. lon. 15. lat. 40. 40. a port-town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and pr. of Lavoro, sit. on the southern shore of the bay of Naples, 18 m. S. of the city of Naples; see of an archbishop.

SOTOVENTO Islands, are sit. on the coast of Terra Firma in S. America; the chief whereof are Trinidad, Margarett, Tortuga, and Curaffo. They are called also the Lesser Antilles.

SOUND, the strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the German ocean into the Baltic sea, being about 4 m. over. Here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that trade in the Baltic; even of the Swedes themselves, tho' they are masters of the eastern shore.

SOURE, or Sure, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from W. to E. through Luxemburg, and falls into the river Moselle, a little below Triers.

SOUTHAM, a market-town of Warwickshire, sit. 13 m. S. of Coventry.

SOUTHAMPTON, a borough and port-town of Hampshire, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 12 m. S. W. of Winchester, and 78 from London; sends 2 memb. to parl. and gives title of Duke to the family of Fitzroy, also Duke of Cleveland. It is a large, well-built place, containing 5 parish-churches; is a county of itself, inhabited by persons of fortune, as well as by merchants and shop-keepers, and is much frequented by persons of distinction, after the manner of Bath.

SOUTHMOLTON, a considerable market-town of Devon, sit. 30

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m. N. W. of Exeter, 11 E. of Barnstaple, and 183 W. by S. from London. The entrance to the town on the E. is from a stone-bridge with 3 arches over the river Mole, and the town is sit. on the side of a hill, partly inclining to the E. and partly to the S. It consists principally of two very wide and long streets; in the widest part of that which runs from E. to W. stands a very elegant town-hall, built with Portland-stone, the rooms of which are adorned with some good paintings. It has also a market-house, built in the modern stile of architecture; is well inhabited; carries on a manufacture of white ferges and felts, and is a corporation possessed of considerable property. There is one dissenting meeting-house, and one church, which is an ancient structure, but has undergone considerable improvements of late years. The church has an organ, five bells, and a chime-clock; but the organ is greatly decayed by damp, the church being exposed to the N. Of late there has been here a great concourse of nobility and gentry, for the convenience of bathing in the sea.

SOUTHWARK Borough, sit. in Surry, on the S. side of the Thames; a suburb to London, with which it has a communication by a magnificent bridge; it is a place of great trade, and sends 2 members to parliament on its own account.

SPA, or Spaw, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 50. 32. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, sit. 17 m. S. E. of Liege, in a bottom surrounded with hills, celebrated for its mineral waters ever since the time of the Romans; and there are still great quantities sent abroad to all parts of Europe. These waters weigh two grains in three ounces more than those of Tunbridge, and yet weigh less than common water by several grains.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom

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of Europe, is bounded by the bay of Biscay on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France, on the N. E. by the Mediterranean sea on the S. E. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. lying between 10 degrees W. and 3 degrees E. lon. and between 36 and 44 degrees of N. lat. being about 700 m. in length from E. to W. and 500 in breadth from N. to S. It is very much incumbered with mountains, of which the Pyrenees, that divide France from Spain, are the chief. The rest may be looked upon as branches of the Pyrenees, under different names, which run through the country from E. to W.; but they are generally well planted with trees, and between them are a great many fruitful valleys; and there is this conveniency in a variety of mountains and valleys, that the mountains are always cool, when the valleys are excessive hot. The air is esteemed healthful in both, the weather being usually settled, and the heavens serene, unless in the spring and autumn; nor is the sun often obscured by clouds. The winter is so moderate in the valleys, that they have very little occasion for fires nine months in the year; but then in the months of June, July, and August, the heats are very troublesome in the valleys and sandy plains; and there is a great scarcity of water, most of their springs and rivulets being dried up. The soil of Spain produces excellent wheat and barley, and they have rich pasture-grounds. Their wool is the best in Europe, and used by other nations in their finest cloaths. They abound in wine, oil, and silk; and no country produces better oranges, lemons, raisins, citrons, prunes, figs, capers, chesnuts, almonds, and pomegranates. The soil also produces flax, cotton, sugar, and saffron; and they have rich mines of quick-silver, copper, lead, allum, and sulphur; the iron and steel of Biscay is esteemed the best in Eu-

rope; and formerly the Spanish mines yielded the Romans more silver than any country under their dominion, though now these mines are lost or exhausted; or the Spaniards have such plenty of silver in their American plantations, that the Spanish mines are not worth the working. They import more silver from them than all the world besides. But, with all these advantages, Spain is poor, and very thinly peopled; for which several reasons are assigned; as, 1. The celibacy of the clergy, and the locking up of so many of both sexes in monasteries. 2. The expelling so many hundred thousand Moors and Jews, as they did about 200 years ago. 3. The wars they carried on with most of the powers of Europe, as well as Africa and America, for 200 years. 4. The draining their country every year of so many men to supply their American plantations, where none but native Spaniards are admitted to the chief offices and commands. And, 5. Their poverty may, in a great measure be ascribed to their pride and indolence; none of them scarce submitting to laborious employments, since the wealth of America flowed in upon them; but their neighbours, the French, attend them in the quality of servants, and even manage their husbandry and manufactures in several provinces. The Spaniards also export great part of the produce of their country unwrought, purchasing the silk, woollen, and linen manufactures of other nations, to supply their plantations; or rather, they act as factors for the French, Italians, English, and Dutch, in the disposal of their manufactures; and, at the return of the galleons, pay the proprietors with the treasure they import from the West Indies.

The King of Spain's dominions are the largest that are possessed by any one monarch. Besides his territories in Europe, he possesses the best part of America; a fine rich country, the provinces where-

of lie contiguous, and extend 6000 miles and upwards in length from N. to S. He is sovereign also of those rich and numerous islands S. E. of the coast of China, in Asia, called the Philippines, from whence he imports all the rich merchandise of the East; and in Africa, he is master of Ceuta, Oran, and several other places of consequence on that coast. The King of Spain is an absolute prince; for, though every province almost was governed by its peculiar law about 300 years ago, which could not be repealed or suspended, but by the consent of the states; nor could the King raise taxes without their concurrence; they have now lost these privileges; or rather, their great men bartered them away, and sold themselves and their posterity to the crown; and now the Cortes or States, which consist of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of the commons, only meet to confirm and record the decrees of the court, which will compel their concurrence if they should refuse it. The crown descends to the eldest son of the King; and, if there be no sons, to the females, according to their seniority; and the reigning prince seems to have a power of devising it to what branch of the royal family he pleases, if he has no issue; at least, the title of the late King Philip, Duke of Anjou, depended on the will of his predecessor, and he enjoyed it accordingly, notwithstanding the royal family of France had relinquished their claim to that crown by solemn treaties. The King of Spain is never crowned like other sovereigns, but the Cortes or States assemble and recognise his title, at his accession; which is all the ceremony used on his advancement to the throne. Spain is naturally well defended, being surrounded by the sea and the Pyrenean mountains; however, the King has, of late, kept up a standing army of 40,000 men, when he was in full peace, and probably has

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three times that number in arms when he is at war. This prince also has very much improved his navy, being able to fit out a considerable fleet of men of war, though he has so much occasion for them in distant parts of the world, that we have scarce ever seen more than 30 men of war in one fleet; but this much we have seen to our cost, that they fight much better than we expected, and are not the contemptible enemy they were some few years ago. The royal revenue also has been much improved since they have had a French prince upon the throne; for so much was disposed of formerly to unnecessary officers, that it is said not more than 5 millions sterling *per annum* came into the King's treasury; but how much the public revenues are advanced, it is not easy to calculate. The horrors of the Romish religion, which is the only one tolerated in Spain, are now almost extinguished there, by moderating the penalties of the inquisition, a tribunal disgraceful to human nature: but though dissolved, it is not abrogated; only the ecclesiastics and their officers, can carry no sentence into execution without the royal authority. The Spaniards are, in general, loyal to their princes; and have been represented, till of late, as constant in their friendship. Their conduct towards the British nation is diametrically opposite to the latter part of this character. They are given to women, haughty among strangers, passionate, resentful; given to duelling, and private assassinations; at the same time they are courteous, where they are acquainted. Few of their monarchs appear capacitated for government. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN New. See MEXICO.

SPALATTO, E. lon. 17. 31. lat. 43. 53. the capital and sea-port of Dalmatia, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 102 m. N. W. of Ragusa; the see of an archbishop; sub. to Venice.

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SPANDAU, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 52. 33. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Havel, 8 miles N. W. of Berlin; sub. to the King of Prussia. It is naturally strong, being surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress with a fortified tower.

SPANISH-TOWN, in Jamaica. See JAGO ST.

SPARTEL Cape, W. lon. 6. 30. lat. 36. a promontory on the coast of Barbary, in Africa, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar.

SPARTIVENTO Cape, E. lon. 16. 30. lat. 38. 20. the most southern point or promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which runs N. E. through the shires of Badenoch and Murray, and falls into the German sea, E. of the Frith of Murray. Here the young Pretender disputed the passage with the Duke of Cumberland in 1745; and afterwards the Highlanders retreated to Culloden muir, where they were entirely defeated.

SPEZIA, Spetia, or Specia, E. lon. 10. 4. lat. 44. a port-town of Italy, in the ter. of Genoa, sit. on a bay of the Tuscan sea, 50 miles S. E. of Genoa.

SPICE ISLANDS, sit. in the E. Indies, in Asia. See BANDA ISLANDS for nutmegs and mace, the MOLUCCAS for cloves, CAYLON for cinnamon. All in possession of the Dutch.

SPIGILBURG, E. lon. 9. lat. 52. 6. a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Spigilburg, sit. 22 m. S. W. of Hildesheim.

SPIRE, E. lon. 8. 32. lat. 49. 19. a city of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the river Rhine, 15 m. S. W. of Heidelberg. It is an imperial city or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates. The French burnt and demolished it, with a great many more cities of the pal. in the year

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1689, before which one of the sovereign courts of justice of the empire was held here, to which an appeal lay from any Prince's court in the empire; and the Electors themselves were subject to be called to an account in this court. Upon the destruction of this city, the court was removed to Ratibon. It is the see of a bishop, sub. to the archbishop of Mentz.

SPIRE Bishopric, lies on both sides of the Rhine, being 50 miles long, and 30 broad, surrounded by the ter. of the Elector Palatine.

SPITHEAD, a road between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy rendezvous frequently.

SPITSBERGEN. See **GROENLAND**.

SPOLETTO, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 42. 40. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. cap. of the pr. of Spolitto, or Umbria, sit. 50 miles N. E. of Rome. It was formerly a very considerable place, but suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703; see of a bishop.

SPREE, a river of Germany, which rises in Bohemia, and running N. through Lusatia, and entering Brandenburg, visits Berlin, after which it falls into the Havel, a little W. of that city.

SPROTTAW, E. lon. 15. 48. lat. 51. 33. a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the duchy of Silesia, sit. 20 miles S. W. of Glogau.

SQUILLACI, E. lon. 17. lat. 39. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr. of the Further Calabria, sit. near the gulph of Squillaci, 30 m. S. of St Severina; the see of a bishop. It was anciently famous, but now mean, and much reduced.

STABLO, E. lon. 6. lat. 50. 28. a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bish. of Liege, 10 miles S. of Limburg.

STADE, or **Staden**, E. lon. 9. lat. 54. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and

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duchy of Bremen, sit. on the W. side of the river Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg, sub. to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, and stands very well for a foreign trade, having a communication with the Elbe.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an English co. bounded by Cheshire on the N. W. by Derbyshire on the N. E. by Worcestershire on the S. and Shropshire on the W. It is 44 m. in length, and 27 in breadth; contains 130 parishes, 19 market-towns, and sends 8 members to parl. The air here is in general good. It is plentifully watered by the rivers Trent, Dove, and Tame.

STAFFORD, the county-town of Staffordshire, sit. 135 m. N. W. of London; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Howard.

STAIN, E. lon. 15. 28. lat. 48. 31. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. on the Danube, 65 miles W. of Vienna.

STAINES, a market-town of Middlesex, on the river Thames, 19 m. W. of London.

STALBRIDGE, a market-town of Dorsetshire, sit. 9 miles W. of Shaftsbury.

STALIMENE, an island in the Archipelago, or Egean sea. See **LEMNOS**.

STAMBOUL, the name given to Constantinople by the Turks.

STAMFORD, a borough-town in Lincolnshire, sit. 89 miles from London, on the great North road to Berwick; sends two members to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Grey.

STAMPALIA, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 36. 20. an island of the Archipelago, sit. 60 m. W. of Rhodes; it is about 50 m. in circumference, and inhabited by Greek Christians.

STANDON, a market-town of Hertfordshire, sit. 5 miles N. E. of Ware.

STANHOPE, a market-town of Durham, sit. 19 miles W. of Durham.

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STANLEY, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 17 miles W. of Cirencester.

STANTON, a market-town of Lincolnshire, sit. 20 m. E. of Lincoln.

STANTS, E. lon. 8. 20. lat. 46. 55. a town of Switzerland, cap. of the canton of Underwald, sit. on the lake Lucern, 25 m. S. of Zurich.

STARGARD, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 53. 33. the capital of the lordship of the same name, in the duchy of Mecklenburg; sub. to the branch of Strelitz.

STARIA, or **STARO RUSSA**, E. lon. 34. 20. lat. 51. a city of Russia, in the pr. of Great Novogorod, sit. at the S. end of the Ilmen lake, 40 m. S. of Novogorod.

START POINT, a cape or promontory of Devonshire, in the English channel, sit. 14 m. S. of Dartmouth.

STATEN Island, W. lon. 72. 31. lat. 41. an island of the State of New York, in North America, sit. near the mouth of Hudson's river. There are three other islands of this name, or, as they are more properly called, Statin Eylands, that is, the islands of the States. One of these is in the Frozen ocean, near Muscovy; another in the Magellanic sea, between the straits of Maire and Brewer's island; and the third in the Oriental ocean, between Jesso and Yupi in Tartary.

STAVANGER, E. lon. 5. 15. lat. 59. a port-town of Norway, in the pr. of Bergen, cap. of the ter. of Stavanger, sit. on a peninsula, in the German ocean, 75 m. S. of Bergen; see of a bishop.

STAVEREN, E. lon. 5. 22. lat. 53. a port-town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of West Friesland, sit. on the Zuider sea, 15 m. N. E. of Enchuyfen. It was formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, because the harbour is choaked up with sand.

STENKIRK, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr.

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of Hainault, 10 m. N. of Mons, and 16 S. W. of Brussels, where the allies, commanded by King William, attacked the French in a fortified camp, and were defeated, *anno* 1692.

STENDEL, E. lon. 12. 10. lat. 52. 45. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mar. of Brandenburg, sit. 36 m. N. of Magdeburg; sub. to the King of Prussia.

STENFORT, E. lon. 7. 25. lat. 52. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Bentheim, sit. 18 m. N. of Munster; subject to Count Bentheim; a university.

STETIN, or **Stettin**, E. lon. 14. 58. lat. 53. 27. a port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, capital of Hither Pomerania, sit. on the W. shore of the river Oder, 35 miles S. of the Baltic sea, and 66 N. of Berlin; sub. to the King of Prussia. It is a large populous trading city, though not so considerable as it was when one of the Hanse towns, and a free sovereign state; but its fortifications have been much improved, both by the Swedes and Brandenburgers, who long contended for it.

STEYNING, a borough-town in Suffex, sit. 47 miles S. by W. of London, and 15 miles W. of Lewes; sends two members to parl.

STEYRE, or **STEYREG**, E. lon. 14. 43. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Austria, sit. on the N. side of the Danube, 8 m. N. W. of Ens. It carries on a great trade in iron.

STIRLING, or **Striveling**, one of the shires in the West of Scotland. It has Loch-Lomond, part of Lenox, and Clyde-fale, on the W. and S. W.; part of Clackmannanshire and the river Forth on the N. E. Mentieth on the N. and Lothian on the E. and S. It is 20 miles where longest, and 12 where broadest; but its dimensions are variously reckoned.

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abounds in corn, grass, black cattle, sheep, and horses, and has good store of salmon from the river Forth, &c. The southern part is hilly, but that along the Forth is remarkably pleasant and fruitful, and full of collieries. This shire is remarkable, 1. For a place called Bannockburn, famous for a battle in which Edward II's vast army was routed by the Scots; and he himself narrowly escaped in a boat; also for another battle, fought between James III. of Scotland, and his nobility, the latter of whom, with the young Prince his son at their head, taking up arms against the king, on account of his tyranny, defeated his army, and, in the flight, he himself was killed. 2. For a communication betwixt the Forth and Clyde, projected in the year 1722, but dropt till December 1761. In 1764, the trustees for fisheries, &c. in Scotland, revived the project. The estimate then given towards beginning it was 147,337 l. The expense, by different alterations on the plan, is now more. The work was begun in 1768, and the communication is now opened to Glasgow. It begins at Grangeburnfoot, near the mouth of Carron. Trade has increased greatly by this canal, vessels from 30 to 60 tons burden having found their way up it, from all parts of the coasts of England and Scotland; so that the revenues arising to the proprietors is computed at present to amount to 6500 l. a-year. 3. Carron-work; a large iron-foundery, two miles North from Falkirk, sit. on the banks of the Carron. Above 100 acres of land have been converted into reservoirs and pools, for conveying water to carry on the work, and falls into a tide-navigation that conveys their castings to the sea. These works are the greatest of their kind in Europe, and were established in 1760. The buildings are of a vast extent; and the machinery is the first in Britain. There are employed here 1600

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men, whose wages weekly is 650 l. They are famous for the founding of cannon, &c.; and have many guns of a new construction. The proprietors are a chartered company, with a capital of 150,000 l. This capital is confined to a very few individuals.

STIRLING, W. lon. 3. 50. lat. 56. 12. the capital of the last-mentioned shire of the same name. It stands on the declivity of a steep rock, at the foot of which runs the Forth. Here is a strong castle on an eminence, with a good garrison, which Gen. Blakney bravely defended against the young Pretender in 1745. It was also prevented from falling into the hands of the Highlanders in 1715, by the duke of Argyle. Below this is a fine bridge, to which ships can come up at full tide. The sea flows about two miles above the bridge. This is looked upon as an important pass betwixt the north and south parts of Scotland; and therefore strongly defended on the north by strong batteries from the castle. Parliaments have been frequently held here. The castle having been a royal and magnificent palace, was particularly embellished by James V. Anciently, the Earls of Marr were hereditary constables of the castle.

STIRIA Duchy, in Germany, is part of the cir. of Austria, bounded by the duchies of Austria on the N. by Hungary on the E. and by Carintha and Carniola on the S. W. It is 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is said to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 castles, and 15 convents. The chief town Gratz. The country is mountainous, yet produces plenty of corn. There are mines of excellent iron, and the arms made here are greatly esteemed. The inhabitants have all swellings in their throats called Bronchocelas.

STIVES, the ancient Thebes, in the pr. of Achaia, now Livadia, in European Turkey, sit. 40 m. N.

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W. of Setines, or Athens. It was the capital of Bœotia.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough-town of Hampshire, sit. 69 m. S.W. of London, on one of the roads to Salisbury; sends two members to parl.

STOCKHOLM, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 60. the capital city of Sweden, sit. on several small islands, in the Meller lake, 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 900 N. E. of London, and 400 W. of Petersburg. It is neither walled nor fortified, being sufficiently secured by nature, by little rocks and islands that surround it, though it has a spacious harbour, sufficient for the largest fleets, when they have entered. It is very difficult for ships to get out, as well as to get in, for it is locked up with ice four months in the year, and, at other times, it requires several different winds to get clear of the islands; neither are there any tides here to help them; for which reasons the grand fleet of Sweden is stationed at Carlscroon, where they can get out much easier to meet an enemy. That part of Stockholm which is properly the city, stands upon a little island which is about a mile and a half in circumference, but the suburbs on the adjacent islands are much larger. It is computed there are about 30,000 inhabitants. The town is elegantly built, and a place of good trade. Their exports consist chiefly in copper, iron, and naval stores, for which the English pay ready money, for the most part, and sometimes beforehand, to enable the Swedes to perform their contracts with them. This city contains several superb palaces, and is the usual residence of the Kings of Sweden. Its arsenal is famous. In 1739, an academy of sciences was established here; as also of painting and sculpture, founded by Count Tessin.

STOLHOFFEN, E. lon. 8. lat. 40. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and mar. of Ba-

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den, sit. on the E. side of the Rhine, 12 m. N. E. of Strasburg.

STOLBERG, E. lon. 11. 8. lat. 51. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. 58 m. N. W. of Leipsic.

STOLPE, E. lon. 17. 15. lat. 54. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, sit. on the river Stolpe, 10 m. E. of the Baltic sea, and 50 N. E. of Colberg; sub. to the King of Prussia.

STONE-HENGE, a most remarkable heap of stones, lying upon Salisbury Plain, 6 m. N. of Salisbury city. It consists of several very large stones placed above one another, and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids; and the rather, because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled a great many diligent inquirers, to account for the laying of these enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no artifice now known, is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

STONE-HIVE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mearns, with a good harbour.

STORMAR, the S. division of the duchy of Holstein, in Germany, sit. on the river Elbe. Hamburg is the chief town.

STOUR, the name of several small rivers in England.

STOURBRIDGE, or Sturbridge, the name of a town of Worcester-shire, in England. It is a pretty good town, and is noted for its glass houses. Here is found a kind of clay, remarkable for being able to resist a most violent fire; insomuch, that it is exported throughout the whole kingdom, for the purpose of making the pots in which glass is melted.

STOWEY, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. 9 miles W. of Bridgewater.

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STOW-MARKET, a town of Suffolk, sit. 14 miles E. of Bury. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England; and there is a large manufactory of woollen cloth.

STRABANE, a borough in the co. of Tyrone in Ireland; sends two members to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the family of Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, in Scotland.

STRADELLA, E. lon. 10. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and ter. of Pavia, sit. S. of the river Po, 14 m. S. E. of Pavia, a pass much contended for in the late wars.

STRALSUND, E. lon. 9. 12. lat. 45. 5. a strong city and port-town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, sit. on the Baltic sea, opposite to the isle of Rugen, 65 m. E. of Wismar; sub. to Sweden. It was, formerly, an important landing place. In 1678, it surrendered to the Elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt in one night's time. After this, the Swedes defended it to the last extremity; and Charles XII. in 1714, came hither after his return out of Turkey. But the crown of Sweden not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1720 it was restored to the Swedes, but in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the sea, and the lake Francan, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait.

STRANGEFORD, W. lon. 5. 40. lat. 54. 24. a town of Ireland, which gives name to a loch and bay, in the co. of Down, and pr. of Ulster, sit. 9 m. E. of Down, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Smythe.

STRASEBURG, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 48. 38. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Upper Rhine, cap. of the landg. of Alsace, sit. near the W. bank of the river Rhine, 55 miles W. of Stuttgart, and 60

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E. of Nancy, in Lorrain; a free imperial city, or sovereign state, until it was treacherously surpris'd by the French, *anno* 1681. It had then a great and flourishing trade, and the Lutheran religion was established there; but they have ever since been obliged to submit to French tyranny and bigotry. Their new masters have improved nothing but the fortifications, which are made as fine as possible; and as long as the French are possessed of this capital, (which, in a manner, commands Alsace, and gives the French an easy passage into Suabia), the Germans will never be at rest long. It is a very large city, and elegantly built, and the cathedral is esteem'd one of the greatest ornaments of Germany; the tower whereof is said to be near 500 feet high.

STRASEBURG, E. lon. 18. 23. lat. 33. 5. a town of Regal Prussia in Poland, and in Culm, 30 miles from Thorn. Also the name of a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia; and of another in Brandenburg, in the Ukraine Marche.

STRAFFORD, commonly called Stratford-upon-Avon, a market-town of Warwickshire, sit. on the river Avon, 9 m. S. of Warwick, and 94 N. W. of London. Here Shakespeare, the prince of the English Dramatic Poets, was born in the year 1563.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern co. of Scotland, bounded by the Caledonian ocean on the N. by Caithness on the E. by Sunderland on the S. and by the Firth of Ross and the Western ocean on the W. Their day here, in the midst of summer, is 18 hours; and after the setting of the sun, a continual twilight; but the dark nights are altogether as long in winter.

STRAUBING, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 48. 48. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Danube, 22 m. S. E. of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Austrians in 1743, who demolished

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the fortifications the next year; but it was given back in 1745.

STRENG, of Strengues, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 59. 20. a town of Sweden, in the pr. of Sundermania, or Sunderland, sit. on the S. side of the Meller lake, 30 m. W. of Stockholm; the see of a bish. and a univ.

STROMBOLI, E. lon. 15. 15. lat. 39. 14. one of the most northern of the Lipari islands, in the Neapolitan sea, sit. 50 m. N. of Messina. There is a vulcano here, which renders it almost uninhabitable.

STRONGOLI, E. lon. 17. 26. lat. 39. 20. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, sit. on a very high rock near the gulph of Taranto, 7 m. E. of St Severino; see of a bishop.

STROUD, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 11 m. S. of Gloucester. There is a large manufactory of white broad-cloth in this place and its neighbourhood.

STUL-WEISSENBURG, E. lon. 18. 32. lat. 47. 10. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. near the E. end of the Platten sea, 20 m. S. W. of Buda. It has the title of Regalis, or royal, because the kings were formerly buried here.

SUABIA. See **SWABIA**.

SUANA, or Sovana, E. lon. 14. 8. lat. 42. 43. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and pr. of Sienna, sit. on the confines of the duchy of Castro, 50 m. S. of Sienna. See of a bishop.

SUANS, a people that inhabit the mountains of Caucasus, between the Circassian Tartars, and the kingdoms of Carduel and Inaretta. They are a kind of Christians, and are the most civilized of all these mountaineers.

SUCHUEN, a pr. of China, bounded on the N. by the pr. of Konli, by Honan and Huquang on the E. by Quechen and Yunam on the S. and by the mountains of India on the W. The chief town Chingtu.

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SUDBURY, a borough-town of Suffolk, 54 m. N. E. of London, and 18 S. of Bury; sends 2 members to parl.

SUEZ, E. lon. 32. 30. lat. 30. 2 port-town of Egypt, sit. at the bottom of the gulph called the Red sea, 75 miles E. of Grand Cairo. The town consists of about 200 houses, and is crowded with people when the Turkish galleys, and other vessels arrive there; but at other times is almost deserted, having no fresh water near it. The harbour is too shallow to admit ships of any great burden. This town is supposed by some to be the ancient Arsinoe, and by others Poldium.

SUFFOLK, an English county bounded by Norfolk on the N. by the German sea on the E. by Essex, from which it is separated by the river Manningtree, on the S. and by Cambridgeshire on the W. being 50 m. long, and 25 broad. It contains 28 market-towns, and sends 16 memb. to parl. The air is generally wholesome, but the soil various; on the sea-coast it is sandy, and there are several small hills which yield hemp, pease, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produce corn of all sorts.

SULLY, E. lon. 2. 27. lat. 47. 45. a town of France, in the pr. of Orleanois, sit. on the river Loire, 20 m. S. of Orleans, with the title of a duchy.

SULMONA, or Solmona, E. lon. 14. lat. 42. 6. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr. of the Hither Abruzzza, sit. 65 miles N. of Naples. The see of a bish. This was the birth-place of Ovid.

SUMATRA, an island of the Indian ocean, and one of the three largest of the Sunda islands, sit. between 93 and 104 deg. of E. lon. and between 5. 30. N. lat. and 5. 30. S. lat. extending from the N. W. to the S. E. 750 m. long, and from 100 to 170 broad, separated from the continent of the Further India by

the straits and from the island of the low being is very build pillars, annual have se the W. the ch standing they b every ther fo or five they fir most of fort the Marlbo dise im pepper, is almo in the c soil pro apples, pical fr of lime and pon of Ach the islan kingdon be a mi consent men is laws; an verme semble coasts of possessed but the the islan bited by SUN from th straits o ocean, in are Bor which a spectiv take not by being Sunda a fleet of via, con

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the Straits of Malacca on the N. E. and from the island of Java by the Straits of Sunda on the S. E. The island lying under the equator, and the low grounds near the sea-coast, being flooded one half of the year, is very unhealthful. The natives build most of their houses upon pillars, to secure them against the annual inundations. The British have several forts and factories on the W. coast of Sumatra, of which the chief was Bencoolen; this standing among the salt-marshes, they buried abundance of men every year, but having built another fort upon an eminence, four or five miles up in the country, they find it as healthful there as in most other climates. To this last fort they have given the name of Marlborough. The chief merchandise imported from Sumatra, is pepper, canes, and gold dust; rice is almost the only grain that grows in the country; besides which, the soil produces sugar, plantains, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits; and they have plenty of limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. The kingdom of Achin, sit. at the N. W. end of the island, is the only considerable kingdom in it; and this seems to be a mixed monarchy, where the consent of the nobility and great men is necessary to the making of laws; and the rest of the little governments in the island, much resemble that of Achin. All the coasts of the island of Sumatra are possessed by Mahometan Princes; but the mountains which run thro' the island from N. to S. are inhabited by Pagans.

SUNDA Islands, are so called from their being situated near the Straits of Sunda, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. The chief of these are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, which are described under their respective names. It is sufficient to take notice here, that the Dutch by being masters of the Straits of Sunda and Malacca, and having a fleet of men of war lying at Batavia, command the navigation of

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the Indian seas, and can put a stop to all European nations trading to China, or to any country beyond those Straits, when they please.

SUNDERLAND, a port-town of Durham, sit. on the German sea, at the mouth of the river Wear, or Wyer, 13 m. N. N. E. of Durham city; gives title of Earl to the family of Spencer Duke of Marlborough.

SUNDERLAND, or Sudermania, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by the Meller Lake, which divides it from Uplandia, on the N. by the Baltic sea on the E. and by Gothland on the S. and W. It is about 62 m. in length, and 42 in breadth. It abounds in corn, and mines of different metals, and is the most populous country in Sweden. Niskoping is the capital.

SUNTINGOW, a ter. in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, bounded on the N. by the river Rhine, which divides it from the Brisgow; on the E. by Switzerland, on the S. by Franche-Comte, and on the W. by Lorrain; sub. to France.

SURAT, E. lon. 72. 25. lat. 21. 10. a city and port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, in the pr. of Guzurat, or Cambaya, sit. on the river Tapte, 10 m. E. of the Indian sea, 160 N. of Bombay, and as many S. of Cambaya city, being defended only by a slight wall, and some antique forts, and is about three miles in circumference, but very populous, and vastly rich. The English, French, and Dutch have their factors here, and trade very largely; but the Moors, Armenians, Banians, Arabs, and Jews, are much greater merchants. The English President lives in the state of a prince; has his coaches, palanquins, and led-horses, richly equipped; and, when he goes abroad, has his guards, and a numerous retinue; the Europeans finding it necessary for their officers and servants to make a grand appearance among the Eastern people. The President is usually governor of Bombay, and of all the

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English settlements upon the W. coast of India, and has almost as much respect paid him as the Governor of Surat. The Mogul gives his trading subjects all imaginable encouragement, as well as foreign merchants which resort to his ports, though he be an absolute prince; but the Dutch are best used, and pay the least customs; for if his officers demand more than they think fit to pay, they have a fleet of men of war in India, with which they block up his ports, and compel the government to submit to their terms. The city and castle were taken by the British in 1759; and the next year the Great Mogul made a formal grant of the said castle, together with the revenues annexed to it, to the British East-India company.

SURINAM, W. lon. 57. N. lat. 6. 30. capital of the Dutch colonies and settlements in Guiana, in South America. They have a very extensive territory, and numerous plantations about this city, which produce coffee, cotton, tobacco, and sugar, part of which they took from the English, in the reign of K. Charles II. and by a subsequent peace, these were confirmed to them, in consideration of the relinquishing their pretensions to New York, and other places in the northern colonies, which the English had taken from them; and the Dutch have now no other settlements in America, but those of Surinam, and some little islands on the coast of Terra Firma, and among the Caribbees.

SURREY, an English county, bounded by the river Thames, which separates it from Middlesex, on the N. by Kent on the E. by Sussex on the S. and by Berkshire and Hampshire on the W. being 36 m. long, and 23 broad; it contains 140 parishes, 11 market-towns, and sends 14 memb. to parl. The air is generally wholesome and temperate; but the soil is different in different places, the middle being barren and full of heaths; but in other places fertile and good.

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SUS, a pr. of the empire of Morocco, in Africa, bounded by the pr. of Morocco Proper on the N. by Bildulgerid on the E. and S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. The chief towns Taradant and Tafilet. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. In the mountainous parts the people are free, and governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, E. lon. 7. lat. 45. a fortified town in Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on the river Doria, on the confines of France, 30 m. N. W. of Turin; sub. to the King of Sardinia.

SUSDAL, E. lon. 42. lat. 57. a town of Russia, in the pr. of Moscow, cap. of the ter. of Susdal, sit. on the river Kefma, 80 m. N. E. of Moscow. Sec of an archbishop.

SUSIANA, the province of Chusistan, in Persia, anciently so called.

SUSSEX, an English county bounded by Surry and Kent on the N. by another part of Kent on the E. by the English channel on the S. and by Hampshire on the W. 80 miles long, and 24 broad. It contains 312 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends 20 members to parl.; and Chichester, which is an Episcopal see, is its capital. The air is often thick and foggy, but not unwholesome, except in the low marshy lands. The soil, in the middle, is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has several iron-mines. The sea-coast is high and chalky, called the Downs.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland, bounded by Strathnairn and Caithness on the N. by the German sea on the E. and by the shire of Ross on the W. and S.

SWABIA, or Suabia, a circle of Germany, bounded by Franconia and the pal. of the Rhine on the N. by Bavaria on the E. by Switzerland and the co. of Tyrol on the S. and by the river Rhine which separates it from Alsatia.

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the W. being 130 m. long, and 110 broad; and comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, the marq. of Baden, and prin. of Howen-Zollern, that of Oettingen, that of Mindelheim, the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys and free towns; which are subject to several German princes and states. The Duke of Wirtemberg has the largest share, the Austrian family has a considerable part, the Elector of Bavaria, and the princes of Baden, have large territories in it, and the city of Ulm, and other imperial cities, possess the remainder.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, which rising on the confines of Westmoreland, runs S. E. through Yorkshire, passing by Richmond and Thrusk; and falls into the river Ouse.

SWALLEY, E. lon. 72. 15. lat. 21. 33. a port town of India, in the pr. of Cambaya, sit. on the Indian ocean, 12 m. N. W. of Surat, where ships receive and deliver their merchandise for the merchants of Surat.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, part of the ancient Scandinavia, is bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the N. by Russia and Russian Lapland on the E. by the Baltic sea, which separates it from Germany and Livonia, on the S. and by the seas called the Sound, and the Scaggerack, and the Dornie mountains, which separate it from Denmark and Norway, on the W. lying between 10 and 30 degrees of E. lon. and between 56 and 69 degrees of N. lat. so that it must be 800 m. in length, and upwards, from N. to S. and 500 m. in breadth, from E. to W. The provinces of Kexholm, Carelia, Ingria, and Livonia, which formerly were possessed by Sweden, are now ceded to Russia. Part of their German territories also have been ceded to other powers, particularly Bremen, Verden, and the eastern Pomerania. Sweden retains nothing in Germany at present, but

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that part of Pomerania, which lies N. W. of the river Pene, the island of Rugen, and the town of Wismar. It is, for the most part, a wretched cold country, incumbered with barren rocks and mountains, and great part of the year covered with snow; few navigable rivers, but torrents in abundance, running precipitately from their rocks and mountains, and, after a short course, falling into the Baltic sea, which is frozen up four or five months in the year. The country also is full of great lakes and marshes. Lapland, and the northern parts, produce scarce any vegetables. The riches of Sweden are chiefly in the bowels of the earth, having mines of silver, copper, and iron, which exceed any in Europe; and they have some fruitful valleys between their mountains, but these do not produce corn enough for the subsistence of the inhabitants: their being driven out of that plentiful country of Livonia, therefore, was an irreparable loss to Sweden. They stipulated indeed with the Russians, that they should be at liberty to import corn from Livonia; but the Russians frequently excuse themselves for not complying with this article, under the pretence of a scarcity. The manufactures of Sweden are chiefly those of copper and iron, and they have been endeavouring to establish linen and woollen manufactures of late years. The exports from Sweden, besides their hard ware, are pitch, tar, masts, deals, and wooden ware; they import silks, stuffs, wine, brandy, sugar, spices, tobacco, paper, linen, and haberdashery ware, which balance their exportations, and sometimes exceed them. Their trade to England is the most gainful, the English taking off the produce and manufactures of Sweden, and giving them near two-thirds of silver in return. By the laws of Sweden, foreigners are prohibited to import any goods but what are the produce of their respective countries.

The forces of Sweden consist of a well-disciplined militia. Every considerable farmer is obliged to maintain one soldier in time of peace, and the officers of horse and foot have lands assigned them for their maintenance. The soldiery are subject to the civil magistrate, while they remain in their quarters; but when they are in actual service, they are subject to military discipline. The militia of Sweden, before the loss of Livonia, and their German territories, amounted to 60,000 men. Charles XII. during his wars, augmented them to 120,000, but he beggared his country by it. At present the national army is thought only to amount to about 40,000 men. The naval forces of Sweden have always been reckoned inferior to those of the Danes; but the Swedes usually were an over-match for the Danes by land. The public revenues, which arise by the crown-lands, customs, the silver and copper-mines, tithes, poll-money, and other duties, were computed to amount to 1,000,000 sterling *per annum*; but they are not now so considerable. Charles XII. and some of his predecessors, were absolute monarchs, and claimed the crown as their hereditary right; but upon his death, the states of Sweden elected his youngest sister the princess Ulrica Eleonora, wife to the then hereditary Prince of Hesse, in 1718, and put such limitations on the crown, that their sovereign enjoys little more than the name of a king. The states obliged that Princess to declare that she held the crown of the states, and renounced, for herself and her posterity, all arbitrary power; that she should profess the Lutheran religion, and no other should be tolerated; that the states should not submit to any taxes or laws that were not made by their own consent; and that she should not make peace or war but by the like consent; and the administration of the government was lodged in 24 se-

nators, of whom the sovereign was no more than president. She was disabled from meddling with the public treasure, without their consent, or to dispose of any office, civil or military. And this they insisted was the original constitution of their government; which Frederick also was obliged to declare, and renounce Calvinism, in which he was educated, when Q. Eleonora resigned her crown in his favour, in 1720, and procured him to be elected King in 1721. And the same articles the Duke of Holstein-Eutin, the late King, was obliged to subscribe, when they declared him successor to the crown, in 1743. The troubles of Sweden, in the latter part of the late, and beginning of the present reign, have been equally singular and distressful; however, they produced what had been long expected by all Europe, *viz.* a change in the constitution, and a new form of government, which was established in 1772; the particulars of which cannot possibly have a place here. The present King, Gustavus III. who succeeded his father Adolphus Frederick, and was crowned at Stockholm, May 22, 1772, entered into an act of bond, or obligation, after his accession, and prior to his coronation, to preserve an uninterrupted reign, and not after the example of the late King, in 1763, lay down the government. This obligation consisted of 24 other articles, admirably planned to preserve order and good government, which are all confirmed with the oath and signature of his Majesty. The Swedes, many of them are long-livers; and it is not uncommon, to see ten people together at the same table, whose ages make up a thousand years.

SWERIN, E. lon. 11. 50. lat. 54. a town in Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of the d. of Mecklenburg, sit. on the lake Swerin, to which it gives its name, 22 m. S. of the Baltic sea, 15 m. S. of Wisnar, and 65 m. E. of

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Hamburg; subject to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Swerin.

SWITZ, or Swisse, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 47. capital of one of the cantons of Switzerland, to which it gives its name, sit. on the E. side of the lake Lucerne, 16 m. S. E. of the city of Lucerne. The canton or ter. belonging to this town, is 20 m. long, and 18 broad. There are no walled towns in it. The inhabitants are generally Protestants, and are under the protection of the canton of Bern.

SWITZERLAND, or Swisserland, stiled *Helvetia* by the Romans, is surrounded by the territories of France, Germany, and Italy, being bounded by the Suutgew, the Black-forest, and other parts of Suabia, on the N. by the lake of Constance, Tirol, and Trent on the E. by the duchies of Savoy, Milan, and the provinces of Italy, on the S. and by the French provinces of Burgundy and Franche-Compte on the W. being about 260 miles long, and upwards of 100 broad; there being some parts of Italy and France comprehended in it, which were not included in the ancient *Helvetia*. Switzerland being between 45 and 48 degrees of N. lat. might be expected to be a warm country, but as it is situated on the Alps, the highest mountains of Europe, and great part of the year covered with snow, the air is much sharper here than in countries that lie more northerly. And as Switzerland is separated from other countries by high mountains, so every canton, or province, almost, is divided from its neighbour by a ridge of hills; which are not barren, but in summer afford good pasture to the sheep, and on some of them we meet with plowed fields. Two thirds of the canton of Bern, (much the largest and most considerable province), is a plain, fruitful country, abounding in corn. The largest rivers in Europe, have their source in these mountains, particularly the Rhine, the Rhone, the Danube, the Rufs,

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and the Inn; and there are a great many extensive lakes, as those of Constance and Geneva, which are either of them 60 miles long; and besides the lakes in the valleys, there is one on the top of every mountain almost. Here are also abundance of fine woods, particularly of pine and fir-trees. The soil produces some corn and wine, but not in great quantities; and the fruits of the earth are frequently destroyed by storms, or killed by cold rains, and sometimes they lose their harvest entirely. In plentiful years, therefore, they lay up their corn in magazines, to prevent the poor people perishing, when such calamities happen. The country abounds in sheep, black cattle, and horses, with all which they drive a great trade in the neighbouring countries, and their lakes furnish them with plenty of fish. Their linen and woollen manufactures, though not inconsiderable, are hardly sufficient to supply their own cloathing; so that to keep the balance of trade in their favour, the Switzers endeavour to retrench all superfluities, prohibit the wearing of gold, silver, silk, thread-lace, or jewels, and whatever else is more chargeable than useful in dress. Switzerland is usually divided into three classes, 1. Switzerland Proper, or the 13 cantons; 2. The subjects of Switzerland, or the conquered countries; and, 3. The allies of Switzerland, such as the Grisons, the republic of Geneva, &c.

The general diet represents the Helvetic body, or the 13 cantons; and is held at Baden, on the feast of St John the Baptist, annually, but seldom lasts longer than one month. Here the affairs of their common subjects are debated and regulated, but all other matters are treated of at particular diets of their respective religions, that of the Protestants being held at Aaraw, and that of the Roman Catholics, at Lucern. And, indeed, the 13 cantons do not make one com-

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monwealth, but are so many independent states united together, by strict alliances, for their mutual defence. For every canton, or province, has its particular Diet, or Assembly, which makes laws for the government of the canton, and is not contradicted by the resolutions of the General Diet in any thing, but what relates to their common bairiages, or to their mutual defence. The government in some cantons is aristocratical, and in others democratical. The seven aristocratical cantons, are those of Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Basil, Friburg, Soleure, and Schaffhausen; the six democratical cantons are those of Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, and Appenzel. The Protestant cantons are those of Zurich, Bern, Basil, and Schaffhausen, two thirds of the canton of Glaris, and more than half of Appenzel, the rest are Roman Catholics. The Protestants are much the strongest, and their territories more extensive and fruitful; but then the Popish cantons are supported by the Popish powers which surround them. The legislative power in the canton of Bern is lodged in the Great Council, consisting of 299 persons, and the executive power in a senate of 27, elected out of the Great Council. The government, in the other aristocratical cantons, is much the same as that of Bern; but in the democratical cantons, every town and every parish is a distinct state, and the supreme legislative power is lodged in the diffusive body of the people; every male of 16 years of age, and every servant, as well as his master, has an equal share in the government, and gives his assent to every law. There are no standing forces kept up in Switzerland, but there is no where a better regulated militia.

Every male from 16 to 60 is enrolled; and one third of them is regimented; and out of the other two thirds, these are recruited from

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time to time; and tho' neither horse nor foot receive pay while they remain at home, yet as soon as they take the field, their pay is settled; and for the readier assembling their militia, there are signals in the most conspicuous places, made by fire in the night-time, and a smoke in the day, upon which the whole body of their militia run to arms, and march to the appointed rendezvous. And what renders them much better disciplined than the militia of other nations, is the custom of their young fellows to serve 3 or 4 years in their troops abroad, after which, their officers are obliged to permit them to return home, so that great part of their militia have actually been in foreign service, and may, therefore, well be deemed as good as regular troops. In the late war between the Protestant and Popish cantons, the canton of Bern had 40,000 men in the field, and the canton of Zurich 20,000, but the rest of the cantons are not near so powerful as these. According to the best accounts, the cantons of Switzerland contain about two millions of inhabitants. The variety of cantons that constitute the Swiss confederacy renders it difficult to give a precise account of their revenues. Those of Bern are said to amount to 300,000 crowns annually; those of Zurich to 150,000, and the other cantons in proportion to their produce and manufactures. Whatever is saved over and above the expences of government, is laid up as a common stock; and it is said the Swisses are possessed of 500,000*l.* sterl. in the English funds. Bern is the most considerable city in all Switzerland; for, though Geneva is an associate with Switzerland, and under the protection of the Helvetic body, it is within itself an independent state, and republic.—See the different cantons in their alphabetical order.

SWORDS, a borough in the co. of Dublin, in Ireland; sends

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two members to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the Lord Moleworth.

SYRACUSE, E. lon. 15. 25. lat. 37. 5. a city and port-town of Sicily, in the pr. of Val de Noto, sit. on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of the island, 65 m. S. of Messina. Once the capital of a flourishing state, and of the whole island; but has been so often destroyed, by enemies and earthquakes, that there are but few remains of its ancient grandeur. It has however still so commodious a harbour, that people resort to it again, and have rebuilt some part of the town; it is still the see of a bishop.

SYRIA, or Suristan, a part of Asiatic Turkey, is bounded by Natolia and Turcomania on the N. by Diarber, or Mesopotamia, on the E. by Arabia, and Palestine on the S. and by the Levant sea on the W. The Turks divide Syria into 3 beglerbeglies, or viceroyalties, viz. Those of 1. Aleppo; 2. Tripoli; and 3. Damascus, or Scham; the seats of the respective viceroys. That of Aleppo takes in the N. part of Syria, Tripoli the middle, and Damascus the S. of Syria. This country produces corn, wine, oil, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, pease, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff, and has a good trade in silks, camblets, and Turkey leather; and they export vast quantities of salt, with which the surface of the earth, as well as their lakes, is covered, in some places. Damascus is the capital city.

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TAAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile. It is the residence of a Turkish governor; and here are many fine remains of antiquity. E. lon. 35. 25. N. lat. 27. 5.

TABAGO, W. lon. 61. lat. 11. 15. one of the Caribbee islands, in the American ocean, sit. 20 m.

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N. E. of the island of Trinity, and 120 S. of the island of Barbadoes, being 52 m. long, and 12 broad; formerly planted by the English, who were driven from it by the Caribbees on the neighbouring continent. Sometime since it was seized by the French; but formally ceded to England by the peace of 1763. It is a very desirable and fruitful island; and capable of producing sugar, and every thing that the best of the Caribbee islands produce. It hath lately been retaken by the French. This island is not liable to hurricanes, like the other islands.

TABARCA, E. lon. 8. lat. 36. 30. an island on the coast of Barbary, in Africa, sit. 50 m. W. of Tunis; said to belong to the Genoese.

TABASCO, W. lon. 95. lat. 18. cap. of the pr. of Tabasco, in America, sit. on the bay of Campeachy, at the mouth of the river Tabasco, 160 m. S. W. of Campeachy. The pr. is about 100 m. in length, and as much in breadth; and is very fertile in chocolate-nuts, in which consists its chief riches. The air is extremely moist, and there is rain every day, for nine months in the year.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, near the Cape of Good-Hope; the most southern cape or promontory of Africa, which here forms a bay, called Table-bay.

TABRISTAN, a pr. of Persia, sit. on the southern shore of the Caspian sea, having the pr. of Astrabat on the E. and Gilan on the W. part of the ancient Hircania.

TADCASTER, a market-town of Yorkshire, sit. 9 miles S. W. of York, and 184 m. N. of London. It is noted for the great plenty of limestone dug up in its neighbourhood.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA-RUINS.

TAFILET, W. lon. 1. 19. lat. 28. 32. a town in the kingdom of this name, in Africa, sit. 275 m. S. E. of Morocco. The country is
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mountainous and sandy; but produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels' flesh and dates, and breed horses to sell to foreigners.

TAGHMON, a borough-town in the co. of Wexford, in Ireland; sends two members to parl.

TAGUS, now called Tajo, the largest river in Spain, rises in New Castile on the confines of Arragon, and runs S. W. thro' the pr. of Old Castile and Estremadura, passing by the cities of Aranjuez, Toledo, and Alcantara, and then crossing Portugal, forms the harbour of Lisbon, where it is about 3 miles over, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, 8 or 10 miles below that city. This river is called Tejo by the Portuguese; and was formerly famous for its golden sands.

TALLAGH, a borough in the co. of Waterford, in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

TAMAR River, runs from N. to S. dividing Devonshire from Cornwall.

TAME, a market-town of Oxfordshire, sit. on the river Tame, 13 miles N. W. of High Wycombe. It is pleasantly situated on a river of the same name, which with its branches almost surround it; and it has a famous free school and hospital.

TAMWORTH, a borough-town of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, being sit. in both counties, 8 miles S. E. of Litchfield; elects two members of parl. and gives title of Viscount to the Earl Ferrers.

TANAIS. See **DON** River.

TANAKO, a river of Italy, which rises in the S. of Piedmont, and runs N. E. thro' that pr. passing by Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and falls into the Po below Valenza.

TANDAYA. E. lon. 124. 10. lat. 12. one of the most easterly of the Philippine islands, in Asia; sub. to the King of Spain.

TANGIER, W. lon. 7. lat. 35.

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40. a port-town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and kingdom of Fez, sit. at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. It was the capital of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana; taken from the Moors by the Portuguese, and by them transferred to Charles II. King of England, *anno* 1661, when he married the Princess Catharina, Infanta of Portugal, Charles being at a great charge in keeping up the fortifications, and maintaining a numerous garrison against the continual attacks of the Moors, the works were blown up and demolished, and the garrison withdrawn from thence in the year 1683. Here were bred some of the best soldiers the English had, in the wars with France, in the reign of King William.

TANGUT, a pr. of China, Tartary, sit. N. W. of the great wall which divides Tartary from China.

TANJOUR, a pr. of the Hind India, in Asia, sit. on the coast of Coromandel, separated from the island of Ceylon by a narrow strait.

TANJOUR City, E. lon. 77. lat. 11. 30. cap. of the pr. of Tanjour, sit. 60 m. S. W. of Trincobar; sub. to the King of Tanjour tributary to the Mogul.

TAPTE, a river of the Hind India, in Asia, which runs from N. to W. thro' the pr. of Cambay and falls into the Indian ocean a little below Surat.

TAPUYERS, and **TAPÉ AMBOES**, two numerous tribes which the Portuguese found in Brazil, in S. America, when they explored that country; reported to be giants at first, but are now found to be of the size of other men.

TARAGON, E. lon. 1. 25. 51. 26. a city and port-town in the pr. of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean sea, 40 m. S. W. of Barcelona. This was capital of the largest division of Spain, in the time of the Romans, called from thence Tarraconensis and was then as large and popu-

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a city as Carthage; but is now reduced to 500 houses, and the harbour choaked up. However, it is finely situated on an eminence, in a pleasant and fruitful country; is still the see of an archbishop, and carries on a considerable trade.

TARANTO, E. lon. 18. 15. lat. 40. 32. a port-town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr. of Otranto, sit. on the gulph of Otranto, 45 m. W. of the city of Otranto; the see of an archbishop. Near Taranto is found that insect called the Tarantula, which some resemble to a scorpion; but the true Tarantula is like a spider, and neither bites nor stings, but drops its poison on the part it wounds. The cure for one who is wounded by either of them, according to some accounts, is music; that is, the poison produces a temporary stupefaction, which becomes fatal, unless the person bit is raised from it, which is only to be effected by the power of musical sounds. This whole relation, however, is now found to be a falsehood.

TARBES, W. lon. 3. min. lat. 47. 16. a town of France, in the pr. of Gascony, and ter. of Bigorre, sit. on the river Adour, 60 m. S. E. of Bayonne. The see of a bishop.

TARENTEAIS Duchy, the S. division of Savoy, having Piedmont on the S. E. and Savoy Proper on the N. W. sub. to the K. of Sardinia. It is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains.

TARIFFA, W. lon. 5. 11. lat. 36. 10. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, 18 m. W. of Gibraltar, and 24 N. of Tangier.

TARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the mountains, on the confines of Genoa, and runs N. E. into the duchy of Parma, falling into the Po, a little below Cremona.

TARSUS, now Terasso, E. lon. 37. lat. 37. once the cap. of Cilicia, in the Lesser Asia, now a pr. of

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Asiatic Turkey, sit. on the N. side of the Levant sea, near the mouth of the river Cydnus, 100 miles N. of the city of Nicosia, in the island of Cyprus. The place of the apostle Paul's nativity.

TARTARY, a very large extent of country, the ancient Scythia, comprehending all the N. of Europe, and a third part of Asia, of which the Russians possess much the greatest part at present, and have given it the name of Siberia; which extends from the rivers Oby and Irtis, that divides Asia from Europe, to the Pacific ocean. The last King of the Scythians was called Ungham, and was vanquished in the year 1212, by a rebel called Chingis-Khan; when this country lost its name, and was afterwards called *Tartary*.

Chinese Tartary, which lies N. of China, and is bounded by Siberia on the N. and W. is now the largest country that goes by the name of Tartary, being about 750 miles in extent, possessed by one sovereign; and for that reason is sometimes called Great Tartary: it is separated from China by a great wall. The Tartars which lie S. of Siberia and Muscovy, are the Tartars of Astracan, Circassia, and Dagistan, sit. N. W. of the Caspian sea; the Kalmucks, which lie between Siberia and the Caspian sea; the Ubec Tartars and Moguls, which lie N. of Persia and India, and those of Thibet, which lie N. W. of China. Of these, the Tartars of Astracan are sub. to Muscovy: those of Circassia and Dagistan sometimes put themselves under the protection of the Russians, and sometimes acknowledge the Turks or Persians their sovereigns. The Kalmuck Tartars, at present, acknowledge themselves subjects of Russia. The Ubec Tartars were lately independent, but were subdued by Kouli Khan, the late sovereign of Persia, who took possession of their capital city Bochara. The Moguls seem to be still independent, as well as those of Thibet, which

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occasions this country to be called Independent Tartary sometimes, and the Tartars of Thibet are so powerful, that they are frequently at war with the Chinese.

The Northern Tartary is a cold barren country, almost always covered with snow, wherein are very few houses or inhabitants. The southern Tartars, for the most part, enjoy a temperate climate, and a fruitful soil; but as few of them have fixed habitations, or apply themselves to cultivate the soil, but are continually moving from place to place, to find pasture for their numerous flocks and herds, that fine country produces little.

It must be confessed, that it would be deceiving the reader, to desire him to depend on any accounts given by geographers, of the extent, limits, and situation of the vast regions of Tartary in general. For even those powers who possess parts of it, are divided as to the exact boundaries of what they pretend to have a claim to.

There are some other countries of Europe which still bear the name of Tartary; but these are separated from the rest by the Palus Mæotis and the Black sea; viz. Little Tartary, Crim Tartary, and Budziac Tartary; which are all subject to the Turks.

TASSO, or **Thassus**, E. lon. 27. lat. 40. 30. one of the smallest islands in the Archipelago, or Egean sea, sit. near the coast of Romania, or Thrace, 30 m. N. of Lemnos, and 40 S. E. of Contessa. It is about 35 m. in circumference, and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble.

TATA, or **Sinda**, a pr. of the Hither India, in Asia, is sit. on the mouth of the river Indus, being bounded by the pr. of Buckor on the N. by Jesselmere and Sorret on the E. by the gulph of Sindi, or Indus, on the S. and by Persia on the W.; reduced by Koulî Khan, late sovereign of Persia, and at present subject to that crown.

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TATA City, E. lon. 68. 25. lat. 25. 20. capital of the pr. of Tata, sit. near the river Indus, 220 miles N. W. of Guzurat. It is a large, rich place, about 3 m. in length, and half as much in breadth. The English have a factory here. Sometimes this country is subject to great droughts, insomuch, that it hath been known not to rain for three years together. This hath produced so severe a plague, that 80,000 people, in that space of time, have died in the city only.

TAVASTIUS, E. lon. 24. lat. 61. 20. capital of the pr. of Tavastia, in the ter. of Finland, in Sweden, sit. 64 miles N. E. of Åbo; sub. to Sweden.

TAUBER, or **Taubet**, a river of Germany, which rises in the mar. of Anspach, in the circle of Franconia, and running N. W. passes by Mergentheim, falling in to the river Maine at Wertheim.

TAVISTOCK, a borough-town of Devon, sit. 33 m. W. by S. of Exeter; sends two memb. to parli. and gives title of Marquis to the family of Russel, Dukes of Bedford.

TAUNTON, a borough-town of Somersetshire, sit. 148 m. W. by S. of London, and 29 S. W. of Wells, in which there is a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth; sends two memb. to parli.

TAURIS, or **TERRIS**, E. lon. 46. 50. lat. 38. 28. a city of Persia, in Asia, in the pr. of Aderbeitzan, supposed to be the ancient Ecbatana, capital of Media. It is sit. in a fine plain, surrounded with mountains, from whence there falls a rivulet, which runs through the city; lying 300 m. S. E. of Erzerum, and 230 N. W. of Ispahan.

The old city was 15 m. in circumference, and had walls 70 cubits high. The present town is about 5 m. in circuit, very populous, and a place of great trade. It standeth near the frontiers of Turkey, has been often taken

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retaken. The Turks surprized it during the late civil wars in Persia, and exercised their usual barbarities on the inhabitants, killing an incredible number of them: but Kouli Khan reduced it under the obedience of the Persians again, and pursued the Turks into their own territories.

TAURIS and **ANTITAUROS**, are mountains which run through the Lesser Asia from W. to E. into Persia, and so on into India.

TAY, a river of Scotland, which divides it into North and South Scotland, arising from the loch or lake of Tay, in the shire of Broadalbin, and running E. through Athol, and afterwards turning S. E. divides the counties of Perth and Angus from Strathern and Fife, falling into the frith of Tay.

TECKLENBURG, E. lon. 8. 5. lat. 52. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, cap. of the co. of Tecklenburg, sit. 13 m. S. W. of Osnaburg; sub. to its own Count.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running eastward, divides Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German sea below Stockton.

TEFLIS, E. lon. 46. 20. lat. 43. the capital of the Persian Georgia, in Asia, sit. on the river Kur, or Cyrus, 300 m. N. of Tauris, and as many S. of Astracan. The inhabitants are almost all Christians, and the Mahometans keep not any mosques for fear of offending them. There is a considerable trade carried on here in furs.

TEGAPATAN, E. lon. 76. lat. 8. a port-town of the Hither India, in Asia, sit. near Cape Comorin, the most southern promontory of that peninsula, 80 m. S. of Cochin, and 160 N. W. of Columbo in Ceylon. Here the Dutch have a factory.

TEHAMA, one of the divisions of Arabia Felix, in Asia, sit. on the Red sea, between the provinces of Mecca and Hadramut.

TEISSE, or **Teys**, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Car-

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pathian mountains, and running from E. to W. passes by Tokay; then turning S. passes by Zolnock and Segedin, and having joined the river Merish, falls into the Danube, opposite to Salankamen.

TELESIN, or **Temecen**, a pr. of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, sit. on the confines of the empire of Morocco. It is about 75 m. in length, and 50 in breadth.

TELLICHERRY, E. lon. 75. lat. 12. a port-town on the Malabar coast, in the Hither India, in Asia, sit. 30 miles N. of Calicut. Here is an English factory.

TEMESWAER, E. lon. 22. lat. 45. 55. the capital town of the Banat of Temeswaer, lately annexed to Hungary, sit. 60 miles N. E. of Belgrade, now one of the frontier-towns against Turkey; sub. to the house of Austria.

TENEDOS, E. lon. 27. lat. 39. 30. one of the smallest islands of the Archipelago, sit. near the coast of the lesser Asia, a little W. of the ruins of Troy. This is conjectured to be the island behind which the Grecian fleet retired, when they pretended to raise the siege of Troy, and afterwards surprized that city. The muscadine wine of this island is the best in all the Levant. This island had a town of the same name, remarkable for a custom among them, That, at the back of their judge, there always stood a man with an axe advanced; as well to terrify the witnesses from giving false evidence to the judge, as the judge from pronouncing a false sentence upon the evidence.

TENERIFF, W. lon. 16. 22. lat. 28. 30. one of the largest of the Canary islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 350 m. W. of Morocco, in Africa, about 120 m. in circumference. It is a fruitful island, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, though pretty much encumbered with mountains, of which the most remarkable is that called the Pico of Teneriff, being one of the highest mountains in the world, of the

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form of a sugar loaf, the white top whereof may be seen at sea upwards of 120 m. This mountain is a volcano, and occasions frequent earthquakes. In the year 1704, several volcanoes burst out in this island; and did not only produce an earthquake, but whole towns were swallowed up, or overturned, with many thousand people in them, by torrents of burning sulphur, and metallic ore, that issued from those volcanoes; and some of the richest land in the island was converted into a barren desert. Were it not for the dread of such calamities, these islands would well deserve the name of Fortunate, which was once given them; for they produce every thing that is desirable in life; but their principal exports consist of those rich wines, which from the country they come from, are denominated Canary.

TENES, a pr. of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa. It abounds in corn and cattle, and the inhabitants value themselves on their courage.

TENOS. See TINO ISLE.

TENTERDEN, a market-town of Kent, sit. 60 miles S. by E. of London, and 24 S. W. of Canterbury.

TERCERA, W. lon. 28. lat. 39. one of the largest of the Azores, or Western islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, almost in the midway between the continents of Europe and America, about 1000 m. from either. These islands produce scarce any thing to traffic with, unless corn and cattle, with which they supply the ships that call here. Angra is the capital. They are all subject to the crown of Portugal.

TERKI, E. lon. 50. lat. 43. 30. a port-town of Circassia, in Asia, sit. on a river of the same name, near the Caspian sea, being the frontier-town of the Russians against Persia, 100 m. N. of Derbent, and 140 S. of Astracan.

TERNATE, E. lon. 125. lat. 1. 15. the most northerly of the Molucca, or Clove islands, in the In-

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dian seas, in Asia, sit. a little W. of the island of Gilolo, and 100 m. E. of the island of Celebes, or Macassar, in the possession of the Dutch. It is one of the Spice islands, and produces cloves.

TERNI, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 42. 4. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and pr. of Umbria, sit. 46 m. N. by E. of Rome. The famous cataract of the river Vefino, within a mile of this place, is one of the finest natural cascades in Europe, the water throwing itself down a precipice 300 feet. It is a populous place, and has a great trade in olive oil, all the adjacent country being thick planted with olives.

TERRA-DEL-FOGO, or Fuego, is an island of S. America, bounded by the straits of Magellan on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. and by the South sea on the S. and W. It is of a triangular figure, the base whereof is the strait of Magellan; the length of the island being 300 m. from E. to W. and about as much from N. to S. the point or summit of the pyramid lying in 85 degrees W. lon. and 57 deg. 30 min. S. lat. This is the most southern cape or promontory of S. America, about which all ships sail at present into the Pacific ocean, instead of going through the straits of Magellan, as the first discoverer did, who gave his name to that strait. Terra-del-Fogo is a mountainous woody country, the tops of the mountains almost always covered with snow. There are some good harbours on the coast, where ships may lie secure from storms, which these seas are very much subject to; but our mariners chuse to keep at a distance from the land in their passage round Cape Horn, that they may have sea-room, rather than come near it. There are some few inhabitants on the island, as there are upon the continent, on the N. side of the straits. They are represented as a brave hardy race, naturally of dark olive complexions,

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but paint both their faces and bodies, and have no other cloathing but a mantle they make of the skins of animals, and a cap of feathers, and live in little huts they make with the boughs of trees, eating what they take in hunting or fishing. Their arms, are bows and arrows, pointed with sharp flints or bones, and their nets made of the sinews of animals, or the fibres of the bark of some trees. Their country seems to have little in it to invite foreigners to settle amongst them; at least, the Europeans have thought fit, hitherto, to leave them to their natural liberty.

TERRA-FIRMA, in S. America, taken in its largest extent, comprehends, 1. Terra-Firma Proper; 2. Carthagena; 3. St Martha; 4. Rio-de-la-Hacha; 5. Venezuela; 6. Comana; 7. New Andalusia; 8. New Granada; and, 9. Popayan. All which are sub. to Spain, and were at first called by the name of Castillo del Oro, or Golden Castle, on account of some gold mines they expected to find in this country; which is bounded by the North sea, and part of the Atlantic ocean, on the N. by the river Oroonoko on the E. by Peru and the country of the Amazons on the S. and by the Pacific ocean and the pr. of Veragua, in N. America, on the W. Some include Guiana, or Caribbiana, in Terra-Firma; but we chuse to omit these, because they are possessed by the French and Dutch; and the native Indians: And the Spaniards have now scarce any settlements E. of the river Oroonoko.

These countries, which are here included in Terra-Firma, lie between 60 and 82 deg. of W. lon. and between the equator and 12 deg. of N. lat. being about 1400 m. in length, from E. to W. and 700 in breadth from N. to S.

TERRA FIRMA Proper, more generally known by the name of Darien, is bounded by the North sea on the N. by the gulph or river of Darien, which separates it

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from Carthagena, on the E. by Popayan and the Pacific ocean on the S. and by the same ocean, and the pr. of Veragua, in N. America, on the W. lying between 8 and 10 deg. of N. lat. and between 78 and 83 deg. of W. lon. in the form of a crescent, about that spacious bay of Panama, and is 300 m. in length, and 60 in breadth, from the North to the South sea; this being the isthmus which joins North and South America; the chief towns whereof are Panama on the South sea, and Porto-Bello on the North sea. This country consists of exceeding high hills, and long deep valleys, and is so difficult to pass, that travellers are usually six or seven days in going cross it from one sea to the other, though the isthmus be but 60 miles over; and the torrents, which fall from the mountains, are a great obstruction to the passage in the rainy season, which continues every year from April to November, and sometimes to December; so that they have scarce three months fair weather in the whole year.

TERVEL, W. lon. 1. lat. 40. 30. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Arragon, sit. on the river Guadalaviar, 75 m. S. W. of Saragossa; see of a bishop.

TERVERE, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 51. 38. a port-town of the United Netherlands in the pr. of Zealand, sit. on the N. E. coast of the island of Walcheren, 4 m. N. E. of Middleburg; subject to the Prince of Orange.

TESCHIN, E. lon. 18. 55. lat. 49. 46. a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the duchy of Silesia, sit. 37 m. S. E. of Troppau; sub. to the house of Austria; but ceded in 1765, by the Empress Queen, with the Emperor's consent, to Prince Albert of Saxony; since called duchy of Saxa-Teschchen.

TESSEL, an island of N. Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder sea, with a citadel, seated on the S. coast, which serves to defend Amsterdam.

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TESSIN, or Tesino, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, and runs through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore, and then turning S. E. thro' the Milanese, passes by Pavia, and falls into the Po, a little below that city.

TETICAGO, a great lake of Peru, in S. America, more than 200 m. in circumference, sit. in the pr. of Callao. The towns sit. on that lake are esteemed the most delightful abodes in S. America.

TETUAN, W. lon. 5. 18. lat. 35. 25. a town of the empire of Morocco, in Africa, sit. about 60 m. S. E. of Tangier, and 8 from the bay of Tetuan, just within the straits of Gibraltar. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, of which 3000 are Jews, who have all the trade of the place in their hands, being brokers between the Christians and Moors. The town is surrounded by a wall, and has a great castle for its defence, of no great strength. The palaces of the Moorish governor, who is sub. to the Emperor of Morocco, are much admired for their beauty and magnificence.

TEWKSBURY, a borough town of Gloucestershire, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, 10 miles N. of Gloucester; sends 2 members to parl. The decisive battle, between the houses of York and Lancaster, was won here by King Edward IV.

TEXEL, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 53. 12. an island and town of Holland, sit. at the entrance of the Zuyder sea, parted from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most ships bound for Amsterdam pass.

TEYN, E. lon. 13. lat. 49. 32. a town of Bohemia, sit. 50 m. S. W. of Prague; sub. to the house of Austria.

THAMES, a large navigable river of England, composed chiefly of the rivers Isis and Thames, of which the Isis is much the largest, and runs the longest course, rising

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on the confines of Gloucestershire, a little S. W. of Cirencester, and at Lechlade becomes navigable; from whence it continues its course N. E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell; from Oxford it runs S. E. to Abington, and so to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame, and continues its course S. E. by Wailingford to Reading; after which, it visits Marlow and Windsor, and from thence runs E. by Brentford and Richmond to London; and continues the same course to the sea, receiving the river Medway near the mouth of it. The Thame is but a small river, the rising near Tring, in Hertfordshire, crosses the county of Bucks, and falls into the Isis at Dorchester, before which it is a small unnavigable stream. This account is given by Leland and Camden; but it is certain, that this river had anciently, and has to this day, the name of Thames from Lechlade to Dorchester. It has 3 noble bridges over it at London, the principal of which is London-bridge. The tide flows a considerable way above the latter, by which means it renders that city one of the greatest emporiums of the world.

THANET, a little island of Kent, formed by the branches of the river Stour and the sea; from whence the family of Tuston take the title of Earl.

THERES, the name of an ancient city in Upper Egypt, in Africa, now in ruins. Anciently it was celebrated for its magnificence. It had 100 gates, and could send out 20,000 chariots. It had 100 stables, each containing 20 horses. Its modern name is Luxor.

THERES, was an ancient city of Achaia, in Greece, now a pr. European Turkey, and stood near the place where Thive now stands. It is now only remarkable for kind of white clay, of which they make tobacco-pipes, and which though never burnt, becomes drying as hard as a stone.

THESSALY, now Janna, a

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of European Turkey, is bounded by Macedonia on the N. by the Archipelago on the E. by Achaia or Livadia on the S. and by Epirus on the W. The chief town Larissa. The modern inhabitants are mostly of the Greek church.

THETFORD, the co. town of Norfolk, sit. 29 m. S. W. of Norwich, and 80 N. E. of London; sends 2 memb. to parl. and gives title of Viscount to the Duke of Grafton.

THEYSSE, a river of Hungary. See **THYSSE**.

TIBET, or Tibet, one of the most powerful of the Tartar kingdoms, in Asia, having China on the E. and India, or the empire of the Great Mogul, on the W.

THIRSK, or Thrusk, a borough-town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Swale, 11 m. N. E. of Borough-bridge; sends a memb. to parl.

THOMAS St, E. lon. 80. lat. 13. a town of the Hither India, in Asia, on the coast of Coromandel, 3 miles S. of Fort St George; sub. to the Portuguese; see of an archbishop.

THOMAS St, an island in the Atlantic ocean, sit. under the equator, in 8 deg. of E. lon. 240 m. N. W. of the city of Loango, in Africa; subject to the Portuguese. It is very fertile, but extremely unwholesome.

THOMAS St, W. lon. 62. 30. lat. 7. a town of Guiana, in South America, sit. on the river Oroonoko; sub. to Spain. This was the fatal place Sir Walter Raleigh's people attacked, when he went in search of a gold-mine, by the direction of K. James I. for which he lost his head.

THOMASTOWN, a borough in the co. of Kilkenny, in Ireland; sends 2 memb. to parl.

THOMOND, a co. of Ireland; from which the family of O'Brien did lately, and the family of Wyndham now does, take the title of Earl. See **CLARE**.

THORN, E. lon. 19. 22. lat.

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52. 56. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Regal or Polish Prussia, in the pal. of Culm, sit. on the river Vistula, 97 m. N. W. of Warsaw. and 72 S. of Dantzic; sub. to the republic of Poland, being one of the best built towns in Prussia; and the inhabitants generally Protestants. But there happening to be a monastery of Jesuits in the place, and some of the populace deriding a procession they made through the town, and insulting the Jesuits, in the year 1724 the republic sent down judges to Thorn, to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot; and the two principal magistrates of the place, the president and vice-president, were condemned to be beheaded, with 13 or 14 more of the burghers, and many more fined and imprisoned. Most of the Protestant powers in Europe interposed to get the sentence reversed; but the republic of Poland sent down a body of forces to Thorn, and caused the sentence to be executed. This was the native place of the famous Copernicus, in 1473, who died in 1543.

THOULON, or Toulon, E. lon. 6. 2. lat. 43. 7. a port-town of Provence, in France, sit. on a bay of the Mediterranean sea, 450 m. S. by E. of Paris, 30 S. E. of Marseilles, and 80 S. W. of Nice. It has the most secure and capacious harbour of any port in France. Here the largest ships of the royal navy are built and stationed; and here vast magazines of all manner of naval stores and timber for shipping are deposited. Here also are the finest docks and yards, for the fitting out and furnishing ships of war, in the world, in the opinion of the French. In Toulon also are schools for the marine guards, where they are taught navigation; and a foundry for cannon and mortars, with all manner of utensils for cannoneers and bombardiers. They had in the harbour of Toulon, at one time, 16 first rates, 8 second rates, 24 third rates, and 6 fourth rates, viz. when

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the Confederates laid siege to Toulon, in 1707; all which the English had very probably taken, if the Germans had not detached 15,000 men to Naples, which were intended to constitute part of the army to form that siege.

THOULOUSE, or Toulouse, E. lon. 1. 31. lat. 42. 36. a city of France, cap. of the pr. of Languedoc, sit. on the river Garonne, 90 m. W. of the Mediterranean, 60 N. of the Pyrenees, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. It is one of the largest cities in the kingdom, but neither rich nor populous, there not being more than 19,000 families in it. It is the see of an archb. has a university, a parliament, a mint, and an academy of Belles Lettres; a city of great antiquity, the Romans mentioning it as one of the most flourishing cities of the Gauls. It was afterwards cap. of a Roman province; then of the kingdom of the Visigoths; and afterwards of the kingdom of Aquitain; and here are still the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre.

THRACE, a pr. of European Turkey, sit. on the N. side of the Propontis. See ROMANIA. It is now the fixed residence of the Turkish government under the Grand Signior, its chief city Constantinople, being cap. of that empire.

THUIN, E. lon. 4. 19. lat. 50. 18. a town of the co. of Namur, sit. on the river Sambre, near the confines of Hainault, 5 m. S. W. of Charleroy; sub. to France.

THULE of the ancients, supposed to be the islands of Orcades, though some suppose it to have been Ireland, and others Iceland.

THURINGIA landgravate, one of the divisions of the cir. of Upper Saxony, in Germany, bounded by the duchy of Brunswick, and principality of Anhalt, on the N. Misnia on the E. Franconia on the S. and Hesse on the W. It is about 75 m. in length, and as much in breadth; fertile, and abounding with fruits and woods. It is well watered with several rivers; sub.

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to the Elector of Mentz, and several other petty sovereigns. The capital town is Erfurd.

THURSO, W. lon. 3. 12. lat. 58 a port-town of Caithness, in Scotland, sit. on the Caledonian ocean, 15 m. S. W. of Dunghyhead.

TIBER, or Tybris, a large river of Italy, which runs from N. to S. through the Pope's ter. passing by Perugia and Orvietto, and having visited Rome, falls into the Tuscan sea at Ostia, 10 m. below that city.

TIBISCUS River. See TEISSE.

TICONDERAGO, W. lon. 73. 20. lat. 43. 50. a fort in N. America, built by the French, at the northern extremity of lake George, within the limits of New York. Its situation is very advantageous for the protection of the colonies from any enemy on the continent. It was taken by the British on the 24th of July 1759.

TIDDESWAL, or Tideswell, a market-town of Derbyshire, sit. 17 m. N. W. of Chesterfield. It has its name from a well that is said to ebb and flow.

TIDOR, E. lon. 126. 25. lat. 30. one of the Molucca or Clove islands, sit. in the Indian ocean, in Asia, 100 m. E. of the island of Celebes. It is 17 m. in circumference, and the air is more wholesome here than in Ternate; it is noted for producing cloves, and the Dutch have several forts in this island, and are masters of it, tho' it has a king of its own. The woods and rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence.

TIERACHE, the most easterly division of the prov. of Picardy, in France.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey, in Asia, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and running S. divides Diarbec, or Mesopotamia, from Curdistan, the ancient Assyria; and having passed by Bagdat, joins the Euphrates in Eyraca Arabia, the ancient Chaldea; the united stream falling into the gulph of Persia, below Bassora; supposed

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to be one of the rivers which encompassed Paradise.

TILBURY, a fortress in the co. of Essex, sit. on the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, 20 m. E. of London. It is looked upon to be the key to that city.

TIMOR, an island of the Indian ocean in Asia, sit. between 120 and 123 deg. of E. lon. and between 6 and 8 degrees of S. lat. said to have gold mines; in possession of the Dutch, as are the rest of the islands between this and Java. It is 150 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; inhabited by Pagans, who it is said, some years ago, had not the use of fire.

TINA, E. lon. 18. lat. 44. 6. a town of European Turkey, on the confines of Dalmatia, sit. 32 m. N. E. of Sebenico.

TIME River, composed of two rivers, the one called North Tine, which rises on the borders of Scotland; and the other South Tine, which rises on the borders of Cumberland; the first running S. E. and the other N. E. unite their waters at Hexham, and continuing to run E. divide the counties of Durham and Northumberland, passing by Newcastle, and falling into the German sea at Tinmouth.

TINIAN, E. lon. 144. 25. lat. 15. 8. one of the Ladrone and Marian islands, in the Indian ocean, a little N. of the Spanish island of Guam, where the Spaniards have a fort, and a small garrison. They have also great herds of cattle, and cultivated lands on the island of Tinian, where Commodore Anson supplied himself with whatever provision he wanted, in his cruise towards Manila, in the Philippines. It is about twelve miles in length and six in breadth. An healthy climate, and very fertile; but, according to our last accounts, entirely overgrown with bushes, and infested with flies.

TINO, E. lon. 26. lat. 37. 15. an island of the Archipelago, sit. 60 m. W. of Samos. It is 17 m. long, and 8 broad. The riches of

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the island consist in silk, of which 16,000 pounds are annually manufactured; and the silk-stockings they make are very good; but nothing can compare with the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. There is a fortress, and a town consisting of 500 houses. There is a bishop's see of the Latin church, tho' the Greeks have 200 priests on it. The island belongs to the Venetians, who can raise 5000 men here, though they keep no regular forces.

TINMOUTH, a port-town of Northumberland, sit. on the German sea, at the mouth of the river Tine, 9 m. E. of Newcastle, near which the ships take in their lading of coals, salt, &c.

TIPPERARY, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, bounded by King's county on the N. by that of Queen's county and Kilkenny on the E. by Waterford on the S. and by Galway, Clare, and Limerick on the W. It is 60 m. in length, and 40 in breadth; contains 147 parishes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 memb. to parl. The south parts are very fertile, and well inhabited; but the north are barren, and terminate in a row of mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelem dhe Medina.

TIPRA, a country of Asia, in the dominions of the King of Ava, under the tropic of Cancer, sit. between India and China; of which we have little knowledge.

TIRLEMONT, or Tillemont, E. lon. 4. 58. lat. 50. 49. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 10 m. S. E. of Louvain, and 21 N. of Namur.

TIROL, a co. of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, is bounded by Suabia and Bavaria on the N. by the bishopric of Saltzburg and Carinthia on the E. by Trent and the country of the Grisons on the S. and by Switzerland on the W. being about 100 m. long, and 120 broad; the chief town Inspruc. It is generally a mountainous, barren

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country; but has some fruitful valleys, and some mines of silver, copper, and iron. It is subject to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are an industrious set of people, but very obstinate; inso-much, that they never change the fashion of their garments.

TITMONING, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and on the confines of Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza. It was rendered almost desolate by the plague, in 1310, and was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but has since been rebuilt.

TITUL, E. lon. 21. 45. lat. 45. 26. a town of Hungary, sit. on the river Teisse, 30 m. N. of Belgrade, and 50 S. of Segedin; sub. to the house of Austria.

TIVERTON, a borough-town of Devon, sit. on the river Ex, 14 m. N. N. E. of Exeter; sends 2 memb. to parliament. A great cloathing town, unfortunately burnt down some years since; but has been rebuilt, and is, at present, one of the most considerable towns in the county. It has two churches, many good buildings, and the water runs through all the streets, as it does in the city of Salisbury.

TIVIOI, or Chiviot Mountains, are high hills which lie on the borders of Scotland and England, on which there have been many sharp encounters between the two nations. The valley called Tiviotdale, gives name to one of the counties of Scotland, on the borders, of which county Jedburgh is the capital town.

TIVOLI, or Tibur, F. lon. 13. lat. 42. a celebrated town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. on the river Teverone, 20 m. E. of Rome, on the side of a hill covered with olive-trees, for 5 or 6 miles, and adorned with beautiful villas, or palaces of the nobility, from whence there is a delightful prospect of the Campania as far as Rome. This was the retreat of many of the most eminent of the ancient Romans, in the

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hot season. The river Teverone here forms a cascade, falling from a high rock; in a cave whereof is said to be the grotto of Leucothea the Tiburtine sibyl, from whence she delivered her oracles. The place of the family of Este, Duke of Modena, which stands here, is much admired for its architecture, sculpture, paintings, gardens, and water-works. Tivoli is now but a little town, but the see of a bishop, and subject to the Duke of Modona, proprietor of the beautiful place above-mentioned.

TLASCALA, W. lon. 105. lat. 19. 40. a town of Mexico, cap. of the pr. of Tlascala, sit. 61 m. S. E. of the city of Mexico; but to Spain.

TOBAGO, one of the Caribbe islands. See **TABAGO**.

TOBOGO, E. lon. 86. 30. lat. a small island in the bay of Panama in S. America, sit. about 18 m. of the city of Panama, and supplies that city, with fruit and garden stuff; subject to Spain.

TOBOLSKI, E. lon. 67. 18. 57. 30. the capital of Siberia, Asiatic Russia, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Tobol and Irtysh, where united stream divides Europe from Asia, 800 miles E. of Moscow, 1000 E. of Petersburg. The city stands upon a hill, and is surrounded by a wall and other military works. To this place, or near it, the Russians usually banish their state prisoners. Hither the Czes Menzickoff, Dolgorucki, the Duke of Courland, were taken as well as the Swedish prisoners taken at the battle of Pultowa.

TOCAT, E. lon. 36. lat. a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the pr. of Amasia, and part of the kingdom of Pontus, sit. at the foot of a very high mountain, 100 miles S. of Sin and the Black sea, and 250 S. of Trepisond. It is a populous place, inhabited by Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews; the country 40 m. round it inhabited chiefly by Armenian Christians.

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most of them handicrafts; working in copper, and other hard ware, which they send as far as Constantinople and Egypt. Turkey leather is another of their manufactures. This is one of the great thorough-fares of the caravans, from Smyrna to Persia and Arabia.

TOCKAY, or **TOKAY**, E. lon. 11. 3. lat. 48. 10. a town of Hungary, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Tesse and Bodruck, 90 m. E. of Buda, whose wines are esteemed the best in Europe. There but one vineyard that produces, inasmuch, that it is scarce even in Vienna itself; and other wines are generally sold instead of it. At some distance from the town are large salt-works.

TODI, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 42. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and d. of Spoleto, sit. on the river Tiber, 40 m. N. of Rome.

TOLEDO, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 40. 6. formerly the capital of New-Castle, and of all Spain, the seat of the ancient Gothic and Moor-Kings, sit. on a steep rock; the foot whereof runs the river Tagus, encompassing it on three sides, and the rest is defended by a high wall and towers; formerly reckoned a place of strength, but at present, being commanded by several hills, and, in the late wars, was obliged to submit to the side which was master of the hill. The cathedral is the richest and most magnificent in Spain, and the archbishop's revenue computed at 350,000 crowns *per annum*; the present King obliged the Pope to confer on one of the princes, his son, when he was an infant in a literal sense. The archbishop is Primate of Spain, Great Chancellor of Castile, proprietor of 17 towns, besides a great number of villages. The lands settled for the repair of the cathedral, are of the value of 100,000 hundred thousand crowns, *per annum*. It is 37 m. S. of Madrid.

TOLÉN, E. lon. 4. 7. lat. 51.

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32. a town of the United Provinces in the pr. of Zealand, cap. of the island of Tolen, sit. 4 miles N. W. of Bergenopzoom.

TOLENTINO, E. lon. 13. 27. lat. 43. 15. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and mar. of Ancona, sit. 24 m. S. W. of Loretto; the see of a bishop.

TOLOSA, W. lon. 2. lat. 43. 12. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, and ter. of Guipuscoa, sit. 16 m. S. W. of Fontarabia, and 47 E. of Bilbao. It is the cap. of a province, and in great esteem for the sword-blades made here.

TOLU, W. lon. 72. 55. lat. 9. 40. a port-town of Terra-Firma, in S. America, sit. on a bay of the N. sea, 60 m. S. of Carthagena. It is noted for a fine balsam brought from thence, called the balsam of Tolu, which is produced by a kind of tree like a pine. The balsam is extremely fragrant, and accounted excellent in diseases of the breast.

TOMBUT, W. lon. 1. lat. 14. a town of Nigritia, in Africa, sit. on the river Senegal, 400 miles E. of Cape Verde; a town and country we have very little acquaintance with.

TOMBAMBAMBA, W. lon. 77. S. lat. 2. a town of Peru, in South America, in the pr. of Quito, 160 m. S. of the city of Quito, where was a temple of the sun, the walls whereof were covered with gold-plate, when the Spaniards first arrived there.

TONGUSIANS, the name of a tribe of Siberian Tartars, sub. to Russia. They are very strong and hardy, but are barbarous in their manners, and rove from place to place, without any fixed habitation.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of the Further India, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Yunan, in China, on the N. by the pr. of Canton, and the bay of Tonquin, on the E. by Cochin China on the S. and by the kingdom of Laos on the W. lying between 101 and 103 degrees of

E. lon. and between 17 and 26 degrees of N. lat. being about 1200 m. long, and 500 broad, in the broadest part, but not half so much in some places; the capital city Kec-cio, or Cachao. It is a pleasant, healthful country in the dry season; but their rains begin in May, and continue till November, when the flat country is overflowed; and there are terrible storms, called Tusloons, about the autumnal equinox, when no ships can live in their seas near the coast. Tonquin produces a great deal of silk; and their chief manufactures are those of silk, gauze, and japaned or lacquered wares, which are equal, almost, to those made in Japan. They have very little shipping; all their imports and exports, almost, are made in foreign bottoms. They are esteemed much fairer dealers than their neighbours of China. There is a very good fishery on the coast, which employs a great many hands; many of them live with their families on the water. The soil produces scarce any other grain than rice; but they have plenty of oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, plantains, mangoes, and other tropical fruits, with a variety of melons, pulse, and other garden stuff; they have not many horses, oxen, or sheep; but no country has more elephants, which are the strength of their armies; and their great men ride out upon them, having galleries or rooms built on their backs, which will hold a family, with all their equipage.

Tonquin is an absolute monarchy; but the person who has the title of King has no share in the government. The prime minister, who is considered as another King, is master of all the treasure and forces of the kingdom, and to him all men make their court. He is called Chouah, and the real king Bua. The King has been succeeded in title by one of his sons; and the prime minister has been succeeded in his office by one of his sons, for

upwards of 100 years. The King is a kind of prisoner of state in his own palace; though, at certain seasons, the prime minister suffers him to receive the mock homage of his subjects, and he himself seems to pay him the profoundest reverence before the people; and declares, he takes upon him the administration of the government only to ease his Prince of the trouble of it, and that he may enjoy his pleasure undisturbed; but at the same time, the King has not one servant, or officer, of his own choosing; these are all put in by the minister, and suffers no one to approach him but the minister's creatures. The usurper also has usually an army of 60 or 70 thousand men on foot, to support his usurpation; so that it is in vain for the subjects to attempt to rescue their sovereign out of his hands.

Their religion is Paganism, and resembles that of the Chinese, in their devotion for Confucius, and their ancestors. They have a great variety of images, of which the chief are the horse and the elephant, and as often perform their devotion in the courts before their own houses as in their temples. They have abundance of superstition, consulting their pretended conjurers and fortune-tellers on every occasion, and laying great stress upon lucky and unlucky days and omens. The Kings of Tonquin are subject to the Emperor of China.

TOPSHAM, a port-town in Devon, sit. on the river Ex, 4 m. S. of the city of Exeter, and about as much N. of the English channel. It is properly the port-town of Exeter. Formerly, the river was navigable all the way up to Exeter; but in the times of war was choaked up designedly, so that ships are now obliged to load and unload at Topsham.

TORBAY, a fine bay in the British channel, on the coast of Devon, a little E. of Dartmouth, formed by the two capes called Bury point and Bobe's Nose. H

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the Prince of Orange and the Dutch landed, on the 5th of November 1688, with 600 transports, mostly Dutch, and 50 men of war, under the English admiral Herbert; in consequence of an invitation from the heads of the nation, who hoped thereby to be freed from the encroachments of arbitrary power, and the mischievous influence of Popery, then reigning with great violence. Hence commences the era of the memorable Revolution, that blissful emancipation from Popery, slavery, and arbitrary power, both in civil and religious matters.

TORCELLO, E. lon. 12. lat. 45. 37. a town and island of Italy, in the Dogado of Venice, sit. 7 m. N. of the city of Venice. It is very thinly inhabited, on account of the unwholesome air.

TORDESILLAS, W. lon. 5. lat. 41. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Leon, sit. on the river Duero, 40 m. N. E. of Salamanca. It hath a large and magnificent palace, where Queen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days.

TORGAW, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 51. 38. a town of Germany, in the circle and dukedom of Saxony, sit. on the river Elbe, 35 m. N. W. of Dresden. Here is a castle, with a stair-case, built in such a manner, that a person may ride up to the top in a chaise. The inhabitants maintain themselves by brewing excellent beer, which they send to other places by means of the river Elbe.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which runs from the S. E. to the N. W. crosses the pr. of Leon, passing by Salamanca, and falling into the river Duero, opposite to Merinho, in Portugal.

TORNEA LAPMARK, or Lapland, a province of Sweden, is bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the N. and W. by Kirni-Lapmark on the E. and by the Bothnic gulph and Lula-Lapmark on the S.

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TORNEA, E. lon. 24. lat. 65. 51. a town of Sweden, in Bothnia, cap. of the pr. of Tornea Lapmark, is sit. at the mouth of the river Tornea, at the bottom of the Bothnic gulph, upon a little island made by the river, 400 miles N. of Stockholm.

TORNEA River, rises on the confines of Norwegian Lapland, and runs from the N. W. to the S. E. through the pr. of Tornea, falling into the bottom of the Bothnic gulph at the town of Tornea. It is a very large rapid river, and there are a great many cataracts in it. There are several copper and iron-mines in the province, with mills and forges on the river; but the banks of the river are chiefly inhabited by fishermen, for an hundred miles to the northward of the town, who traffic with their southern neighbours, exchanging salted and dried fish, furs, and skins, for cloathing and provisions; for the soil of Lapland produces scarce any corn or vegetables; the people, instead of bread, grinding the white inward bark of the fir-tree, which they mix into a paste, bake, and eat with the flesh of their reindeer, or fish dried upon the rocks; yet even these miserable people were invaded by the Russians, in the years 1719 and 1720, who destroyed most of their iron and copper-works.

TORO, W. lon. 5. lat. 41. 40. a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, sit. on the river Douro, 35 m. W. of Valladolid. It is remarkable for its handsome women, whom they pretend to have the air and shape of the ancient Roman women. The vineyards in the neighbourhood produce excellent red wine.

TORRINGTON, a market-town of Devon, sit. on the river Towbridge, 26 miles N. W. of Exeter; from whence the family of Byng take the title of Viscount. The buildings in this town are very ancient, but in many other re-

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spects, it is a place of no great consequence.

TORTONA, E. lon. 9. lat. 45. 58. an Episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, cap. of the Tortonese, sit. on the S. side of the river Po, 32 m. S. W. of Milan; sub. to the K. of Sardinia.

TORTOSA, E. lon. 44 min. lat. 40. 53. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. on the river Ebro, 90 m. S. W. of Barcelona; see of a bishop.

TORTUGA, W. lon. 73. lat. 20. an island of the American ocean, sit. near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola, 80 m. N. of Petitguaves. Here it was the French buccaneers and banditti first fortified themselves, and infested the neighbouring seas, making prizes of all they met with; and being countenanced and supported by the government of France, at length took possession of the N. W. part of the island of Hispaniola, where the French have now several considerable settlements, and look upon themselves as sovereigns of the best part of that large island. Tortuga is about 80 m. in circumference, and has in it a very secure harbour, of difficult access. It obtained the name of Tortuga, from the plenty of tortoises found here.

TORTUGA, W. lon. 66. lat. 11. 30. an island in the American ocean, near the coast of Terra-Firma, sit. 40 m. W. of the island of Margareta, about 30 m. in circumference, a barren island, and only valuable for the great quantities of salt made here; from whence it has obtained the name of Salta Tortuga, it abounding in tortoises, as the other island of Tortuga does. It is subject to Spain; but the English have a right, confirmed by treaty, for taking in salt here.

TOSA, E. lon. 2. 36. lat. 41. 35. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Catalonia, sit. 37 m. N. E. of Barcelona. It is a small place, but extremely strong; seated at the

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bottom of a bay which makes a good harbour, and where vessels are sheltered from all winds except the S. W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which advances into the sea. On the top of the hill, nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other works.

TOSCANELLA, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 42. 15. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and duchy of Castro, sit. 35 m. N. of Rome.

TOTNESS, a borough-town of Devonshire, sit. 27 m. S. W. of Exeter; sends 2 memb. to parl.

TOULON. See THOULON.

TOULOSE. See THOULOSE.

TOURNAY, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 37. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Scheld, 17 m. E. of Lille, and 21 W. of Mons; a large elegant town, consisting of 17 parishes, and has a good linen manufacture. It was taken from the French by Henry VIII. King of England, anno 543; who built the old citadel, but restored it to the French, for a valuable consideration, anno 1518. It was taken from them by the Spaniards anno 1521, who possessed it until the year 1667, when it was surprised by the French. The Comtesse, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, invested Tournay June 27. 1709. On the 7th of July, the trenches were opened, and on the 31st the garrison retired to the citadel, which capitulated the last of August. The town and citadel being strongly fortified, and the ground undermined almost round, the Allies were obliged to proceed with great caution; but, notwithstanding, a great many thousand men before it, as well as blowing up the mines, as by the defence the garrison made. It was the see of a bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Cambray, and one of the towns of the Dutch barrier, taken by the French after the battle of Fontenoy, May 1745; demolished the fortifications, and restored it to the Austrians by

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peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

TOURS, E. lon. 45 min. lat. 47. 25. a city of France, in the pr. of Orleans, cap. of Tourain, sit. on the river Loire, 60 m. S. W. of Orleans, and 127 S. W. of Paris. This town is built with fine white stone, and laid out in spacious streets, adorned with public fountains, and has in it a royal palace, where the states of the kingdom assembled, in the reign of several of their princes; and is at present the see of an archbishop. In the metropolitan church, which is one of the largest in the kingdom, is a library full of curious manuscripts. Here also the Reformed in France were first called Hugonots.

TRAFALGAR Cape, W. lon. 5. 26. lat. 36. a point or promontory of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 m. S. of Cadiz.

TRALEE, a borough in the co. of Kerry, in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

TRALOS-MONTES, a pr. of Portugal, bounded by Spain on the N. and E. by the pr. of Beira on the S. and by Entreminho-Douro on the W. Miranda is the capital town. It produces plenty of wine and oil, and abounds in cattle.

TRANI, E. lon. 17. lat. 41. 15. a port-town of Italy, in the k. of Naples, and ter. of Barri, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 20 m. W. of Barri. There are very handsome houses, and it is the usual residence of the governor of the province; but it is now much decayed, since the harbour was choked up by sand.

TRANSILVANIA, a principality of Europe, annexed to Hungary, bounded by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland on the N. by Moldavia on the E. by Wallachia and part of Hungary on the S. and by another part of Hungary on the W. being about 160 m. long, and almost as

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many broad. It lies between 22 and 25 deg. of E. lon. and between 45 and 48 deg. of N. lat.; and as it is surrounded almost by woods and mountains, is a very warm country, and has a very fruitful soil, producing great plenty of corn, wine, large cattle, and rich pasture and meadow grounds. In their mountains are good mines of copper and iron, which they manufacture and export, and have cloth sufficient for their own use. But this having been long a frontier-country against Turkey, the produce of it is frequently destroyed, and the husbandman discouraged from making the best of his land. It is at present sub. to the house of Austria.

TRAPANO, or Trapani, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 38. a port-town of Sicily, sit. on the most western point of the island, 45 m. S. W. of Palermo; a secure harbour, and one of the last places the Romans took from the Carthaginians in this island.

TRAPEZOND, or Trebizond, E. lon. 40. lat. 42. a city and port-town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Jenich, sit. on the Black sea; a large town, and once a fine harbour, but can only receive small vessels at present. The suburbs are inhabited by Greek and Armenian Christians. The castle is strongly situated upon a rock, but the fortifications neglected, as in most towns in Turkey. This city was subject to the Emperor of Constantinople; and in the year 1209, David Comines, a Frenchman, usurped the dominion of it; and his successor, John Comines, assumed the title of Emperor, by which all his descendants were called, till the year 1460, when Mahomet II. took the city and put to death David Comines, the last Emperor of that family; and the Turks have possessed this city ever since.

TRAVER, a river of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, which runs from W. to E. by Lubeck, and

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falls into the Baltic at Travemund.

TRAVEMUND, E. lon. 11. 5. lat. 54. 5. a port-town of the duchy of Holstein, sit. on the Baltic sea, at the mouth of the river Trave, 12 m. N. E. of Lubeck.

TREGONY, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 257 m. W. of London, in the road to the Land's-End; sends 2 memb. to parl.

TREMECEN, a pr. of the k. of Algiers, in Barbary; formerly a sovereign state, but reduced by the famous corsair Frederic Barbarossa. It is above 370 m. in length, and 125 in breadth, and is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, wines, and pastures. The capital town is of the same name, surrounded with strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews.

TRENT Bishopric, a pr. of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. upon the Alps, which divide Italy from Germany, and sometimes reckoned part of Italy; being bounded by Tirol on the N. by the ter. of Venice on the E. and S. and by the country of the Grisons on the W. being 70 m. long, and 50 broad; sub. to the house of Austria.

TRENT City, E. lon. 11. lat. 46. 5. capital of the bishopric of Trent, sit. 67 m. N. W. of Venice, in a pleasant valley, on the banks of the river Adige; but encompassed with high mountains, which make it excessive hot in the summer, and cold in winter. It is a small city, built of a kind of red and white marble, dug out of the rock on which it stands, and surrounded by a single wall. The bishop is suffragan to the Venetian patriarch of Aquileia, but a prince of the empire. Here the council of Trent was held, which continued, with some intermissions, from the year 1545, to the year 1563; where the doctrines of the Pope's infallibility, transubstantiation, &c. were confirmed.

TRENT, one of the largest

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rivers in England, and the most considerable next the Thames. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, and runs S. E. by Newcastle-under-line, dividing that county into two equal parts almost, and entering Derbyshire, turns about to the N. E. passing by Burton, and afterwards Nottingham and Newark; and having run the whole length of Nottinghamshire, continues its course almost due N. by Gainborough, on the confines of Lincolnshire; and having joined the river Ouse, and several other rivers, changes its name for that of Humber, falling into the German sea below Hull.

TREVIGIO, or Treviso, E. lon. 12. 21. lat. 45. 43. a city of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, cap. of the pr. of Trevigiano, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Venice; see of an archbishop.

TRIANON, a palace of the French King's, in the gardens of Versailles.

TRICHINOPOLY, E. lon. 78. 15. lat. 10. 30. a large inland city, 80 m. W. of Carica, in the East Indies. It is well fortified in the Indian manner. The British have a factory here.

TRIERS, or Treves, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 49. 45. a city of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, capital of the electorate of Triers, sit. on the river Moselle, 60 m. S. of Cologne, and as many W. of Mentz. The city is neither large nor populous, and having been the seat of war of late years, the trade of the place is not in a flourishing condition. It is one of the most ancient cities in Germany, several of the Roman emperors having resided here. It is not of any great strength, as appears by their submitting to any power that is master of the field, without waiting to be besieged.

TRIERS Electorate, is a pr. of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, bounded by the Electorate of Cologne, and the duchy of Juliers, on the N. by Mentz and Wateravia on the E. by Lorrai

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and the Palatinate on the S. and by the Netherlands on the W. being 100 m. long, and from 20 to 50 broad. Great part of the country is mountainous and barren; but near the rivers Rhine and Moselle, the country is very pleasant and fruitful, abounding in corn and wine, and crowded with people. The Archbishop, their sovereign, has no other suffragans than the bishops of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which are under the dominion of the French. He is, however, the second Elector of the empire.

TRIESTE, E. lon. 14. lat. 46. 3. a port-town of Istria, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 72 m. N. E. of the city of Venice, sub. to the house of Austria. The Emperor Charles VI. was at a great expence to enlarge the port, and make it a station for his men of war; proposing also to carry on a trade from hence with the countries lying on the Mediterranean; which the Venetians were greatly alarmed at, but on his losing Naples and Sicily, this project was dropt. Trieste is sometimes reckoned to belong to Germany, lying on the confines of Carniola, in the cir. of Austria.

TRIM, a borough in the county of Meath, in Ireland; sends 2 memb. to parl.

TRINIDAD, or Trinity Island, is sit. in the Atlantic, or American ocean, between 60 and 62 deg. of W. lon. and between 9 and 11 of N. lat. separated from the pr. of New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, by a narrow strait, called Bocca-de-Draque, about 3 miles over, lying 20 m. N. W. of the river Oroonoko, and is about 90 m. long, and 30 broad: an unhealthy air, but fruitful soil, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fruits, and the best tobacco. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1498; taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, anno 1595, but retaken again, and the French took it in the year 1676; and, besides their plunder, extorted 80,000 pieces of eight from the Spaniards, to

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save their houses; but the French also quitted the island, and the Spaniards remain sovereigns of it at this time.

TRINIDAD, W. lon. 94. lat. 13. a port-town of Mexico, in N. America, sit. in the pr. of Guatimala, 120 m. S. E. of the city of Guatimala; sub. to Spain. A mile and an half from hence, is a place which the Spaniards call one of the mouths of hell, because it is continually covered with thick smoke and flames issue from it from time to time.

TRINCUMBAR, or Tranquebar, a port-town on the coast of Coromandel, in the East-Indies, in 12 deg. odd min. N. lat. about 80 m. S. of Fort St George; sub. to Denmark.

TRIPOLI Kingdom, including Barca, is bounded by the Mediterranean sea on the N. by Egypt on the E. by Nubia and Biledulgerid on the S. and by the kingdom of Tunis on the W. extending along the shore of the Mediterranean, from the N. W. to S. E. in length about 1100 m. but is scarce 200 broad in any place. The country near the city of Tripoli is tolerably fruitful; but all the rest to the eastward, as far as Egypt, is a sandy desert, and usually called the desert of Barca. This is properly a republic, though it has the title of a kingdom.

TRIPOLI City, E. lon. 13. 10. lat. 33. capital of the kingdom of Tripoli, sit. on the Mediterranean sea, 275 m. S. by E. of Tunis, surrounded by a wall and fortifications; but its greatest strength is in its inhabitants, who are a parcel of desperate fellows, banditti, that have fled from Turkey, pirates and renegadoes, who live chiefly by plunder. It produces corn, wine, silk, and wool, where it is cultivated; and they breed a great many camels and fine horses. The Europeans trade with them for corn, oil, wool, soap, dates, ostrich-feathers, and skins; but, they make more by the slaves they

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take at sea, than by any of the other articles, setting high ransoms upon them, or forcing them to serve at sea or land, in all manner of drudgeries. The Dey or Sovereign of Tripoli, is not so absolute as the Deys of Algiers and Tunis are; for a Turkish Bashaw resides here, who receives his authority from the Grand Seignior, and has a power of controuling the Dey, and levying a tribute on his subjects. The Dey is elected, however, by the soldiery of the place, and not appointed or deposed by the Grand Seignior; and the soldiers take the liberty of removing their sovereign, and electing another, when they see fit.

TRIPOLI, E. lon. 39. lat. 34. 16. a port-town of Syria, sit. on the Levant sea, 100 m. S. of Scanderoon; the chief town of that part of Syria, anciently called Phœnicia, the people whereof excelled so much in navigation, and other arts, in the earliest ages, and settled colonies in the remotest parts of Europe and Africa. It is now the chief town of this division of Syria, and the seat of the Turkish Beglerbeg or Viceroy, and stands near the foot of Mount Libanus, from whence there falls a rivulet, which waters their fields and gardens, that are well replenished with mulberry-trees, as well as other fruits; and they have a considerable silk manufacture in the town.

TROIS RIVIERES, W. lon. 75. lat. 46. 45. a town of N. America, in the pr. of Canada, sit. on the river St Laurence, 75 m. S. of Quebec, now sub. to Britain.

TROITZ, E. lon. 39. 20. lat. 56. about 40 m. N. of Moscow, where some of the Czars formerly resided.

TROPEA, E. lon. 16. 6. lat. 39. 5. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Further Calabria, sit. on the Tuscan sea, 40 m. N. of Reggio; see of a bishop.

TROPPAW, E. lon. 18. 10. lat. 50. 4. a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, and duchy of Silesia,

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sit. 70 m. S. of Breslaw; subject to Austria.

TROWBRIDGE, a great cloth-making town in Wiltshire, 97 m. W. from London, in the road to Wells.

TROYES, E. lon. 4. 10. lat. 48. 15. a city of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Seine, 90 m. S. E. of Paris; a large fortified place, and has a linen manufactory, computed to contain 15,000 people.

TROY Ruins, E. lon. 26. 30. lat. 39. 30. sit. near the Archipelago, or Egean sea, 20 m. S. of the Hellespont, or Dardanelles, and 100 N. of Smyrna, opposite to the isle of Tenedos, rendered memorable by Homer and Virgil, for a ten years siege it is said to have sustained. The magnificent ruins still remaining, shew that once a great city stood in this place.

TRURO, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. 265 m. W. of London; sends two members to parl. and gave title of Baron to the family of Roberts Earls of Radnor, now extinct. It is a coinage town for tin. The inhabitants here dress and live so gay, that Truro-pride has become proverbial.

TRUXILLO, W. lon. 78. lat. 15. a town of South America, in Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo; sit. near the South sea, 200 m. from Lima; sub. to Spain. In the terr. of this town are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributaries. The winters here are very cold, and the summers extremely hot. The country is fruitful and pleasant.

TRUXILLO, W. lon. 85. 10. lat. 15. 40. a port-town of Mexico in N. America, in the pr. of Honduras, sit. on the gulph of Honduras, 300 m. N. E. of Amapallia.

TUAM, a town of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, and co. of Cork, the seat of the archb. of Tuam sends 2 memb. to parl.

TUBINGEN, E. lon. 9. 11. lat. 48. 36. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. on the river

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Neckar, in the duchy of Wirtemberg; it has a university, and is sub. to the Duke of Wirtemberg.

TUCUMAN, the S. W. division of the pr. of La Plata, or Paragua, in S. America; sub. to Spain.

TULLEE, E. lon. 1. 47. lat. 45. 16 a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Lemoisin, sit. 30 m. S. of Limoges; see of a bishop.

TULSK, a borough in the co. of Roscommon, in Ireland; sends two memb. to parl.

TUN-BRIDGE, a market-town of Kent, sit. 26 m. S. E. by S. of London, much resorted to, on account of its excellent mineral waters, and public diversions; the latter being equal to those which can be met with at Scarborough.

TUNIS, E. lon. 10. 51. lat. 36. 40. cap. of the kingdom of Tunis, on the Barbary coast, in Africa. is sit. on a fine plain, near a spacious lake, 30 m. S. of Carthage-ruins, 370 N. E. of Algiers, and 120 S. W. of Trapano in Sicily; a populous city, about 3 m. in circumference.

TUNIS Kingdom, is sit. on the coast of Barbary, in Africa, being bounded by the Mediterranean sea, on the N. by the same sea and Tripoli on the E. by Mount Atlas on the S. and by the river Guadalbarbar, which separates it from the kingdom of Algiers, on the W. extending 300 m. in length from E. to W. along the shore of the Mediterranean; the breadth very unequal. This is the finest kingdom belonging to the States of Barbary, and contains the remains of many noble cities, some of them still in good condition.—The Dey of Tunis is an absolute prince, elected by the Turkish soldiers, but as liable to be deposed and murdered by them as the Dey of Algiers; they seldom reign long; want of success, or a supposed mismanagement in the administration, is looked upon as a sufficient reason to remove them; and they can never want traitors among that abandon-

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ed race of men, composed of robbers, and the refuse of Turkey, to conspire the destruction of the reigning prince, and usurp his throne; for the soldiers, who are vested with this power of election, are either criminals, who have been obliged to fly from Turkey, renegadoes, or pirates, who resort hither in hopes of spoil. The Europeans have some trade with Tunis, importing from thence corn, oil, wool, fruit, soap, dates, skins, and ostrich-feathers. The Jews are generally the brokers, who are very numerous here, as they are in most towns on the coast of Barbary.

TURCOMANIA, the ancient Armenia, is now a pr. of Asiatic Turkey, bounded by Persia on the E. by Diarbek and Curdistan, (that is, the ancient Mesopotamia, and Assyria) on the S. and by Naxosia on the W. and N. the capital city Erzerum.

TURIN, E. lon. 7. 16. lat. 44. 50. a city of Italy, cap. of Piedmont, and of the King of Sardinia's dominions, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Po and Doria, 70 m. S. W. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Lyons, and 100 N. W. of Genoa. The town is of a square figure, 3 m. in circumference, and much admired for its spacious squares and streets, lofty and magnificent buildings, and a beautiful royal palace; and the fortifications about it are as fine as the nature of the ground will admit. This city endured a most furious siege of three months, in the year 1706, when it was very seasonably relieved by the army of the Allies, commanded by the late Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, who attacked the enemy before Turin, and gained a complete victory. The Duke of Orleans and Marshal Marsin, who commanded the French, were both wounded, the Marshal mortally; and the Allies took 150 pieces of cannon, 50 mortars, and 7000 prisoners, with all the enemies ammunition and baggage, and the Duke of Savoy entered his capital the same even-

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ing (Sept. 7.) which he found almost in ruins. This city is the see of an archbishop, and has an university.

TURKS' Island, a small island sit. on the great bank of that name, off Hispaniola, about 90 miles N. of Isabella bay. It is about 18 m. in circumference, the land low, sandy, and barren, without a drop of fresh water. It abounds in salt, which the English have long been accustomed to gather, and take in here for the use of the Newfoundland fishery. It lies about 87 m. N. of Cape Francois, and is sometimes reckoned a part of the Bahama islands. There are several other small islands which go under the general name of the Turks' islands, but all of them uninhabited.

TURKEY, a very extensive empire, comprehending some of the richest countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe, is sit. between 27 and 40 deg. of E. lon. and between 34 and 49 deg. of N. lat. being about 1000 m. in length, and 900 in breadth. It is bounded by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia on the N. by Circassia, the Black sea, the Propontis, Hellespont, and Archipelago, on the E. by the Mediterranean on the S. by the same sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories, on the W. and includes Romania, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Ragusa, Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Budziac, and Oczakow Tartary, Crim and Little Tartary, with Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Thessaly, and all the ancient Greece, with its numerous islands in the Archipelago. Turkey in Asia, is sit. between 27 and 45 deg. of E. lon. and between 28 and 45 degrees of N. lat. being about 1000 miles in length, and 870 in breadth, bounded by the Black sea and Circassia on the N. Persia on the E. Arabia and the Levant sea on the S. and by the Archipelago, the Hellespont, and Propontis, which separate it from Europe, on the W. containing Chaldea, now Eyraca Arabic; Mesopotamia, now

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Diarbec; part of Assyria, now Curdistan; Armenia, now Turcomania; part of Georgia, Mingrelia, and Circassia; part of Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Natolia, or Asia Minor. Turkey in Africa, comprehends Egypt, which lies between 30 and 36 degrees of E. lon. and between 20 and 32 degrees of N. lat. being about 600 m. in length, and 250 in breadth, bounded by the Mediterranean sea on the N. the Red sea on the E. Abyssinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, on the S. by the desert of Barca, and the unknown parts of Africa, on the W.

Thus happily situated in the centre of our continent, and the most fruitful countries, they could not fail of acquiring the trade, as well as the empire of the whole world, if those glorious advantages were not lost by the indolence and inactivity of the Turks, and the destructive maxims they are governed by. They seldom fail to distant countries, or visit nations of a different faith, but the merchandise of the rest of the world is carried to them in foreign bottoms, and in the same manner the produce and manufactures of Turkey are exported. They reap little advantage by their commerce with Christendom, but what they get by the duties of import and export; and their home-trade is carried on chiefly by their Christian or Jewish subjects. The Turks are above applying themselves to any thing of this kind; traffic and mechanic employments are left to be managed by the despised Christians, who contribute much more, by their labour and industry, to the support of that empire, than the Turks themselves; which may be one reason that their government indulges them in the free exercise of the religion. And indeed, there seems to be more Christians in the Turkish empire than Mahometans, especially in their European territories, who have this happiness also, that they are never pressed or forced to their armies, but left to follow

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their several occupations, while the Turkish gentlemen take the honour of defending their country, and of making foreign conquests, entirely on themselves.

The goods imported from Turkey, are raw silks, carpets, goat-hair, mohair-yarn, goats wool, cotton wool and yarn, dimities, burrets, shagreen-skins, cordovants, blue, red, and yellow coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, opium, gum senega, terra Lemnia, China-root, and abundance of other drugs, oil, wine, figs, raisins, dates, almonds, pistachio-nuts, allum, vitriol, box-wood, bees-wax, saffron, &c.

The Grand Seignior, or Emperor of the Turks, is absolute, and his throne hereditary, at least it is confined to one family; for though the Janizaries, who are his guards, frequently depose their sovereign when he happens to be unsuccessful, his administration does not leave them, they usually advance his nearest relation to the throne. And though the Grand Seignior exercises an unlimited authority over the inhabitants of the seraglio, and his bashaws and officers, as well as over his Christian subjects, yet the Turkish gentlemen, who have no places or dependence on the court, enjoy their liberties and properties as much as if they lived under a limited monarchy, if not more; for they pay no taxes to the government; and should the Grand Seignior attempt to tax them, or change their customs, he would run the hazard of being deposed.

His bashaws, governors, and officers of state, and even the Janizaries and other inhabitants of the seraglio, are all the children of Christian parents, taken in war, or purchased, and who have probably been baptized, though educated by the Turks in the Mahometan religion; so that, in reality, the Turkish empire is governed (under the Grand Seignior) by the children of Christians.

The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot; but their

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chief dependence is on their Janizaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and exercised in military discipline from their infancy, of whom there are 25,000 in actual pay. There may be in the empire 100,000 that bear the name of Janizaries, but these are not enrolled with the others; the Serdar, in every province, who has the command of the Janizaries in it, frequently abuses his power, and will take any man into that body, who desires to purchase the privilege of committing outrages with impunity, and screen himself from justice; for a Janizary is accountable to none but his own officers, whatever violence he commits.

The Spahis, or best Turkish horsemen, are bred up in martial exercises, as the Janizaries are, and are a very formidable body; besides which, there are great bodies of forces in every province, which constitute their numerous armies. But their multitudes are frequently the occasion of their defeat, charging in too much confusion; tho' the Bashaw Bonnevall, it is said, has prevailed on some of their troops to submit to the French discipline, of which they made great advantage in their last German war, recovering a great extent of country, which they had lost S. of the Danube.

Their naval forces are not so considerable as might be expected in such extensive dominions, situated on several seas, and abounding in commodious harbours: but their neglecting navigation and foreign commerce, is the true reason they can never find sailors to man a great fleet, if they should build one.

The Grand Seignior's revenues arise by customs and other duties on merchandise; by a capitation tax on the Christians in his dominions; by the sums paid by the tributary princes, and the presents made by all his officers and ministers on their advancement, and in their administration. But nothing brings in more than the confisca-

tion of the estates of all his bashaws, governors, officers and great men, when they die, or displease him; when they have plundered provinces, and amassed vast heaps of treasure, the Grand Seignior is heir to it all, and only allows the family a moderate maintenance out of it; if their ancestor has deserved ever so well, the sons or relations are very seldom advanced, or continued in any post under the government. The established religion of the Turks is that of the Mahometan. The Turkish governments is commonly exhibited, as a picture of all that is shocking and unnatural in arbitrary power. But of late, the rigours of despotism are considerably moderated by the great power of religion. For though, in this great empire, there is no hereditary succession to property, the rights of individuals may be rendered fixed and secure, by being annexed to the church, which is done at an inconsiderable expence.

A particular account of the laws, customs, and manners of Turkey, would be too extensive for this work, though it is worthy the notice of the curious; and, therefore we shall dismiss this article with observing, that nothing but the present political state of Europe, and the jealousies that subsist among its princes, could possibly secure the basis of the Turkish empire, or suffer the noblest provinces in the world to remain in the possession of such haughty and barbarous Infidels.

TURNHOUT, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 51. 24. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 24 m. N. E. of Antwerp. The Spaniards were defeated near this place by prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1668.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a duchy, encompassed by the Pope's ter. on the N. E. and S. and bounded by the Tuscan sea on the S. W. and by the ter. of Lucca and Modena on the N. W. being 150 m. long,

and about 100 broad. The most barren part of the Appenines almost surround this country, or rather are a part of it, where the air is exceeding cold, and there are very few towns or inhabitants; but then they have several very rich extensive valleys, where the air is more agreeable, and the fruits of the earth ripen sooner and come to a greater perfection than they do on the N. side of the Appenines. There is a valley, particularly, that runs quite cross the country, viz. from Arezzo to the Tuscan sea, which abounds in corn, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, figs, and other excellent fruits; and the country is better planted with mulberry-trees, that yield food for their silk-worms, and enable the natives to make the richest silks.

The Great Duke of Tuscany is an absolute prince, and his revenues are computed to amount to 500,000 l. *per annum*, arising to the tenths of the yearly value of every house; the tenth of all the states that are sold; the ground-rents of the houses in Leghorn and other cities; 8 *per cent* out of the portions of all women when they marry; 5s. a head on cattle when they are sold; and almost general excise on all provisions.

As to his forces, he has only 6000 guards, and some armed galleys at sea, besides the ordinary militia, and in case of a war, he usually hires mercenaries, and chiefly Swiss.

There are some places in Tuscany, under the dominion of other sovereigns, as the city of Lucca and the territories about it; the State del Presidii, or the Garrison on the sea-coast, which is possessed by the Spaniards; the principality of Piombino, the domain of the house of Cibo, and the marquisate of Fos de Nuovo. Tuscany was allotted to the Duke of Lorraine, Emperor, when he was obliged to resign Lorraine to France, and his second son, archduke Leopold, is now sovereign of the duchy.

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TUTICORIN, or Tutucurin, lon. 78. 30. lat. 8. 50. a Dutch factory in the Hither India, and pr. of Madura, sit. on the sea coast, 60 miles N. E. of Cape Comorin, and 150 N. W. of Candy in Ceylon.

TUXFORD, a market-town in Nottinghamshire, sit. 131 m. from London, on the great N. road, to which K. James I. gave the name of Tuxford in the Turd, from its dirty situation.

TUY, W. lon. 8. 12. lat. 42. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. near the river Minho, on the confines of Portugal, 12 m. E. of Vigo, and 62 S. of Compostella. It is surrounded with strong walls, and good ramparts, and is well furnished with artillery, because it is a frontier-town.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which rises on the confines of the shire of Clydesdale, and runs E. through Tweedale, and afterwards divides the shire of Merse from Tiviotdale and Northumberland in England, and falls into the German sea at Berwick. It abounds all over with fine large salmon.

TWEEDALE, a co. of Scotland, bounded by Lothian on the N. by Merse and Tiviotdale on the S. by Annandale on the S. and by Clydesdale on the W. Peebles is the capital town.

TYRE, E. lon. 33. lat. 32. 55. a port-town of Phœnicia, in Asia-Turkey, sit. on the coast of the Levant, 60 m. S. W. of Damascus, anciently the capital of Phœnicia, and enjoyed the most extensive traffic of any town in the world. It is now in ruins. The country about it is naturally fertile, being watered by pleasant springs, but now neglected.

TYROL. See TIROL.

TYRONE, an Irish county, in the pr. of Ulster, bounded by Londonderry on the N. by Armagh and Loch-neagh on the E. by Monaghan and Fermanagh on the S. and by Donnegal on the W. It is 46 m. long, and 37 broad,

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contains 30 parishes, 4 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 memb. to parl. It is a rough and mountainous country, but tolerably fruitful.

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VABRES, E. lon. 2. 56. lat. 53. 56. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Rouvergne, sit. 55 m. N. E. of Toulouse; see of a bishop, though little better than a village.

VADSTEIN, a town of E. Gothland, in Sweden, seated on the eastern bank of the lake Veter, near the river Motala, about 32 m. W. of Norkoping. The kings of Sweden had formerly a palace here, which is now in ruins. E. lon. 15. 55. N. lat. 58. 12.

VAISON, E. lon. 5. 13. lat. 48. 15. a town of France, in the pr. of Provence, and ter. of Avignon, sit. 25 m. N. E. of Avignon; sub. to the Pope. It is seated on a hill, where there is a castle, and the ruins of the ancient Vaissons, one of the largest cities of the Gauls.

VAL, a village, 3 miles W. of Maestricht, where a battle was fought the 2d of July, 1747, between the Allied army, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the French, under the command of Marshal Saxe, where the Allies being out-numbered, were at length obliged to retreat to Maestricht, which they did in good order; and it is thought that the French lost more men than the Allies.

VAL-DI-DEMONA, a valley of Sicily, in which Mount Ætna stands; and for which reason it has its name, which signifies the valley of demons; the superstitious inhabitants believing that mountain to be the chimney of hell. The valley contains 134 towns, and upwards of 300,000 inhabitants.

VALAIS, a ter. of Switzerland, being a long valley of 100 m. extent, lying between the head of the

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river Rhone, and the lake of Geneva; the Rhone running the whole length of the valley, encompassed on every side with very high mountains; in which are about 54 parishes, that form a republic, and are all Roman Catholics, and allies of the Swiss cantons. Their mountains afford them good pasturage for their cattle in the summer, but are covered with snow all the winter; and the valley produces corn, wine, and fruits. Here may be seen a variety of seasons in one day; it shall be winter on one side of a mountain, when it is summer on the other, and the spring appears in all its beauty in a third place; insomuch, that their harvests continue from May to October, sooner or later, according to the situation of the place.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALENCE, E. lon. 4. 54. lat. 45. 38. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphiny, capital of the Valentinois, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Isere, 48 m. S. of Lyons; see of a bishop. It has a university, and an abbey of Augustine canons.

VALENCIA, a pr. of Spain, with the title of a kingdom, bounded by Arragon and Catalonia on the N. by the Mediterranean on the E. and S. and by New Castile and the kingdom of Murcia on the W. It is about 162 m. in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most populous and pleasant province in Spain, for here they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, and allum. The inhabitants are very civil, and much more gay than in other parts of Spain, and the women are more handsome.

VALENCIA City, W. lon. 35 min. lat. 39. 30. capital of the pr. of Valencia, sit. 180 m. S. E. of Madrid, and 160 N. of Cartha-

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gena, in a fine plain, on the river Guadallaviar, and contains about 12,000 houses within the walls elegantly built, in a most agreeable situation, and the suburbs contain as many more. It is watered with numerous fountains, besides the river, and encompassed with fruitful fields, vineyards, and gardens. The inhabitants are easy and agreeable in their conversation, and seem to have banished that stiffness and gravity for which the rest of Spain is so remarkable. Trade and manufactures also flourish here; and there are a great many rich merchants in the city. The principal manufacture is that of silk; and they export a great deal of wine, oil, and fruit. The whole country for 20 m. round, looks like a garden, and they are scarce sensible of winter. The towns and villages stand thick, and we see crowds of women and children spinning silk before their houses which is the more remarkable, as most of the natives of Spain have abandoned themselves to a lazy unactive life. The city of Valencia surrendered to the Earl of Peterborough, in the year 1705, and the whole province declared for Charles, the late Emperor Charles VI. soon after; but was lost again anno 1707, after the defeat of the Allies at Almanza, and the citizens paid very dear for adhering to Charles. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a university.

VALENCIA, or Valenza d'Alcantara, W. lon. 6. 3. lat. 39. 1. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Estremadura, near the frontiers of Portugal, 37 m. N. of Badajoz. is very strongly sit. and fortified.

VALENCIENNES, E. lon. 10. lat. 50. 24. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Hainault, sit. on the river Scheldt, 15 m. S. of Tournay, and 17 W. of Mons. It is a large well built town, strongly fortified, and defended by a citadel, and the country about it may be laid under water, in case of a siege. H

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are considerable manufactures of silk and fine linen. The French took it from the Spaniards, *anno* 1677; it is a university.

VALLADOLID, W. lon. 4. 1. lat. 41. 42. a city of Spain, in the pr. of Old Castile, sit. near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Puicerda, in a large fruitful plain, 86 miles N. by W. of Madrid; one of the best built towns in Spain, containing about 11,000 houses, and has a flourishing trade. It is walled round, but not esteemed a place of strength. The grand square, in the middle of the town, is supported by piazzas, and adorned with gilded balconies in every story. There are no less than 70 convents of nuns and friars in this city, and it is the see of a bishop, and a university.

VALLENGIN, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 47. 10. a town of Switzerland, cap. of the co. of Vallengin, sit. near the lake of Neufchâtel, 25 m. N. W. of Bern; a little republic under the protection of the K. of Prussia.

VALOIS, a duchy of France, sit. in the isle of France, on the three great rivers of the Seine, the Marne, and the Oise. It is a fertile country, abounding with corn and wood, and Cresly is the capital.

VALONA, a town of Upper Albania, in Turkey in Europe, with a harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Venetians in 1693, who abandoned it, after they had ruined the fortifications. E. lon. 19. 37. N. lat. 40. 36.

VALTELINE, a fine fruitful valley, in the S. E. division of the country of the Grisons, through which the river Adda runs; very considerable, on account of its being a pass between Germany and Italy.

VAN, E. lon. 44. 30. lat. 38. 30. a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pr. of Turcomania, sit. on the N. end of the lake Van, near the frontiers of Persia, 100 m. N. W. of Tauris, and 170 S. E. of Erze-

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rum. It is a populous place, and defended by a castle, situated on a mountain, in which the Turks always keep a numerous garrison.

VAN Lake, on which the city of Van stands, is about 50 miles in circumference, and abounds with excellent fish.

VANDALIA, the ancient name of the countries of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, in Germany, on the southern shore of the Baltic sea; the seat of the Vandals. There is still a division of this country, called the duchy of Vandalia, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg, of which Gustrow is the capital.

VARNA, E. lon. 34. lat. 45. 4. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bulgaria, sit. at the W. end of the Black sea 120 m. N. of Constantinople. It is remarkable for a terrible defeat received by the Christians from the Turks, under Amurath II. in which 130,000 of the former were vanquished.

VATICAN, a magnificent palace of the Pope's, in Rome, and his usual winter residence, which is said to consist of 560 rooms, advantageously situated on an eminence, one of the seven hills that ancient Rome was built on. The parts of the palace most admired are, the grand stair-case, the Pope's apartment; but above all, the Vatican library, so beautiful a fabric, that, it is said, it will admit of no improvement, and the richest in the world, both in printed books and manuscripts.

VAUDEMONT, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 48. 25. capital of the co. of Vaudemont, in Lorrain, sit. 15 m. S. W. of Nancy; sub. to France.

VAUDOIS Valleys, are sit. in Piedmont, in Italy, N. of the marquisate of Saluzzo; the chief town Lucerne. The people of these valleys were called Valdenses and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo or Vaud, a merchant of Lyons, in France; who having exposed the superstition of the church of Rome, *anno* 1160, was banished France,

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and settled in these valleys with his disciples; where their descendants still remain, and inherit the enmity of their forefathers to the church of Rome, for which they have undergone several severe persecutions.

VAUDREVANGE, E. lon. 6. 36. lat. 49. 28. a town of Lorraine, sit. on the river Sare, 50 m. N.E. of Nancy; sub. to the French, who have built the strong fortress of Sar-Louis close to it, by which name it is sometimes called.

VAUGE, high mountains of Alsace, in Germany, which separate it from Lorraine on the W. and divide Lorraine from Franche-compte.

UBERLINGEN, E. lon. 11. 16. lat. 47. 35. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, and ter. of Furstenburg, sit. on the lake of Constance, 10 m. N. of Constance, an imperial, or sovereign state.

UBES St. W. lon. 6. 10. lat. 38. 36. a port-town of Portugal, in the pr. of Estremadura, sit. on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, 22 m. S. E. of Lisbon. Here are made great quantities of fine salt, which most of the northern nations of Europe fetch from hence, or carry to their American plantations. The country about it abounds in good wine and fruit, and it is one of the most flourishing towns in Portugal. It suffered much by the last earthquake near Lisbon.

UCKERMUND, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 53. 45. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea, called the great Haff, 25 m. N. W. of Stetin.

UDENSKOI, E. lon. 96. 30. lat. 53. a town of Siberia, or Muscovite Tartary, sit. on the S. E. part of the lake Baikul, in the road from Tobolski to China, 1000 m. N. W. of Pekin, and 1200 E. of Tobolski.

VECHT, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 53. a town of Germany, in the cir. le of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, sit. 30 m. N. of Osnaburg.

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It was taken and garrisoned by the French, in 1757, but retaken by the Hanoverians, in April 1758, with a train of 100 pieces of cannon and mortars.

VECHT, a river of the United Netherlands, which runs from E. to W. crosses the pr. of Overijssel and falls into the Zuyder sea below Swartsluys.

VEGLIA, an island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Morlachia, and to the E. of Cherfo, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most pleasant and populous island on the coast and abounds in wine and silk, and has some small horses which are greatly esteemed. The only town is of the same name.

VELA, W. lon. 73. 30. lat. 1. a remarkable cape on the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. 180 m. N. E. of St. Martha.

VELAY, the N. E. division of the pr. of Languedoc, in France.

VELLETRI, E. lon. 15. 54. lat. 41. 40. a town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and Campania of Rome, sit. 22 m. E. of Rome; see of a bishop.

VENAISSIN, a ter. in France, lying on the E. side of the river Rhone, between Languedoc and Provence; sub. to the Pope; the cap. town is Carpentras.

VENEZUELA, a pr. of Terra Firma, in South America, including the ter. of Caraccos, is bounded by the North sea, or American ocean, on the N. by New Andalusia on the E. by Grenada on the S. and by Rio de la Hacha on the W. being 400 m. long, and 300 broad. In this province (along the sea coast especially) are very high mountains, and deep valleys pointing on the shore from S. to N. The tops of these mountains are barren, but the lower part of the hills and the valleys, are a very rich soil, producing plenty of corn, rich pasture, and fruit, sugar, and tobacco, and their plantations of cocoa or chocolate nuts, are esteemed the best in America; there are also gold-sands in this pr. which has

duced great numbers of Spaniards and Indians to settle here. There are as many rich populous towns in this pr. as in any part of Spanish America.

VENEZUELA Bay, is a spacious gulph on the coast of Terra Firma, in South America, which has a communication with the lake of Maracaibo, by a narrow strait.

VENICE, a republic of Italy, and one of the most celebrated republics in the world, on account both of its constitution and former power. It is bounded by the Grisons, Trent, and Tirol, on the N. by Carniola and the gulph of Venice on the E. by Romania and the duchy of Mantua on the S. and by the duchy of Milan on the W. being 180 m. long, and 100 broad. It is a level country, and fruitful soil, producing corn, wine, rich pasture, and abundance of silk, and plenty of cattle of all kinds; the flesh of their hogs is in most esteem; the Padua sheep afford very fine wool.

VENICE City, E. lon. 12. 25. lat. 45. 25. cap. of the Dogado, or duchy of Venice, and of all the Venetian dominions, is sit. 220 m. N. of Rome, 140 E. of Milan, and 250 E. of Turin, standing in the Lagunes, 5 m. from the continent; These Lagunes are supposed to have been marshy grounds, which the sea has encroached upon, leaving a great number of little islands or spots of earth above the water, on which the fishermen of Padua built their huts; but when the Goths invaded Italy in the fifth century, several considerable families of Padua and Aquileia retired hither, to secure themselves from an enemy they could not resist, and laid the foundation of this great city upon 71 of these little islands, it is said, at first; but Venice stands now upon a much greater number, and is so happily situated, that no army can approach it by land, nor any hostile fleet by sea; the avenues to these islands being so exceedingly difficult, that they have not thought

it necessary to enclose the city with a wall; nor has any power attempted to besiege it since it was founded, which is now 1200 years and upwards. Nothing can appear more beautiful than this town does, in the approach, either from the continent or the sea; for we behold this fine city, with its numerous palaces, and lofty towers, rising out of the waters, as it were washed by the flood on every side, nothing intervening to obstruct the sight. The circumference of the city is about six miles, and the inhabitants computed to be near 200,000; the canals so numerous, that you may go to any part of the town by water; and there are 450 bridges over them; the principal bridge called the Rialto, lying over the grand canal, composed of one arch (which makes one-third of a circle) 90 feet wide. None of the bridges but this have any rails.

There are not quays on the sides of all the canals where people can walk; but sometimes the canal fills the whole street, from one side to the other.

The piazza of St Mark, it is said, is not to be paralleled for the magnificence of its buildings, and the houses upon the grand canal, are most of them elegant palaces, with marble fronts, adorned with pillars of the several orders of architecture. Their rooms are usually hung with gilt leather, or tapestry, and their bedsheads of iron, which secures them against the vermin so troublesome in London. But these advantages are attended with some great inconveniencies; they have no good cellars for their wine; all their water is bad, but what is brought from the continent; and their canals, in the heat of summer, create very offensive smells.

The sovereign power is lodged in the nobility. There are about 1500 noblemen at present, who constitute their grand council, or assembly of the state, and are styled Noble Venetians, whose honours descend to their posterity, and they

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have a right of being members of the council at the age of 25.

The Doge, or Duke of Venice, is clothed in royal robes, and has the honour of a sovereign prince paid him, but has very little share in the government; as the legislative power is lodged in the great council: there are several other councils, to whom the administration of the government is committed; and there is one council, or state inquisition, which has a power of imprisoning and putting to death the greatest nobleman, even the Doge himself, if they apprehend him to be dangerous to the state, and that without bringing him to an open trial, or giving him an opportunity of making his defence. And tho' the noblemen of the city of Venice are vested with very great powers and privileges, the ancient nobility on the continent have scarce any; nor are they at all respected at Venice, for the titles they bear, of marquises, counts, &c. These the Venetians endeavour to depress, and even to extirpate, as the Dutch do those of Holland.

The annual revenues of the republic are computed at 1,200,000 l. sterling, and their forces may amount to 21,000 by land. They can equip a fleet of 30 men of war, 100 galleys, and 10 galcaffes, it is said; but they seldom engage the Turks at sea, without foreign assistance. A noble Venetian is always Generalissimo at sea, but they make choice of some foreign general for the land service, who is attended by several senators, without whose concurrence he can transact nothing; and they choose to employ Swiss, Germans, and other foreign troops in their wars, rather than their own subjects; but they desire to be at peace with all their neighbours, if possible; not only because they apprehend themselves weaker, but war hurts their traffic, which is their chief support; tho' it was much greater formerly, when they brought the merchandise of Asia from Alexandria, and

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distributed it to all the countries of Europe. Still the manufactures and produce of their country furnish them with articles of merchandize to traffic with. They make wrought silks of various kinds, brocades, gold and silver stuffs, and damasks, as well as velvets. They export wine, oil, fruit, Venetian steel, copper, glass, essences, turpentine, &c. and the goods they purchase in Turkey are taken off by the Germans.

As to their religion, it is that of the Roman catholic, but it can scarce be called Popery, the Pope has so little authority at Venice, their church has two patriarchs, the one of Aquileia, and the other of Venice: and these are subied entirely to the temporal power. The republic of Venice is as arbitrary in ecclesiastical causes as the States of Holland. The Pope is looked upon as a temporal prince at Venice, and their patriarchs little more than cyphers. And tho' they have a kind of Inquisition that court can put none of their decrees in execution, without the leave of the state. The Venetians are neither governed by priests nor monks; men of such professions, indeed, may enjoy the diversion of masquerading, during the carnival; they may keep concubines, sing upon the stage, and take what liberties they please, as they do not meddle with the government: and the nuns of Venice have not a much better reputation than their clergy. Their patriarch was about to restrain the liberties taken in those houses, and he began with the nuns of St. Laurence; but they told him they were noble Venetians, who had made choice of that way of life most convenient, and would not be subject to his regulations; and the senate interposed, and required the patriarch to desist.

VENLO, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 51. 2. a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Maese, 9 m. S. Guelder; sub. to the Dutch, and

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strongly fortified. It was under the dominion of the Spaniards until the year 1702, when the allies took it for the States-General.

VENOSA, E. lon. 16. lat. 41. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; and pr. of the Basilicate, sit. 80 m. N. E. of Naples; the see of a bishop, and said to be the place of Horace's nativity.

VENTA DE CRUZ, W. lon. 81. 30. lat. 9. 20. a town of Terra Firma, in S. America, sit. on the Isthmus of Darien, 40 m. S. of Porto Bello, and 20 N. of Panama. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandise on the river Chagre, which they send from Panama to Porto Bello.

VERA, W. lon. 1. 11. lat. 37. 16. a port-town of Spain, in the pr. of Granada, near the frontiers of Murcia, sit. on the coast of the Mediterranean, 55 m. S. W. of Cartagena; the see of a bishop.

VERA CRUZ, W. lon. 102. lat. 19. 10. a port-town of Mexico, in America, in the province of Tlascala, sit. on the gulph of Mexico, 200 m. S. E. of Mexico city, having a very secure and commodious harbour, well defended by a fort at the entrance. Here the flotilla annually arrives from Spain to receive the gold and silver the sands and mines of Mexico produce; and at the same time, is held a fair here for all manner of rich merchandise brought hither from China and the East Indies, by the way of the Pacific ocean, and of the merchandise of Europe, by the way of the Atlantic ocean. This town is not 2 m. in circumference, about which there is a wall of no great strength on the land-side. The air is as unwholesome here as at Porto Bello, and it is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes and Blacks. Very few Spaniards reside here, unless when the flotilla arrives, and then it is crowded with people from all parts of Spanish America, who are content to live in little huts, or tents, while the fair lasts; but on the departure of the fleet, all

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men of any substance retire. The ordinary garrison the Spaniards keep here, consists only of a troop of 60 horse, and two regiments of foot. It was near this place, viz. Ulva, that Cortez landed when he invaded Mexico.

VERAGUA, a pr. of Mexico, in America, bounded by the North sea on the N. by the pr. of Darien, or Terra Firma, and the gulph of Panama on the E. by the Pacific ocean on the S. and by the pr. of Costa Rico on the W. It is a mountainous barren country, but has rich gold sands and silver mines in it. It is about 125 m. in length, and 40 in breadth; and was first discovered by Columbus in 1502; the chief town is that of Concepcion.

VERCELLI, E. lon. 6. 14 lat. 45. 31. a city of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, cap. of the co. of Verceil, sit. on the river Sesia, 45 m. N. E. of Turin; sub. to the King of Sardinia.

VERD Cape, W. lon. 18. lat. 15. a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, sit. 40 m. N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia.

VERD-CAPE Islands, in the Atlantic ocean, about 400 m. W. of Cape Verd, in Africa, being 10 in number, sit. between 23 and 27 deg. W. lon. and between 13 and 19 deg. of N. lat. sub. to Portugal.

VERDUN, E. lon. 1. 20. lat. 43. 54. a town of France, in the pr. of Guienne, sit. 15 m. N. of Thoulouse.

VERMANDOIS, a division of the pr. of Picardy, in France, having the Cambrelis on the N. and the isle of France on the S.

VERONA, E. lon. 11. lat. 45. 24. a city of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, cap. of the Veronese, sit. on the river Adige, 24 m. N. of Mantua; the see of a bishop, and a university. It is six m. in circumference, and well fortified, and has several noble families and public buildings in it; and among their antiquities there is a Roman amphitheatre, which has all the

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feats remaining, and would hold 25,000 spectators; the longest diameter of the area 233 feet, and the shortest diameter 136 feet. There is also in Verona the remains of a triumphal arch, and of a magnificent temple dedicated to Jupiter. Pliny the historian, and Pliny the naturalist, and Vitruvius the celebrated architect, were born here.

VERSAIILLES, E. lon. 2. 15. lat. 48. 46. a town of France, in the pr. of the Isle of France, sit. 11 m. W. of Paris, where stands one of the most elegant and magnificent palaces in the world, built by Lewis XIV. King of France, upon an eminence, in the middle of a plain, surrounded with hills at an agreeable distance. The usual residence of the Kings of France.

VERUE, E. lon. 8. lat. 45. a town of Italy, in the pr. of Piedmont, sit. on a hill on the side of the river Po, 20 m. N. E. of Turin. It is a very strong place, and held out a siege of six months against all the efforts the French could make, in the year 1705; but, expecting no relief, the governor was at length compelled to surrender. This, and the rest of the towns of Piedmont, were recovered by the allies, and restored to their old master the Duke of Savoy, anno 1706.

VESPRIN, E. lon. 18. 26. lat. 47. 15. a town of Lower Hungary, sit. N. of the Platten sea, 50 m. S. W. of Buda; the see of a bishop; sub. to the house of Austria.

VESUVIUS Mount, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. sit. 6 m. E. of the city of Naples, in Italy, within a m. and an half of the top, it is covered so thick with the ashes of the burnt earth, and grows so steep that it is very difficult ascending it. From this mount, there have been several eruptions in the present age. In April 1694, the mountain was on fire great part of the month, and threw out burning matter with that force, that some of it fell at 30 m. distance, and a vast quantity of melted minerals, mixed with other

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matter, ran down like a river for 3 miles, carrying every thing before it, which lay in its way. In the year 1707, when they were rejoicing for the success of the Imperialists, they were interrupted by a dreadful eruption from mount Vesuvius; such quantities of cinders and ashes being thrown out, that it was dark at Naples at noon-day; there have been some eruptions of a much latter date, and they are frequently alarmed with earthquakes before the fire issues from this mount. An English gentleman, some years ago, being over curious, but otherwise of an amiable character, in attempting to go into the entrance of the volcano, miserably perished in it. At the bottom of this mountain there is a vineyard which produces excellent red and white wines. Seven or eight eruptions of this volcano are reckoned to have happened before the reign of Augustus, and about thirteen since.

VICENTINO, a ter. of Venice, in Italy, sit. between the bishopric of Trent and the Paduan. It is about 35 m. in length, and 27 in breadth.

VICENZA, E. lon. 12. lat. 45. 32. a town of Italy, in the ter. of Venice, sit. 20 m. N. E. of Padua; the see of a bishop.

VICH, E. lon. 2. 23. lat. 41. 50. a town of Catalonia, in Spain, sit. 30 m. N. of Barcelona; the see of a bishop.

VICTORIA, or Vittoria, W. lon. 2. 52. lat. 43. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Biscay, sit. 32 m. S. E. of Bilbao.

VIDIN, or Widin, E. lon. 24. lat. 43. 50. a town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Servia, sit. on the river Danube, 158 m. S. E. of Belgrade; see of an archbishop. In the last war between the Turks and Russians, the former were entirely defeated near this place.

VIENNA, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 48. 20. the cap. city of the circle of Austria, and of the German empire, is sit. on the river Danube, where the Wien falls into that ri-

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ver, 130 m. S. E. of Prague, 200 E. of Munich, 750 S. E. of London, 625 S. E. of Paris, 300 N. W. of Belgrade, 700 N. W. of Constantinople. The city, within the walls, is not more than 3 m. in circumference, but the suburbs are much larger than the city. It is so well fortified, that it has sustained several sieges; the last by the Turks, in 1683, lasted two months, and was a very terrible one; but it was relieved in a critical hour by John Sobieski King of Poland, and the Duke of Lorraine.

Vienna is built of stone, the houses five or six stories high, with flat roofs. The Imperial family have two large palaces here, in which there are several grand apartments; but the buildings are neither uniform nor elegant, nor the furniture so rich as might be expected in the palaces of the first Prince in Europe; but the houses of the nobility, and great officers of state, are magnificent structures. The palace of the late Prince Eugene, particularly, is the admiration of all who view it, as well for the grandeur of the building, and conveniency of the apartments, as for the richness of the furniture.

The Prät, in Vienna, is frequented by people of quality, as the Mall is in London. It is a wood in an island, formed by the branches of the Danube, which renders it exceeding pleasant.

Vienna is an archbishopric, and the cathedral of St Stephen a magnificent old building, but dark. It has 6 gates, 80 streets, 29 churches, 8 chapels, and 18 market-places. The university is equal to any in Europe, in point of antiquity, the number of students, or their accommodations and privileges. The Austrian library is in great esteem, containing upwards of 80,000 volumes, printed books, and manuscripts.

There is no place where people eat and drink more plentifully, and are better served with wine, as well

as eatables, than they are at Vienna. People of distinction will have 18 or 20 different sorts of wine at their tables, and a note is laid on every plate, enumerating the several sorts of wine that may be called for; and it is a very difficult thing for a stranger to get off, without being made sensible of the strength of them.

This city, tho' it be so far within land, has in some parts of it the air of a sea-port; for here are magazines of naval stores, and ships of war built and fitted out, which serve upon the Danube against the Turks; and there have been many smart engagements between the fleets of the Turks and Germans upon that river, especially about Belgrade. After all that has been said of this magnificent city, the most faithful accounts handed to us, by those who have visited it, are far from being lavish in its praise. It is the usual residence of the Emperor.

VIENNE, E. lon. 4. 54. lat. 45. 35. a town of France, in the pr. of Dauphiny, cap. of the ter. of Viennois, sit. on the Rhone, 15 m. S. of Lyons, and 40 N. W. of Grenoble; see of an archbishop.

VIESTE, or *Viste*, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. 58. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr. of the Capitanate, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 19 m. N. of Manfredonia; see of a bishop.

VIGO, W. lon. 8. 21. lat. 42. 16. a port town of Spain, in the pr. of Galicia, sit. on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, which forms a capacious harbour, 70 m. S. E. of Cape Finistere, 50 S. of Compostella, and 105 N. W. of Madrid. Here the Confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke, attacked a squadron of French men of war, commanded by Monsieur Chateau Renard, with 13 Spanish galleons under his convoy, whilst the Duke of Ormond, with a body of land-forces, drove the Spaniards from the castle which defended the harbour; and Admiral Hopson

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having broke through the boom laid across the mouth of the harbour, with infinite hazard, the English took 4 galleons and 3 large men of war; and the Dutch 5 galleons, and 1 large man of war; 4 other galleons, with 14 men of war, were destroyed, with abundance of plate, and other rich effects; and a considerable quantity of plate was taken; but the greatest part of it had been carried on shore before the engagement, which happened October 12, 1702.

VILLA BOHIM, or Boin, W. lon. 8. 23. lat. 38. 29. a town of Portugal, in the pr. of Alentejo, sit. 10 m. S. W. of Elvas.

VILLA-FRANCA, W. lon. 25. 35. lat. 38. cap. of the island of St Michael, one of the Azores or Western islands, sit. in the Atlantic ocean, 700 m. W. of Lisbon, in Portugal; sub. to the Portuguese.

VILLA-VICIOSA, W. lon. 3. 20. lat. 40. 50. a town of Spain, in the pr. of New Castile, sit. 47 m. N. E. of Madrid. The soil about this town is extremely fertile; and there are quarries of fine green marble. Here Marshal Staremberg, Dec. 16, 1710, defeated the French and Spaniards, the day after they had taken a great body of English, commanded by Gen. Stanhope, who surrendered prisoners of war, for want of ammunition, in the town of Brihuega.

VILLENA, W. lon. 1. 15. lat. 34. 46. a town of Spain, in the k. of Murcia, on the confines of New Castile, sit. on the confines of Valencia, 40 m. N. of Murcia. This town the Allies were besieging, when they received advice that the Spaniards and French were advanced to Almanza, *anno* 1707; whereupon the Earl of Galway abandoned the siege, and fought the battle of Almanza, where he was defeated, and most of the English killed or taken prisoners.

VINCENT Cape, W. lon. 10. lat. 36. 55. the most S. W. promontory of Portugal, 25 m. W. of the port-town of Lagos.

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VINCENT St, W. lon. 61. 20. lat. 13. one of the Caribbee islands, sit. in the Atlantic or American ocean, 75 m. W. of Barbadoes, and comprehended in the government, or at least in the commission of the governor of Barbadoes. But the French disputed the claim of the English, both to this island and that of St Lucia, and actually drove the English from them, who were sent to plant them by the Duke of Montague, *anno* 1721. This island was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace, 1763; but taken by the French, in 1780, and restored to the British again by the peace of 1783.

VINCENT St, W. lon. 23. 50. lat. 24. 15. a pr. of Brazil, in S. America, bounded by the pr. of Rio Janeiro on the N. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by the pr. of Del Rey on the S. and by the Spanish pr. of La Plata on the W. sub. to Portugal.

VIRE, W. lon. 1. lat. 48. 50. town of France, in the pr. of Normandy, sit. 33 m. S. W. of Caen.

VIRGIN Islands, very small islands of the Caribbees, sit. in the Atlantic or American ocean, a little to the eastward of Porto Rico, sub. to Spain.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, is sit. between 74 and 80 deg. of W. lon. and between 36 and 39 deg. of N. lat. being bounded by the river Potomack, which separates it from Maryland, on the N. E. by the Atlantic ocean on the E. by Carolina on the S. and by the Apalachian mountains on the W. being about 400 miles long from N. to S. and more than 120 broad from E. to W. if we comprehend only the lands which are planted, but may be extended as far westward as we think fit.

The country near the sea is a low land, but begins to rise in hills within less than 100 m. terminating at length, in the Apalachian mountains, which are covered with snow great part of

year; and when the wind sits from the W. or N. W. it is excessive cold, though a little before, perhaps, when the wind sat from the opposite points, it was so warm that people could scarce bear their clothes on. This sudden alteration of the weather occasions the air to be a little unhealthful, at least it is so to such as expose themselves too much to the weather, especially in the night-time.

The country is well replenished with timber, which grows to an unusual height and bulk, the trees standing at such a distance, that a coach and six may drive through them; and among their fruits they have grapes which grow wild, and would make wine, if the planters were not altogether taken up with cultivating tobacco. Silk-grass also grows here spontaneously, and the soil is extremely proper for hemp and flax, and yet they have neither silk nor linen manufactures, for the reason already assigned; for it is the excellence of the Virginia tobacco which distinguishes it from all other countries; and of this they have enough to supply great part of Europe, which they do at a very moderate price, the prime cost not being more than 1d. per lb. though the duties imposed upon it make it dear enough before it arrives in England; and none of the colonies yielded the crown of England so large a revenue as this. There are but few towns in Virginia; James'-Town, and Williamsburg, are the chief, though neither of them are very large. Every planter chuses to reside upon his estate or farm in the country, and most of these lie near some of their great rivers; so that ships can come almost up to their doors, and make in their tobacco.

The Virginians have a regular clergy of the church of England; and they have provided houses, schools, and tithes of tobacco in every parish, for the subsistence of their several ministers, which is a very plentiful maintenance.

The society for the propagation of the gospel, therefore, do not send any missionaries to this province; and, besides a church in every parish, there is a chapel of ease built in those that are very extensive. Such is the hospitality of the Virginians, that a traveller needs no recommendation to their houses; he will be entertained at any gentleman's or planter's house where he calls, which makes inns upon the roads almost unnecessary.

There were no fortifications in Virginia, till of late, when they began to build forts, but depended upon a well regulated militia to defend them by land, and upon the cruizers sent from Britain for their defence at sea. This province abounds with plenty of good timber for ship-building, as well as all manner of naval stores of their own growth, and a multitude of commodious harbours; or rather, their whole country is but one grand harbour, after you have entered the bay of Chesapeake, between the two capes of Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

Virginia is usually described in four parts, *viz.* The North, the Middle, the South, and the Eastern divisions; and these contained 24 counties, with 23 parishes. This is the first country which the English planted in America. We derived our right, not only to this, but to all our other settlements, from the discovery of Sebastian Cabot, who, in 1479, first made the northern continent of America, in the service of Henry VII. of England. No attempts, however, were made to settle it, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

VIRTON, E. lon. 5. 23. lat. 49. 45. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Luxemburg, sit. 25 m. W. of Luxemburg.

VISAGAPATAN, E. lon. 83. 30. lat. 17. 12. a small port-town on the coast of Coromandel, in the E. Indies, where the English have a factory.

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VISET, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 54. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Limburg, sit. on the E. shore of the river Maes, 7 m. N. of Liege.

VISIAPOUR, E. lon. 75. 25. lat. 16. 45. a city of the Hither Peninsula of India, in Asia, in the pr. of Decan, sit. 150 miles N. E. of Goa, reduced by Aurengzebe, the Great Mogul, *anno* 1685, and has been sub. to the Mogul empire ever since.

VISTULA, or Weisſel, a river of Proper Poland, rises in the mountains on the S. of Silesia, and runs first E. passing by the city of Cracow; after which it turns N. passing by Warsaw, and continuing its course still N. falls into the Baltic sea below Dantzic.

VITERBO, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 42. 16. a city of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and St. Peter's patrimony, sit. 25 m. N. of Rome.

VITTORIA. See **VICTORIA**.

VITRY, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 48. 34. a town of France, in the pr. of Champaign, sit. on the river Marne, 46 m. S. E. of Rheims.

VIVIERS, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 44. 30. a city of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, cap. of the Vivarez, sit. on the river Rhone, 20 m. N. of Orange.

UGENTO, E. lon. 19. lat. 40. 10. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ter. of Otranto, sit. on the gulph of Taranto, 15 m. S. W. of Otranto; see of a bishop.

UGOGNA, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 45. 35. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, sit. 55 m. N. W. of the city of Milan; sub. to the house of Austria.

UKRAINE Russian, a pr. of Muscovy, bounded by the pr. of Zernigoff on the N. by Belgorod of the Don Cossacks on the E. by Little Tartary, and the country of the Old Cossacks, on the S. and by Volhinia, or the Polish Ukraine, on the W. and is called the Ukraine, as being a frontier against Turkey.

ULADISLAW, or Inowladislaw, E. lon. 19. 40. lat. 53. a town

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of Poland, in the pr. of Great Poland, and pal. of Cresse, sit. on the river Boristhenes, 8 m. N. W. of Warsaw.

ULIERBECK, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. 11 m. S. E. of Mechlin, or Malines, and two E. of Louvain.

ULM, E. lon. 10. lat. 48. 24. a city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Iller, 35 m. W. of Augsburg, and 90 S. W. of Ratisbon, an imperial city, governed by its own magistrates, and has a large ter. of 40 lordships under its jurisdiction, and may be reckoned the capital of Suabia, being the largest city in it, very populous, and a place of good trade; the people excellent mechanics, especially in clock-work, and iron and steel manufactures. The magistrates are all Lutherans, as are most of the inhabitants.

ULMEN, E. lon. 6. 36. lat. 50. 17. a town of Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Rhine, and Electorate of Triers, sit. 30 miles N. E. of Triers.

ULSTER, the most northern pr. of Ireland, bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the W. and N. by the Irish channel on the E. and by the provinces of Leinster and Connaught on the S. being 135 m. in length, from E. to W. and about 100 broad, from N. to S. This province contains one archbishopric, 6 bishoprics, 10 counties, 55 baronies, 29 boroughs that return members, 30 castles, and 365 parishes. The chief town Londonderry.

ULTREN, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 33. 15. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and d. of Lunenburg, sit. on the river Ilmenau, 25 m. S. of Lunenburg. From this place the first Saxons are said to have arrived in Britain; it now belongs to the Elector of Hanover.

ULVERSTON, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. on a bay of the

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Irish channel, 20 miles S. W. of Kendal.

UMA, E. lon. 20. 27. lat. 63. 50. a town of Swedish Lapland, cap. of the ter. of Uma, sit. on the mouth of the river Uma; on the Bothnic gulph, 280 m. N. of Stockholm. It is built of wood, and was twice burnt down by the Russians, in the late wars. Here the governor of W. Bothnia resides; Uma Lapmark being one of the divisions of that province.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Switzerland, bounded by Switz and Lucerne on the N. by Uri on the E. by the mountains of Brunick, which part it from the canton of Bern, on the S. and by another part of Lucerne on the W. being about 25 miles long, and 17 broad. It is a mountainous and barren country, and has not one great town in it; the people Papists.

UNGHWAR, E. lon. 22. 30. lat. 42. 50. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. near the foot of the Carpathian mountains, 40 m. N. E. of Tokay; sub. to the house of Austria.

UNITED NETHERLANDS, consist of the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Gelderland, with Zutphen and Utrecht; and are bounded by the German sea on the N. and W. by the cir. of Westphalia, in Germany, on the E. and by Flanders, Brabant, and the duchy of Cleves, on the S. lying between 3 degrees 20 min. and 7 deg. 30 min. E. lon. and between 51. 35. and 54. 40. N. lat. and are about 150 miles long, and as many broad, including the Zuyder sea, which takes up a considerable space within these limits. Gelderland and Zutphen form only one sovereignty, so that there are properly but seven provinces, on which account they are generally stiled the Seven United Provinces.

This is a flat, level country, lying on the mouths of several great rivers, and cut through with numerous canals, which form a

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multitude of little islands, liable to be overflowed by inundations of the sea, as well as by land-floods; the seas and rivers appearing higher than the land in many places, and only kept out by dikes; prodigious banks of earth, which have been broken down in some parts, and towns laid under water; the tops of steeples and towns, where they stood, being visible at low water. But as part of the country has been lost by inundations, a great deal more has been gained by draining, and damming out the sea.

The air of this watry country is very bad, and the lives of the natives not so long as those who dwell in drier and more elevated situations.

As to the soil of the provinces which lie next the sea, particularly on the W. coast of Holland, there lies a ridge of sand hills of 18 miles extent, which break the fury of the ocean, but produce scarce any herbage. Beyond these sands, are rich pasture and arable lands, or a spongy, boggy soil, out of which they dig the turf, which is almost their only firing. Their meadow and pasture is most of it under water in winter; which, on the return of summer, is either dried up, or thrown out with wind-mills; and the water leaves a fat ouze or slime behind it, which makes the soil exceeding fruitful, on which they fatten the lean cattle they purchase in the N. and make prodigious quantities of butter, and cheese; but the country does not produce corn enough for their subsistence; notwithstanding which, they have as great plenty of it as any nation in Europe; as they have indeed of the produce of every country: for, in these provinces, are magazines of every thing the earth produces that is valuable; purchased when cheap, and often sold, when they are dear, to the very countries from whence they fetched them; and great part of the merchandise they import is

manufactured in the country, and exported again to great advantage. They have very considerable manufactures of silk, velvet, linen, and woollen; and they build more ships than any nation in Europe, having always prodigious magazines of ship-timber and naval stores; inso-much, that, it is said, they can build and fit out a man of war every day in the year.

One great source of their wealth is their fishery; that of whales they have almost monopolized, and that of herrings, is more valuable to them than to all the world besides; and their cod-fishery is equal to that of any other nation.

The fine spices they have monopolized; having drove the Spaniards, Portuguese, English, and every other nation, from the islands where they grow, and setting what price they please upon them; with these, they purchase the produce of every other country almost; and very seldom have occasion to send their specie away.

The United Provinces are a confederacy of several independent states; every province and every city almost, is a separate state, and not bound by the determination of the States General, until their consent is had. As the States General cannot make war, peace, or alliances, or levy taxes, without the consent of every province; neither can the states of any province determine any thing of this kind, without the consent of every city and petty republic in it.

The States of Holland consist of the deputies, or representatives of the nobility, and of 18 cities; making in all 19 voices, of which the nobility have only one.

In the city of Amsterdam, the sovereign power is lodged in 36 senators, who continue members of the senate for life; and when one dies, the surviving senators elect another in his room; the people have nothing to do in the choice; and the senate elects the deputies to be sent to the States

of Holland; and appoints the Burgo-masters and Eschevines, who may be resembled to the mayor and aldermen. The pensioner may be resembled to the recorder; who is always a person well versed in the civil law, and customs of the country; and though he be inferior to the senators, he has a very great influence on the state, and is usually applied to by foreign ministers.

The constitution of the government in other cities does not differ much from that of Amsterdam: the power is lodged in the principal magistrates, and the people have no share in it, or in the election of their governors.

The States General consist of the representatives of the Seven United Provinces, who sit constantly at the Hague; and no Stadtholder, governor, or military officer, can sit and vote in the assembly of the States General. Each province appoints a president of this assembly, in their turns, who is changed once a week. He sits in the middle of a long table, which will hold about 30 persons, the usual number of which the States General are composed: every province deputing what number of representatives they please; tho' all that are deputed by a single province have but one voice; and when the States General have resolved on any thing relating to peace or war, alliance or taxes, it must be sent to every province and city, which is a sovereign state, to be approved and ratified.

The Dutch usually raise annually between two and three millions sterl. in time of peace, out of which are paid their land forces, consisting of 25,000 men, foreigners as well as national troops, particularly Switzers and Scots; and they have seldom less than 50 men of war in commission. Besides the troops already mentioned, the Dutch used to keep 15 or 20,000 more in the barrier towns; for maintaining of which, they received the sum of 500,000 crowns *per annu-*

out of the revenues of the Austrian Netherlands. Their taxes are raised by an almost general excise; and, in time of war, there is usually a poll-tax, a land-tax, and chimney, or hearth-money, levied. But every province and city vary their taxes as they see fit; if they provide the Quota demanded of them, the States General give no directions as to the method of raising it; but, though the Dutch tax every thing that is consumed at home, by eating drinking, clothing, &c. they take care that the duties on merchandise shall be very low, both on importation and exportation; which makes their country a free port in a manner, and draws most of the traffic of Europe thither.

These provinces are, perhaps, the best peopled of any spot of the same extent in the world. They contain, according to the most authentic accounts, 113 cities, and towns, 1400 villages, and about two millions of inhabitants; besides the 25 towns, and the people in what is called the Lands of the Generality, or conquered countries and towns, of other parts of the Netherlands. The principal seat of government for the United Provinces is at the Hague; which, though but a village, is celebrated for the magnificence and beauty of its buildings; it being the residence of all foreign ambassadors, and strangers of distinction; the abundance and cheapness of its provisions, and the politeness of its inhabitants, who are computed to be about 40,000; and it has been for many years noted, as an emporium of pleasures and politics.

UNNA, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 51. 40. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and county of Mark, sit. 35 miles S. of Munster; sub. to the King of Prussia.

UNNA, a river of Bosnia, which runs from S. to N. through that province, and afterwards from W. to E. between Croatia and Bosnia, falling into the Save, and forming

part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

VOGHERA, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 44. 50. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and ter. of Pavia, sit. on the river Staffora, 12 m. S. W. of Pavia; ceded by the Queen of Hungary to the King of Prussia, in 1743.

VOIGHTLAND, the S. division of Misnia, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, in Germany; the chief town Zwickaw; sub. to the Elector of Saxony.

VOKELMARK, or Wollickmark, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 47. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, sit. on the river Drave, 26 m. E. of Clagenfurt.

VOLANO, or Valona, E. lon. 13. lat. 44. 50. a port-town of Italy, in the Pope's ter. and duchy of Ferrara, sit. on the gulph of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 m. E. of Ferrara.

VOLHINIA, or Volonia, a pr. of Poland, bounded by Polesia on the N. by the Lower Volhinia, or Ukraine, in the ter. of Russia, on the E. by Podolia on the S. and by the pr. of Red Russia on the W. being 300 m. in length, and 150 in breadth; the chief town Lugo. It is well watered and fertile, but thinly peopled, on account of the incursions of the Tartars.

VOLO, an ancient town of Turkey, in the pr. of Janna, with a strong citadel and fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1655, who almost ruined it; but it is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, and has a good harbour. E. lon. 26. 43. N. lat. 39. 38.

VOLTA, a river on the Guinea coast, in Africa, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the ocean E. of Acra.

VOLTERA, E. lon. 11. lat. 43. 22. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, sit. 23 m. S. of Florence; see of a bishop.

VOLTURARA, E. lon. 15. 10. lat. 41. 30. a town of Italy, in the

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kingdom of Naples, and pr. of the Capitanate, sit. 35 miles N. E. of Naples city.

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples, which rises in the river Molise, and passing by Benevento, runs E. by Capua, falling into the gulph of Gaïeta, a bay of the Tuscan sea.

VOORN, one of the islands of the United Provinces, in South Holland, bounded by the river Maese, which divides it from the continent, and the islands of Islemunde on the N. by the sea called the Bies-hofsch on the E. by another part of the Maese, which divides it from the islands of Gorce and Overflackee, on the S. and by the German sea on the W. being 24 m. long, and 5 broad; the cap. place the Briel, which lies on the N. W. part of the island, as Helvoetsluys does upon the S. W.

UPLAND, a pr. of Sweden, bounded by the pr. of Gestricia on the N. W. by the Baltic sea on the N. E. and S. E. and by Sunderland and Westmania on the S. and W. It is about 70 miles long, and 45 in breadth, and is very fertile and populous, and has mines of iron and lead.

UPPINGHAM, a market-town of Rutland, 6 m. S. of Okeham.

UPSAL, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 59. 53. once the capital of the pr. of Upland and of all Sweden, sit. 40 m. N. of Stockholm, in the middle of a large plain, on the river Sala. The only archbishop's see in Scandinavia, and a university. Here is an excellent public library, containing upwards of 60,000 volumes.

UPTON, a market town of Worcesterhire, 12 m. S. of Worcester.

URAGUA, the western division of the pr. of La Plata, in S. America; sub. to Spain.

URANBURG, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 55. 57. a castle of Denmark, sit. on the little island of Huen, in the Sound, 16 m. N. E. of Copenhagen. It was built by Tycho-Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, who

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made all his observations there.

URBINO, a pr. of Italy, in the Pope's ter. bounded by Romanina and the gulph of Venice on the N. by the marq. of Ancona on the E. and by Umbria and Perugia on the S. and by Tuscany on the W. being 55 m. long, and from 20 to 30 broad. Here is great plenty of game and fish, but the air is unwholesome, and the soil not very fertile.

URBINO City, E. lon. 13. lat. 43. 47. capital of the duchy of Urbino, sit. 60 m. N. W. of Ancona, a little, well-built, populous city. Here Raphael, the celebrated painter, was born.

URGEL, E. lon. 1. 35. lat. 42. 26. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Caralonia, cap. of the ter. of Urgil, sit. on the river Segra, 75 m. N. by W. of Barcelona.

URI, the most southern of the cantons of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank; bounded by that of Switz on the N. by Glaris and the Grisons on the E. by Underwald on the S. and by the canton of Bern on the W. It is about 30 m. in length, and 12 in breadth. There is no walled town in this canton. The inhabitants are Papists.

USEDOM, E. lon. 20. 55. lat. 53. 37. an island of Pomerania, in Germany, sit. at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic sea; the passage between which and the island of Wollin is called the Swin. It is sub. to the King of Prussia, who, by being possessed of these islands, commands the navigation of the river Oder.

USERCHE, or Uzarche, E. lon. 1. 43. lat. 45. 25. a town of France in the pr. of Guienne, and ter. of Limosin, sit. 20 m. S. of Limoges.

USHANT, W. lon. 5. 53. lat. 48. 30. a island of France, sit. 10 m. W. of the coast of Britany, the entrance of the British channel. It is 8 m. in circumference.

USK, a river of Wales, which rises on the W. of Brecknockshire and runs S. E. through that of

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and Monmouthshire, falling into the mouth of the Severn, having passed by the towns of Brecon, Uik, and Newport.

USTIANO, E. lon. 10. 36. lat. 45. 15. a town of Italy, in the d. of Milan, and ter. of Cremona, sit. on the river Oglio, 45 m. S. E. of Milan; sub. to the house of Austria.

UTICA, the modern Byferta, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 37. a port-town of Tunis, in Africa, sit. on a fine bay of the Mediterranean sea, 30 m. N. W. of the ruins of Carthage.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, is bounded by the Zuyder sea and part of Holland on the N. by Gelderland on the E. by the Rhine on the S. and by another part of Holland on the W. being about 25 miles long, and as many broad. This is one of the most pleasant and healthful provinces in the United Netherlands; being firm ground, and very little bog and morafs, as most of the other provinces are.

UTRECHT City, E. lon. 5. lat. 52. 7. cap. of the pr. of Utrecht, in the United Netherlands, sit. on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 25 m. S. E. of Amsterdam, and 27 N. E. of Rotterdam. A large, populous, well-built city, the residence of a great many people of distinction; who resort hither on account of the goodness of the air, and the pleasantness of the situation, and have built several handsome seats in it. It is fortified, but not esteemed a place of strength; at least the inhabitants did not think fit to give the French King, Lewis XIV. the trouble of besieging them, but opened their gates to him, when he invaded the United Provinces, *anno* 1672; and he kept his court in this city more than a year. Here the peace was made between the Allies and France, *anno* 1713, in the rei. n of Queen Anne. It has a very flourishing university; but the students wear no distinguishing habits, nor reside

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in colleges, as in England, but every one lodges where he sees fit.

USBECK, or Usbec Tartary, the present Bochara, is bounded by Kalmuck Tartary on the N. by Tibet on the E. by India and Persia on the S. and by a great desert, which separates it from the Caspian sea, on the W. What the exact limits of this country are, at present, is not easy to determine; but, as it was the kingdom of the great Tamerlane, it was once very extensive; and the kingdoms of India, Persia, and Turkey, if not China, were then dependent on it; and from him the sovereigns of India and Persia derive their pedigree; but what remains of Usbec Tartary, or Bochara, at present, was made tributary to the late Kouli Khan, who stormed and plundered their capital city Bochara. Usbec Tartary is a fruitful country and temperate climate, and well situated for traffic; lying between Persia, India, China, and Russia; and accordingly it appears, that Kouli Khan, their conqueror, found very great riches in the town of Bochara when he took it; which is large and populous, and is 70 m. E. of the river Amo, and 13 W. by S. of Samarcand. E. lon. 65. 50. lat. 39. 15.

UZES, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 44. a town of France, in the pr. of Languedoc, and co. of Nismes, sit. 16 m. N. of Nismes. It has a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy.

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WAAG, a river of Hungary, rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland, and running first from E. to W. then turns S. and passing by Leopoldstat, falls into the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut.

WAAL, or Wabal, a river of the United Netherlands, being one of the branches of the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through the Betue, in the pr. of Gelder-

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land, passing by Nimeguen, Tiel, Fommel, and Gorcum, and continuing its course westward, unites its waters with the Maese, and passing by Dort, falls into the German sea below the Briel.

WAES, the N. E. division of Flanders, part whereof is subject to the Dutch. There are fine meadows, and good pastures, with plenty of corn and flax, besides horses that are in high esteem.

WAGNINGEN, or Wagenheim, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 52. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Gelderland, sit. on the river Lech, 8 m. N. W. of Nimeguen.

WAGRIA, the eastern division of the d. of Holstein, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, bounded by the Baltic sea on the N. E. and by the river Trave on the S. Lubeck is the capital.

WAIGRATS Straits, E. lon. 60. lat. 70. situated between Nova Zembla and Russia; through which the Dutch sailed to the N. as high as 75 deg. in order to discover a N. E. passage to China, and the East Indies.

WAKEFIELD, a market-town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Calder, 11 m. N. W. of Ferrybridge; gives title of Earl to the Duke of Roxborough.

WALLACHIA, a pr. of Turkey in Europe, bounded by the Iron-Gate mountains, which separate it from Transilvania on the N. W. by Moldavia on the N. E. by the river Danube, which separates it from the pr. of Bulgaria, on the S. E. and by the same river, which separates it from the pr. of Servia, on the S. W. being 255 m. long, and 125 broad, blessed with a temperate air, and fruitful soil; producing excellent corn, wine, oil, pasture, and all manner of European fruits; abundance of oxen and sheep, and an excellent breed of horses: but, with all these advantages, very unhappy under the Turkish tyranny; for they are heavily taxed, and obliged to bring as many forces into the field as the

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Grand Seigneur requires, at their own charges; and though he suffers them to be governed by a native of the country, he appoints whom he pleases to be their governor, or prince, as he is called, without any regard to one family more than another, and deposes him as often as he sees fit. The only thing they are indulged in is a free exercise of their religion, which is the Christian, of the Greek communion; which they apprehend they should not be, if they submitted to the Germans; and this makes them the more faithful to the Turks, and less inclined to submit to princes of the Roman catholic communion.

WALCHEREN, the chief of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, separated from the islands of N. and S. Beveland by a narrow channel, and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld, and surrounded on every other part by the German sea. The chief town of the island, and of the whole pr. of Zealand, is Middleburg. This island is about 9 miles long, and 8 broad, lies very low, and is subject to inundations, and not healthful; but it is generally fruitful, having good arable and pasture lands. Among other towns are those of Flushing and Terveer, which belong to the Prince of Orange.

WALCOURT, or Walencourt, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 50. 10. a town of Hainault, sit. on the confines of Namur, 12 m. S. of Charleroy.

WALDECK, a country of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the E. and S. by the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and on the N. by the duchy of Paderborn; being about 30 m. in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a mountainous and woody country; and here are mines of copper, quicksilver, and iron.

WALDEC, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 51. 15. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and

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landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 20 m. S. W. of Cassel city; subject to Count Waldec.

WALDECK, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 47. 40. a town in the circle of Bavaria, 50 m. S. E. of Munich.

WALDEN, a market-town of Essex, usually called Saffron-Walden, from the saffron-grounds about it, 42 m. from London, about a mile to the right of the New-market road.

WALDENSES. See VAUDOIS.

WALDSHUT, E. lon. 8. 12. lat. 47. 40 a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, sit. on the river Rhine, 40 m. W. of Constance; a forest-town; sub. to the house of Austria.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties, bounded by Cheshire Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, on the E. and surrounded by the sea, called the Irish channel, on the N. W. and S. This is the country to which the ancient Britons fled for refuge, when this island was invaded by the Saxons. The inhabitants are now called Welch, and the ancient language is still preserved amongst them. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 market-towns. Edward I. annexed Wales to the crown of England, by usurpation; and his son Edward II. being born in Carnarvon castle, during the time he was prosecuting his tyranny and cruelties, he concluded the Welch would more readily recognize his authority, which was the case. From this time the title of Prince of Wales has always descended to the eldest sons of the Kings of England.

WALES NEW, the S. W. coast of Hudson's bay, in N. America, so called; now possessed by the English Hudson's-bay company.

WALKENREID, or Valkeriet, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 51. 37. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, sit. 20 m. S. W. of Halbertstadt.

WALLINGFORD, a borough-

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town of Berkshire, sit. on the river Thames, 46 m. W. of London. and 11 W. of Henly; sends two memb. to parl.

WALLOONS, the natives of Flanders, and the rest of the Austrian and French Netherlands, usually so called.

WALPO, E. lon. 19. lat. 45. 35. a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, sit. on the river Walpo, 35 m. N. E. of Pofega; subject to the house of Austria.

WANDEWASH, E. lon. 79. 12. lat. 12. 26. an inland town in the East Indies, near which the English forces, under Col. Coote, defeated the French commanded by Gen. Lally, January 22, 1760.

WANGEN, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 47. 33. a town of Germany in the cir. of Suabia, sit. 23 m. E. of Constance.

WARADIN Great, E. lon. 27. 25. lat. 47. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 100 m. E. of Buda; sub. to the house of Austria.

WARADIN Little, E. lon. 27. 20. lat. 48. 18. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 23 m. E. of Tockay. See PETER WARADIN.

WARBURG, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 51. 35. a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Paderborn.

WARDHUY, E. lon. 32. 30. lat. 71. a port-town of Norwegian Lapland, sit. 120 m. E. N. E. of the N. Cape, on a very small island, near the continent. It consists of an old fort, the residence of the governor of the pr. of Wardhuys, and a street of poor cottages: and this is the only town of the pr. sub. to the K. of Denmark.

WARE, a market-town of Hertfordshire, sit. on the river Lee, 21 miles N. of London, and 2 E. of Hertford. Great quantities of malt and corn are sent to London from Ware continually, by the river Lee; and at Amwell, within a mile of Ware, is one of the sources of the New river, which supplies London with water.

WAREBRIDGE, a market-

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town of Cornwall, sit. on the river Camel, 6 m. S. of Padstow.

WAREHAM, a borough-town of Dorsetshire, sit. 12 miles S. of Blandford; sends two members to parliament.

WARMINSTER, a great corn-market-town of Wiltshire, sit. 98 m. W. of London, and 22 N. W. of Salisbury.

WARNEMUNDE, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 54. 30. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, sit. on the Baltic sea, 26 m. N. E. of Wismar.

WARNETON, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 50. 47. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Lys, 8 m. N. W. of Lille.

WARRINGTON, a market-town of Lancashire, sit. 182 miles from London, on the great North road to Carlisle; gave title of Earl to the family of Booth; but the title is extinct.

WARSAW, E. lon. 21. 5. lat. 52. 15. capital of Warfovia, and of the kingdom of Poland, sit. on the river Vistula, 150 miles N. of Cracow, and 140 S. of Dantzic. It is a large populous city, and here the Diet, or assembly of the states meet, and the King has several magnificent palaces. In the plains near this city, the gentlemen of Poland meet on horseback to elect their King, and lie encamped on the plains 'till the election is over. Though Warsaw lies almost in the centre of Poland, it is a place of little or no commerce.

WARSOVIA, or Massovia, a pr. of Poland, bounded by Prussia on the N. by Polachia on the E. by the pr. of Little Poland on the S. and by the pr. of Great Poland on the W. This country is level, and the soil fruitful.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which rises in the pr. of Little Poland, and running N. W. through the pr. of Great Poland, passes by the city of Posenia, and having

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entered Brandenburg, falls into the river Oder at Kustrin.

WARTA, E. lon. 23. lat. 52. 18. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Great Poland, and pal. of Stradia, sit. on the river Warta, 57 m. S. E. of Posenia.

WARTENBURG, E. lon. 17. 30. lat. 51. 22. a town of the k. of Bohemia, and duchy of Silesia, sit. near the confines of Poland, 20 m. N. E. of Breslaw.

WARWICKSHIRE, sit. almost in the middle of England, bounded by Staffordshire and Leicester-shire on the N. by Northampton-shire on the E. by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire on the S. and by Worcestershire on the W. It is 47 miles long, and 27 broad, containing 158 parishes 17 market-towns, and sends 6 members to parl.

WARWICK, the county-town of Warwickshire, sit. on the river Avon, 105 m. N. W. of London. This is one of the best built towns in England; it sends two members to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Greville. Having been almost burnt down, to the amount of 100,000l. it was again rebuilt by act of parliament.

WARWICK, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 40. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Lys, 8 m. S. E. of Ypres.

WASEIGNE, E. lon. 4. 55. lat. 50. 40. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, sit. 9 m. N. of the town of Namur.

WATCHET, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. on the Bristol channel, 16 m. N. W. of Bridgwater.

WATERFORD, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, bounded by the co. of Tipperary on the N. by Kilkenny and Wexford on the E. by the ocean on the S. and by the co. of Corke on the W. It is about 46 miles long, and broad. It contains 71 parishes

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baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 memb. to parl.

WATERFORD, W. lon. 7. lat. 52. 12. a city and port-town, capital of the county of Waterford, sit. on the river Sure, 8 m. N. of the sea, and 20 S. of Kilkenny, one of the largest cities of Ireland, and has a good foreign trade; sends two memb. to parl. and gives title of Earl to the family of Talbot, Earls of Shrewsbury in England.

WAVRE. See **GAVEREN**.

WERN, or **Huen**, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 55. 59. a little island in the Sound, being the entrance to the Baltic sea, sit. 16 m. N. of Copenhagen; sub. to Denmark.

WEIDEN, E. lon. 12. 19. lat. 49. 44. a town of Germany, in the pal. of Bavaria, sit. on the river Nab, 15 m. N. of Amberg.

WEIL, or **Wyel**, E. lon. 8. 55. lat. 48. 53. a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, sit. 12 m. N. W. of Stuttgart; an imperial town, sub. to its own magistrates.

WEILBURG, E. lon. 5. 28. lat. 50. 28. a town of Germany, in the ter. of Wetteravia, and co. of Nassau, sit. on the river Rhon, 26 m. N. of Franckfort.

WEIMAR, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Thuringia, capital of the duchy of Weimar, and sub. to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

WEINGARTEN, E. lon. 9. 33. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, sit. near the E. side of the Rhine, 25 m. S. W. of Heidelberg; subject to the Elector Palatine.

WEINHEIM, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 49. 33. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 10 m. N. of Heidelberg; subject to the Elector Palatine.

WEISBADEN, E. lon. 8. lat. 50. 6. a town of Germany, in the ter. of Watteravia, and co. of Nassau, sit. 15 m. W. of Franckfort.

WEISCAELMUNDE, or **Munde**,

W E

E. lon. 24. lat. 54. a fort of Polish Prussia, sit. at the mouth of the river Vistula, which defends the harbour of Dantzic, 23 m. N. of Marienburg.

WEISEL River. See **VISTRULA**.

WEISSENBURG, or **Cronweissenburg**, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landgr. of Alsace, sit. on the river Lauter, 20 m. S. W. of Philipsburg; sub. to France.

WEISSENBURG, or **Stulweissenburg**, E. lon. 18. 30. lat. 47. 22. a city of Lower Hungary, sit. near the E. end of the Platten sea, 56 m. S. W. of Buda; subject to the house of Austria.

WEISSENBURG, E. lon. 11. lat. 49. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, sit. on the river Regnitz, 20 m. N. W. of Ingolstadt.

WEISSENBURG, E. lon. 23. 15. lat. 46. 38. a town of Transilvania, sit. 30 m. W. of Hermanstadt; sub. to the house of Austria; the see of a bishop.

WEISSENFELD, E. lon. 12. 8. lat. 51. 12. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marq. of Misnia, sit. on the river Sala, 17 m. S. W. of Leipzig; sub. to the Elector of Saxony.

WELLAND, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and runs eastward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards N. E. by Stamford, and through the S. division of Lincolnshire, called Holland, falling into a bay of the German sea, which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLS, W. lon. 2. 35. lat. 51. 20. a city of Somersetshire, sit. 120 m. W. of London; and 16 S. W. of the city of Bath; both which cities have but one bishop.

WELLS, E. lon. 14. lat. 48. 6. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Austria, sit. 11 m. S. of Lintz.

WEM, a market-town of Shropshire, sit. 9 m. N. of Shrewsbury.

W E

It gave title of Baron to Chancellor Jeffries, the infamous tool of King James II.

WENDOVER, a borough town of Bucks, sit. 36 miles N. W. of London, and 5 S. of Aylesbury; sends 2 memb. to parl.

WENER, a lake of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, 75 miles in length, and 37 in breadth.

WENLOCK, a borough town of Shropshire, sit. 12 m. S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 151 N. W. of London; sends 2 memb. to parliament.

WENSUSSEL, the North division of Jutland, in Denmark, having the Categate sea on the N. the Schaggerack sea on the E. the pr. of Wiburg on the S. and the German sea on the W.

WEOBLY, a borough-town of Herefordshire, sit. 110 m. N. W. of Hereford; sends 2 memb. to parl.

WERBEN, E. lon. 12. 28. lat. 53. 5. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and marq. of Brandenburg, sit. on the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Havel, 60 m. N. W. of Berlin; sub. to the King of Prussia.

WERCHTEREN, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Brabant, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Demer and Dyle, 9 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines.

WERDEN, E. lon. 6. 31. lat. 51. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and county of Mark, sit. on the river Roer, 10 m. N. E. of Dusseldorp; sub. to the King of Prussia.

WERDENBURG, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 47. 8. a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, sit. on the W. side of the river Rhine, 15 m. E. of Glaris.

WERKTEN. See **WERCHTEREN**.

WERLE, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 51. 33. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and duchy of Munster, sit. 30 m. S. of Munster; sub. to the Elector of Cologne.

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WERMELAND, a pr. of Sweden, lying between the pr. of Dalecarlia, on the N. and the Wener lake on the S.

WERTHEIM, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 49. 48. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Franconia, cap. of the co. of Wertheim, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Maine and Tauber, 20 m. W. of Wurtzburg.

WESEL, E. lon. 6. 21. lat. 51. 37. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and d. of Cleves, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Lippe, 25 m. S. E. of Cleves; subject to the King of Prussia.

WESSENBURG, E. lon. 26. 48. lat. 59. 14. a town of Livonia, 62 miles W. of Narva, and as many E. of Revel; sub. to Russia.

WESER, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the landgr. of Hesse, runs N. between the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, passing by Minden and Bremen, and falling into the German sea below Carlstadt.

WESTBURY, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 24 miles N. W. of Salisbury; sends 2 members to parl.

WESTERBURG, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 50. 38. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and ter. of Wetteravia, sit. 35 m. N. of Mentz.

WESTERN Isles. See **AZORES** and **HEBRIDES**.

WESTERWICK, E. lon. 16. lat. 58. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Smålland, sit. on the Baltic sea, 100 m. S. of Stockholm.

WEST-GOTHLAND, the western division of the pr. of Gothland in Sweden. It is about 112 m. in length, and 58 in breadth. Gotenburg is the capital town.

WESTLOW, a borough-town of Cornwall, sit. on the E. channel, 230 m. W. of London, in the road to the Land's end; sends 1 memb. to parl.

WESTMANIA, or Westmanland, a pr. of Sweden, having Uppland on the E. and Wermeland on

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the W. Its length is about 75 m. and its breadth about 45.

WESTMEATH, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by Longford and Cavan on the N. by Eastmouth on the E. by King's county on the S. and by the river Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon, on the W.; gives title of Earl to the family of Nugent. It is 38 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, containing 62 parishes, 12 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 memb. to parl.

WESTMINSTER City, forms the W. part of the town, which goes under the general name of London; but it is under a distinct government. The dean and chapter of Westminster, appoint the high steward and high bailiff, and other officers, who have the government of this city; whereas the lord mayor and aldermen have the government of that part of the town, properly called London. In Westminster are the King's palace, and the houses of most of the nobility and persons of distinction in the kingdom: and here are held the high court of parliament, and the supreme courts of justice; but there is no bishop of this city. It elects two memb. to parl. There is a fine bridge over the Thames into Surry, a most elegant structure, 1223 feet long, and 44 feet wide, has 14 piers, and 15 arches, and cost about 389,500l. building; which was accomplished in less than 12 years. The collegiate church of Westminster, called the abbey, is a very venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taste.

WESTMORELAND, an English co. bounded by Cumberland on the N. by Yorkshire on the E. by Lancashire on the S. and by the Irish channel on the W. the chief town Appleby. It is 40 m. in length, and 21 in breadth, containing 26 parishes, 8 market-towns, and sends 4 members to parl. This country has plenty of flesh and corn. The people here lay up great stores of hung-beef

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and bacon, for winter and summer provisions. Their customs differ very little from the Scots, as from this country they appear mostly to be descendants.

WESTPHALIA, the N. W. cir. of the empire of Germany, bounded by the German ocean on the N. by the circle of Lower Saxony on the E. by the landgravate of Hesse, the palatinate of the Rhine, and the electorale of Triers on the S. and by the Netherlands on the W. being 200 m. in length, and from 150 to 200 in breadth; comprehending the duchy of Westphalia, the bishoprics of Liege, Munster, Paderborn, and Osnaburg; the duchies of Juliers, Cleves, and the counties of Marck, Ravensburg, Lippe, Schawenburgh, Hoyer, Diepholt, Oldenburg, Delmonhurst, Embden, Bentheim, Tecklenburg, Pyrmont, Ligen, Steinfurt, and Corbey abbey; besides the towns of Aix-la-Chapelle, Dortmund, and many other imperial cities, which are sovereign states, and governed by their respective magistrates. The N. part of this circle is a great deal of it forest, a cold climate, and barren soil. The best thing it produces is the bacon fed in their woods; but the southern provinces have a warmer air, and a more fruitful soil.

WETER, a Swedish lake in the pr. of Gothland, in Sweden, 80 miles long.

WETHERBY, a market-town of the West riding of Yorkshire, sit. 191 m. from London, in the road to Berwick.

WETTERAVIA, or the Wetteraw, is the southern division of the landg. of Hesse, in Germany, and lies along the northern bank of the river Main, comprehending the counties of Hanau and Nassau.

WETZLAR, E. lon. 8. 43. lat. 50. 30. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and ter. of Wetteravia, sit. on the river Lohn, 28 m. N. of Frankfort; an imperial town, or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates.

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The imperial chamber or supreme court of the empire, was removed hither from Spire, in the year 1698.

WEXFORD, a co. of Ireland, in the pr. of Munster, bounded by the county of Wicklow on the N. by the ocean on the E. and S. and by Kilkenny and Waterford on the W. It is 38 m. in length, and 24 in breadth, containing 109 parishes, 8 baronies, 8 boroughs, and sends 18 members to parliament.

WEXFORD, W. lon. 6. 25. lat. 52. 15. a port-town, cap. of the co. of Wexford, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel, at the mouth of the river Slaney, 65 m. S. of Dublin, sends two members to parliament; and gives title of Earl to the family of Talbot, Earls of Shrewsbury in England.

WEXIO, or **Wexico**, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 47. a port-town of Sweden, in the pr. of Gothland, and ter. of Smaland, sit. 31 miles S. of Weterlake.

WEYMOUTH, a port-town of Dorsetshire, sit. on a fine bay of the English channel, 8 m. S. of Dorchester, on the river Wey, opposite to Melcomb Regis, and jointly with that borough sends 4 members to parliament. It gives title of Viscount to the family of Thyone.

WHIDAH, or **Fidah**, E. lon. 3. lat. 6. cap. of the kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, sit. 200 m. E. of Cape-coast-castle, where the English have a factory.

WHITBY, a large sea-port town of the E. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the German sea, 247 m. N. of London, and 50 N. E. by E. of York. Above 200 vessels for coals, &c. belong to this place; and they are constantly building more.

WHITCHURCH, a borough-town of Hampshire, sit. 59 m. W. of London, on the Salisbury road; elects 2 members to parliament.

WHITEHAVEN, a port-town of Cumberland, sit. on the Irish channel, 289 m. N. W. of London.

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This port is much frequented by the Irish, especially for coals. It lies on a creek of the sea, at the N. end of a great rising hill, and which is washed by the sea at high water.

WHITE SEA, is a bay of the Frozen ocean, in the N. of Muscovy, sit. between Russian Lapland and Samoieda, at the bottom of which bay stands the city of Archangel. This was the only sea the Russians had communication with, till their conquest of Livonia.

WIBURG, E. lon. 10. 16. lat. 56. 50. cap. of the ter. of Wiburg in Jutland, sit. 110 m. N. by W. of Copenhagen; sub. to Denmark.

WIBURG, E. lon. 29. 50. lat. 61. a port-town of Russian Finland, in the ter. of Carelia, sit. on the gulph of Finland, 70 m. N. W. of Petersburg.

WICCOMB, Chipping, or High Wiccomb, a borough-town in Bucks, sit. 29 m. N. W. of London, on the Oxford road; sends two members to parliament.

WICK, or **Wyck**, W. lon. 2. 45. lat. 58. 40. a borough and port-town of Scotland, in the shire of Caithness, sit. on the German sea, 20 m. S. of Duncbyhead.

WICKLOW, a town of Ireland in the pr. of Leinster, bounded by the co. of Dublin on the N. W. by the Irish channel on the E. by Wexford on the S. and by Kildare and Catherlough on the W. sends two members to parliament. The co. of Wicklow is 33 m. in length, and 20 in breadth, containing 54 parishes, 6 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends ten members to parl.

WICKWARE, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 13 m. W. of Tetbury.

WIDIN, in European Turkey. See **VIDIN**.

WIGAN, a borough-town of Lancashire, sit. 196 m. N. N. W. of London, on the road to Carlisle, sends 2 members to parliament.

WIGHT Isle, an island lying to the S. coast of Hampshire, of which it is a part, and is only separated

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from it by a narrow channel. It is upwards of 20 m. in length, and more than 12 in breadth, consisting of good arable and pasture grounds, hills and valleys, woods and champion, and is equal to any part in England, of the same dimensions, either in the fruitfulness of the soil, or pleasantness of the situation. There are no fortifications on the island, capable of sustaining a siege; and, therefore, it would lie pretty much exposed to the invasions of an enemy, if great part of the royal navy were not stationed at Portsmouth, in the same county, a little distance from it, and the general rendezvous of the men of war were not at Spithead, at the E. end of this island. The narrowest part of the channel at the W. end of the island, which separates it from the rest of Hampshire, is called the Needles, through which large ships may pass, but with some hazard, unless properly piloted. It is exceeding populous, has 36 parishes, churches, and several good towns, the chief of which is Newport. At present his Grace the Duke of Bolton is Governor of this Island, for which he receives a salary of 500*l.* per annum: And Sir William Howe lieutenant-governor, for which he has 365*l.* of yearly salary. The present race of inhabitants are, in general, a handsome people, and most of the females are remarkable for their beauty. Some curious historical anecdotes of this island may be seen in Camden's Britannia.

WIGTON, W. lon. 4 40. lat.

54. 48. a borough and port-town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, sit. on a bay of the Irish channel, at the mouth of the river Cree, 90 m. S. W. of Edinburgh. Along with 3 other boroughs, it sends alternately a memb. to parl.

WIHITSCH, E. lon. 16. 40. lat.

45. 30. a frontier town of European Turkey, in the pr. of Bosnia, sit. on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 m. S. E. of Carlsstadt.

WILKOMERS, E. lon. 26. 51.

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lat. 52. 16. a town of Poland, in the d. of Lithuania, sit. 35 m. N. W. of Wilna.

WILLIAMSBURG, W. lon. 76. 30. lat. 37. 20. cap. of the State of Virginia, in N. America, sit. in James' county, between James' river and York river, about 7 m. N. of James' town, and 50 m. W. of Cape Charles. A college was erected here, and well endowed, for the education of the Indians; but they are said to have an aversion to the sciences, and the learned languages. Here is a college erected for the education of youth, and well endowed.

WILLIAM'S FORT, E. lon. 86. lat. 22. 27. a fort belonging to the English East-India company, sit. on the western branch of the river Ganges, in the pr. of Bengal, in the East Indies, in Asia, 130 m. N. E. of Balisore, and 40 S. of Huegly; it is the chief settlement of the English in the province of Bengal.

WILLIAMSTADT, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 51. 54. a port-town of Holland, sit. on the sea called Holland's Diep, 14 m. S. of Rotterdam, and 16 N. W. of Breda; a little fortified town which belongs to the house of Orange.

WILNA, E. lon. 26. 45. lat. 55. 32. a rich, populous, and trading town of Poland, cap. of the great duchy of Lithuania, sit. on the river Wilna, 220 m. N. E. of Warsaw; the see of a bish. and a university.

WILTON, the county-town of Wiltshire, sit. on the river Willey, 6 m. N. W. of Salisbury; sends two members to parliament.

WILTSHIRE, an English co. bounded by Gloucestershire on the N. by Berkshire and Hampshire on the E. by Dorsetshire on the S. and by Somersetshire on the W. It is 54 m. in length, and 34 in breadth, containing 304 parishes, 21 market-towns, and sends 34 members to parliament: remarkable for its fine downs, and the vast number of sheep fed on them, the wool whereof is manufactured by the natives, which

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makes it one of the greatest cloathing counties in England. The city of Salisbury is the capital, seated on an extensive plain, 20 m. over.

WIMBOURN, a market town of Dorsetshire, 6 m. N. of Pool, and 81. W. by S. of London.

WIMPEEN, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 49. 20. a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, sit. on the river Neckar, 12 m. E. of Heidelberg.

WINCANTON, a market-town of Somersetshire, 24 m. S. of Bath, and 112 W. by S. of London.

WINCHELSEA, a borough and cinque-port of Suffex, sit. on a bay of the English channel, 3 m. S. W. of Rye, and 30 E. of Lewes; sends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the family of Finch. It is a place of great antiquity; but is now greatly reduced with respect to its ancient splendor, most of the buildings being in ruins.

WINCHESTER City, W. lon. 1. 24. lat. 51. 6. the capital of Hampshire, sit. on the river Itchin, 66 m. S. W. of London. This was anciently the capital and residence of the Kings of the W. Saxons, and King Charles II. was so pleased with the situation of the place, that he began a magnificent palace here, but did not live to finish it, and none of his successors have thought fit to complete it. It is the see of a bishop, and sends two members to parliament. There is a fine college and school here, endowed with a large revenue, founded by the venerable William of Wickham, who also founded New College in Oxford, whither the scholars of this school are sent, when they are qualified for the university, and are entitled to fellowships there. The palace, during the late war, was used for lodging of French prisoners. The cathedral church is a very beautiful structure, and contains many curious monuments of great antiquity; and the whole city is now rendered more beautiful, as well as commodious,

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than heretofore as the streets have been lately new paved.

WINDISMARCK, a division of the duchy of Carniola, in the cir. of Austria, in Germany. Metling is the capital town.

WINDSOR, a borough-town of Berkshire, 21 m. W. of London, most remarkable for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace, finely situated on an eminence, and commands the adjacent country for many miles, the river Thames running at the foot of the hill. The Knights of the Garter are installed in the royal chapel. The town sends two members to parl.

WINNICZA, E. lon. 29. 21. lat. 49. 28. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Podolia, and ter. of Braclaw, sit. on the river Bog, 35 m. N. of Braclaw.

WINOXBERG, or Bergues, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 50. 56. a town of the French Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. on the river Colme, 5 m. S. of Dunkirk.

WINSCHOTEN, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 53. 15. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Groningen, sit. 6 m. S. W. of the Dollart bay, and 14 S. E. of Groningen.

WINSEN, E. lon. 10. lat. 53. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and d. Lunenburg, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Ilmenau, 1 m. N. W. of Lunenburg.

WINSLOW, a market-town Bucks, sit. 11 m. N. of Aylesbury.

WINSTER, a market-town Derbyshire, sit. 19 m. N. of Derby.

WINTERTONNESSE, the cape of the county of Norfolk, m. N. of Yarmouth.

WINTSHEIM, E. lon. 10. 2. lat. 49. 30. a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, a marq. of Anspach, sit. 15 miles of Anspach.

WIRKSWORTH, a market town of Derbyshire, sit. 8 m. by W. of Derby.

WIRTEMBURG. See WURTEMBURG.

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WISBADEN, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 50. 6. a town of Germany, in the ter. of Wetteravia, and co. of Nassau, sit. 16 m. W. of Frankfort.

WISBECH, a market town of the isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire, sit. 11 m. N. W. of Downham.

WISBY, E. lon. 19. 21. lat. 57. 40. a port-town of Sweden, sit. on the W. coast of the island of Gothland, in the Baltic sea, 88 miles S. E. of Stockholm.

WISCHGROD, E. lon. 20. 30. lat. 53. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Warfovia, and pal. of Plocko, sit. on the river Vistula, 40 m. N. W. of Warsaw.

WISMAR, E. lon. 11. 57. lat. 54. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, sit. on a bay of the Baltic sea 12 m. N. of Scherwin; sub. to Sweden.

WISSELOCK, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 49. 15. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 7 m. S. of Heidelberg; sub. to the Elector Palatine.

WISTON, a market-town of Pembrokeshire, in Wales, sit. 12 m. N. of Pembroke.

WITEPSKI, E. lon. 30. lat. 56. a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, cap. of the palatinate of Witepski, sit. on the river Dwina, 100 miles E. of Wilna.

WITHAM, a market-town of Essex, sit. 9 m. N. E. of Chelmsford, in the road to Colchester.

WITNEY, a market-town of Oxfordshire, sit. on the river Windmill, 8 m. W. of Oxford. Here is the greatest manufacture of blankets in England.

WITTENBURG, E. lon. 13. lat. 51. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Saxony, sit. on the river Elbe, 55 m. N. of Dresden. It is an university, in which Luther, the celebrated reformer, had his education, and preached his first sermon against the Pope's indulgences.

WITTENBURG, E. lon. 12. lat. 23. 25. a town of Germa-

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ny, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg, sit. on the river Elbe, 60 m. N. of Brandenburg city.

WITTENSTEIN, E. lon. 30. 35. lat. 58. 54. a town of Sweden, in Livonia, sit. 40 m. S. of Revel; sub. to Russia.

WITTLESEYMEER, a lake in the isle of Ely, on the confines of Huntingdonshire, 6 m. long, and 3 broad, and 12 W. of Ely city.

WITTIMUND, E. lon. 7. lat. 53. 50. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Westphalia, and co. of Embden, sit. near the German sea, 15 m. N. of Embden.

WIVELSCOMB, a market town of Somersetshire, 12 miles W. of Taunton.

WOBURN, a market town of Bedfordshire, sit. 42 m. N. W. of London, in the road to Northampton.

WODNAY, E. lon. 14. lat. 49. a town of Bohemia, sit. 56 m. S. of Prague; subject to the house of Austria.

WOERDEN, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 52. 10. a town of the United Provinces, in the pr. of Holland, sit. 18 m. S. of Amsterdam.

WOLAW, E. lon. 16. 48. lat. 51. 16. a town in the kingdom of Bohemia, in the duchy of Silelia, cap. of the duchy of Wola, sit. 20 m. N. W. of Breslaw; sub. to the King of Prussia.

WOLFEMBUTTLE, E. lon. 10. 40. lat. 52. 20. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswic, sit. on the river Ocker, 10 m. S. of Brunswic; sub. to the Duke of Brunswic-Wolfembuttle. The Elector of Hanover has no share in the government, either of Brunswic or Wolfembuttle, or the territories belonging to them, being only titular Duke of Brunswic.

WOLFERDYKE, an island of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Zealand, sit. between the islands of N. Beveland and S. Beveland.

WOLFSBERG, E. lon. 15. 20. lat. 47. 6. a town of Germany, in

the cir. of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, sit. 36 m. E. of Clagenfurt.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, which rising in the N. of that empire, runs S. E. passing by the cities of Jerissaf, Kasan, and Bulgar, and then entering Asiatic Russia, continues its course due S. to Camisinea, from whence it runs S. E. and passing by Astracan, falls into the Caspian sea, 50 miles below that city, having run a course of between 2 and 3000 miles, being deep enough, great part of the way, to carry large ships: but the mouth of it is so choaked up with sand, that loaded ships cannot enter it; for which reason the Russian ships lie at an island without the mouth of the Wolga.

WOLGAST, E. lon. 14. 10. lat. 54. 12. a port-town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and d. of Pomerania; subject to Sweden, sit. 30 m. S. E. of Stralsund.

WOLICKMARK. See **VOKELMARK**.

WOLKOSKOI, E. lon. 35. 20. lat. 57. 30. a town of Russia, sit. in the pr. of Novogorod, 100 m. S. E. of the city of Novogorod.

WOLKOWSKA, E. lon. 24. lat. 53. a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and pal. of Novogrodeck, sit. 23 miles S. of Grodno.

WOLLER, a market-town of Northumberland, sit. 18 miles S. of Berwick.

WOLLIN, a town and island of Pomerania, sit. in the Baltic sea, at the mouth of the river Oder; sub. to the King of Prussia.

WOLMER, or **WALMER**, E. lon. 25. lat. 57. 30. a town of Russian Livonia, sit. 50 miles N. E. of Riga; sub. to Russia.

WOLODOMIR, E. lon. 30. 5. lat. 57. 40. a considerable town of Russia, capital of the province of Wolodomir, sit. 160 miles S. of Petersburg.

WOLOGDA, E. lon. 41. 50. lat. 59. 10. cap. of the pr. of Wolog-

da, in Russia, sit. on the river Dwina, 259 m. N. of Moscow.

WOLSINGHAM, a market-town of Durham, sit. 16 miles W. of Durham.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a market town of Staffordshire, sit. 15 m. N. W. of Birmingham.

WOODBIDGE, a market-town of Suffolk, sit. 76 m. N. E. of London, in the road to Yarmouth.

WOODSTOCK, a borough and market-town of Oxfordshire, sit. 8 miles N. of Oxford; sends two members to parl. but most remarkable for the magnificent palace built by Queen Anne, for the late Duke of Marlborough, in memory of the victory obtained by him over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, August 2. 1704. This seat is called Blenheim house, and is esteemed one of the noblest in Europe.

WOOLWICH, a market-town of Kent, sit. on the river Thames 9 m. E. of London. Here are fine docks and yards for the royal navy, where large men of war are built; and here are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bomb cannon balls, powder, and other warlike stores, and a marine academy.

WORCESTER City, W. lon. 2. 15. lat. 52. 15. the cap. of Worcestershire, sit. on the river Severn, 119 m. N. W. of London, elects two members for parl. and gives title of Marquis to the family of Somerset, Dukes of Beaufort. The situation of Worcester is very healthy; it is well inhabited, and contains 9 parish churches besides the cathedral, and one church without the liberties of the city. It has also 7 hospitals, 3 grammar schools, a water-house, and a well contrived quay. Cromwell defeated Charles II. here in 1651.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an English county, is bounded by Shropshire and Staffordshire on the N. by Warwickshire on the E. Gloucestershire on the S. and Herefordshire on the W. It is a

W O

35 m. in length, and 27 in breadth, containing 152 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 9 members to parliament.

WORCUM, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 51. 52. a town of Holland, sit. on the river Waal, 23 m. E. of Rotterdam.

WORCUM, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 53. a port-town of the United Netherlands, sit. in the pr. of Friesland, on the Zuyder sea, 20 m. S. W. of Lewarden.

WORMS, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 49. 38. an ancient and famous city of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. on the W. bank of the Rhine, 14 m. N. W. of Heidelberg, and 25 S. of Mentz; an imperial city or sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates, the inhabitants a mixture of Lutherans and Papists. It was a fine town before the French destroyed it, *anno* 1689, and is since a great part of it rebuilt. It stands in a plentiful country that produces good wine. Here a treaty was concluded between the King of Great Britain, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, *anno* 1743; and here was the King of Great Britain's head-quarters, for some time after the battle of Dettingen. It is famous for a diet held here in 1521.

WORONEIS, or Veronis, E. lon. 42. 29. lat. 53. 15. a town of Russia, in the pr. of Belgorod, sit. on the river Veronese, near its confluence with the river Don, 120 m. S. of Moscow. Here the late Czar, Peter the Great, built large men of war; and cutting deep canals through the river Veronese, and the Wolga, sent ships down that river to the Caspian sea, as he did others by the river Don, to the Buxine sea.

WORSTED, a market-town of Norfolk, sit. 12 miles N. of Norwich.

WOTTON, a market-town of Gloucestershire, sit. 9 miles W. of Tetbury.

WOTTEN-BASSET, a borough-town of Wiltshire, sit. 12

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m. N. W. of Marlborough; sends 2 memb. to parl.

WREXHAM, a market-town of Denbighshire, in Wales, sit. 28 m. N. W. of Shrewsbury.

WRINGTON, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. 12 m. S. W. of Bristol. The birth place of the celebrated Mr Locke.

WROTHAM, a market-town of Kent, sit. 11 m. W. of Maidstone.

WURTEMBERG, or Wirtemberg duchy, is the N. part of the cir. of Suabia, in Germany, bounded by the pal. of the Rhine, and Franconia on the N. by Oettingen and the bishopric of Augsborg on the E. by the territories of Ulm and Furstemburg on the S. and by the territories of Baden on the W. being 65 miles long, and almost as much in breadth; subject to the Duke of Wirtemberg. Stuttgart is the capital city; besides which, it contains 25 other cities, 88 towns, and 645 villages. The territories are very extensive, of which the bishop is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastical Princes of the empire.

WURTSBURG, E. lon. 10. 5. lat. 45. 46. a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, sit. on the river Maine, 60 m. S. E. of Frankfurt, capital of the bishopric of Wurzburg, the territories whereof are very extensive, comprehending four hundred towns and villages in the adjacent country, of which the bishop is sovereign. He is absolute in his dominions, and lives in the same state other sovereign princes do. This city was advanced to the dignity of an archbishopric in 1752.

WYE, a market-town of Kent, sit. 20 m. S. E. of Maidstone, and 8 S. of Canterbury.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardigan-shire, and runs S. E. dividing the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, then crosses Herefordshire, passing by the city of Hereford, and turning directly S. passes by Mon-

X A

mouth, falling into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYNENDALE, E. lon. 3. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 11 miles S. W. of Bruges, and as many S. E. of Ostend. Here General Webb, as he was conveying a great supply of ammunition and provision to the confederate army before Lille, was attacked by 24,000 French, whom he defeated, with 6000 men only, and arrived safe at Lille, in the year 1708.

WYNOXBURG, or **Bergue St Wynox**, E. lon. 2. 35. lat. 50. 54. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the pr. of Flanders, sit. 6 miles S. of Dunkirk.

X A

XACA, or **Sacca**, E. lon. 13. lat. 37. 34. a port-town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, sit. on the S. coast of the island, 40 miles S. of Palermo.

XALISCO, W. lon. 110. lat. 22. 20. a town of Mexico, in North America, sit. near the Pacific ocean, 400 m. W. of the cap. city of Mexico; sub. to Spain.

XANSI, a pr. of China, in Asia, bounded by the pr. of Pekin on the E. by the Great Wall on the N. by the pr. of Honan on the S. and by the river Crocei, which divides it from the pr. of Xenfi on the W.

XATIVA, W. lon. 40 min. lat. 39. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Valencia, sit. 30 m. S. of Valencia city.

XANTUM, a pr. of China, in Asia, bounded by the Kang sea on the N. by the gulph of Nankin on the E. by the pr. of Nankin on the S. and by the pr. of Pekin on the W.

XAVIER St, W. lon. 50. S. lat. 24. a town of the pr. of La Plata, or Guayra, in S. America, sit. on the confines of Brasil, 200 m. W. of Rio Janeiro.

XENSI, a pr. of China, in Asia,

Y A

is bounded by the Great Wall on the N. by the pr. of Xanfi on the E. by the pr. of Suchuen on the S. and by Tibet on the W.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, W. lon. 5. 30. lat. 36. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. 20 m. N. of Cadiz.

XERES DE GUADIANA, W. lon. 8. 14. lat. 37. 15. a town of Spain, in the pr. of Andalusia, sit. on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, 20 m. N. of Ayamonte.

XICHU, E. lon. 112. lat. 27. a city of China, in the pr. of Hu-quam, sit. 300 m. N. of Canton.

XINYAN, or **Chinian**, E. lon. 120. lat. 31. a city of China, in Asia, in the pr. of Laotung, sit. without the Great Wall, 440 m. N. E. of Pekin.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, and having run S. E. through that pr. turns due E. and crossing the pr. of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean, 20 m. S. of the city of Valencia.

Y A

YARE, a river of Norfolk, which runs from W. to E. through that country, passing by Norwich, and falling into the German sea at Yarmouth.

YARISLAW, or **Yerislaf**. See **JERISLAF**.

YARMOUTH, a borough and port-town of Norfolk, sit. on the German sea, at the mouth of the river Yare, 123 m. N. E. of London, and 27 E. of Norwich, from whence a certain lady took the title of Countess. The harbour here is a very fine one, though dangerous for strangers in windy weather. It sends two memb. to parl.

YARMOUTH, a borough-town of the isle of Wight, in Hampshire, sit. on the N. W. coast of the island; opposite to Lymington; sends 2 memb. to parl.

Y O

YARUM, a market-town of the N. riding of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Tees, near the confines of Durham, 15 m. N. E. of Northallerton.

YAXLEY, a market-town of Huntingdonshire, sit. 14 m. N. of Huntingdon, and 5 S. of Peterborough.

YEOVIL, a market-town of Somersetshire, sit. 123 m. W. by S. of London.

YESD, E. lon. 56. 30. lat. 32. a town of Persia, in the pr. of Eyrac Agem, in Asia, sit. 200 m. E. of Ispahan.

YLA, one of the Western islands of Scotland, sit. in the Irish sea, W. of Kintyre.

YOANGFU, E. lon. 114. lat. 30. 40. a city of China, in Asia, in the pr. of Huquam, sit. on the river Kiam, 260 m. S. W. of Nankin.

YONNE, a river of France, which rises in Burgundy, and runs N. through Nivernois and Champagne, passing by Auxerre and Sens, and falling into the river Seine, near Monteran-sur-Yonne.

YORK City, W. lon. 1. 3. lat. 54. the capital of Yorkshire, sit. on the river Ouse, 198 m. N. by W. of London. It is a large city, and has some good buildings in it; and, during the winter a great many people of quality reside here; for whose entertainment they have lately built a magnificent assembly-house. The cathedral is a noble Gothic pile, equal to any thing of the kind in England. It is the see of an archbishop, and gives the title of Duke to the King's brother, and sends two members to parliament. Their chief magistrate has the title of Lord Mayor. It is not a place of great trade. It contains 30 parish-churches and chapels, besides the cathedral; and is surrounded by a strong wall, has four gates, and five posterns. It is a city and county of itself, which county contains 36 villages and hamlets.

YORKSHIRE, the largest co.

Y O

in England, being 90 miles in length from E. to W. and 75 in breadth from N. to S. bounded on the N. by the co. of Durham, on the E. by the German sea, on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, and on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire. It contains 563 parishes, 57 market-towns, and sends 30 memb. to parl. It is divided into three ridings, the North, West, and East; besides which, there is a fourth division, called Richmondshire; as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holderness, which are all included in the three ridings. The principal rivers are, the Tees, the Swale, the Youre, the Ouse, the Warf, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun, the Hull, and the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers.

YORK NEW, one of the Thirteen United States of North America, bounded by Canada on the N. New-England on the E. New Jersey on the S. and by the Delaware river on the W. This country produces corn, and abounds in cattle, and a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fishery for whales, as well as cod-fish. They supply the sugar-islands with flour, salt-beef and pork, and salt-fish, horses and timber. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe, and bring logwood, whale-bone, and oil to Britain; and from thence are supplied with most of their cloathing, furniture, and tools. The established religion here, is that of the church of England; tho' other persuasions are tolerated, and have their respective places of worship allowed them. New York was so called, because it was at first granted to the Duke of that name. In describing this country, the two Jerseys were commonly added to this province, because they had usually the same governor. The Swedes and Dutch were the first Europeans who formed settlements towards this province.

Y V

The tract claimed by the two nations, called the New Netherlands, continued in their hands till the time of Charles II. when it was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, 1607, and they retained it till the United States were declared free and independent in 1783.

YORK NEW City, W. lon. 74. 5. lat. 41. capital of the pr. of New York, is sit. on an island in the mouth of Hudson's river, about 14 miles long, and 3 broad. It contains about 2000 houses, well built with brick and stone, and standing on an eminence, surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications, makes a fine appearance. It has also a spacious harbour, with commodious quays, and warehouses on them, and employs several hundred ships and vessels in their foreign trade and fisheries.

YOUGHAL, W. lon. 7. 45. lat. 52. a town in the co. of Cork, in Ireland; sends two members to parliament.

YPRES, E. lon. 2. 56. lat. 50. 54. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, esteemed almost impregnable; and one of the barrier-towns but shamefully surrendered, in the year 1744, by the Dutch garrison, within a few days after the French sat down before it; and with it the whole chatallany, comprehending the towns of Mount Cassel, Baileul, Rouffelaer, Poperingen, Warne-ton, Commynes, and Warwick. This city had a good trade lately, in the silk and woollen manufactures; and is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Mechlin.

YSSOUDUN, E. lon. 2. 5. lat. 47. a town of France, in the pr. of Berry, sit. 18 miles S. W. of Bourges.

YVICA, sit. in 1 deg. of E. lon. and 20 N. lat. a Spanish island, (the least of the Balcares) sit. in the Mediterranean sea, between the pr. of Valencia, in Spain, and the island of Majorca, being 30 m.

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long, and 24 broad; a mountainous, barren country, but produces great quantities of salt. The capital town is of the same name.

YUNAM, the most S. W. pr. of China, in Asia.

Z A

ZAARA, or Sahara, one of the divisions of Africa, is sit. under the tropic of Capricorn, bounded by Biledulgerid on the N. by the unknown parts of Africa on the E. by Nigritia, or Negroland, on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. a barren desert, as the name signifies; and so destitute of water, that the caravans of camels, which pass over it from Morocco, to traffic with Negroland, are half loaded with water and provisions. As it produces scarce any thing to sustain life, there are no towns in it, but a sort of people like the Arabs, who live in tents, and being acquainted with the few springs there are, wander from one part of the country to the other, as they expect to meet with water and food for their cattle. They are not black, but of an olive complexion; their language Arabic, and their religion Mahometanism, supposed to be the descendants of those Arabs who subdued Africa, soon after the death of their prophet Mahomet.

ZABACK Sea. See **PALUS MEDITERRANEUS**.

ZABERN, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 5. a town of Germany, in the pal. of the Rhine, sit. 15 m. W. of Philipshurg.

ZABURN, E. lon. 6. lat. 48. 30. a town of Germany, in the landgr. of Alsace, 15 m. N. W. of Strasbourg; sub. to France.

ZAGRAB, E. lon. 16. 33. lat. 46. 25. a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, sit. on the river Save, 15 m. N. E. of Carlstadt; sub. to the house of Austria.

ZAMORA, W. lon. 5. 9. lat. 40. a town of Spain, in the pr.

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Leon, sit. on the river Douro, 35 m. N. of Salamanca.

ZAMOSKI, E. lon. 23. 40. lat. 51. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Red Russia, and pal. of Beltz, sit. 160 miles N. E. of Cracow.

ZANGUEBAR, or Zinjibar, is a country on the E. coast of Africa, sit. in southern latitude between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn, being bounded by the country of Anian on the N. the Indian ocean on the E. by Caffraria, or the country of the Hottentots, on the S. and by the unknown parts of Africa on the W. comprehending the provinces of Magadoxa, Melinda, Quiloa, Mosambique, and Sofala. Here the Portuguese have a great many colonies and settlements, and pretend that they have made a great many proselytes to Christianity among the Negroes, and claim a kind of dominion over the petty princes on this coast.—The Portuguese trade with them for gold, slaves, ivory, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs; besides which, the country produces rice, sugar, and such fruits as are usually found between the tropics. The natives, who have not embraced Christianity, are either Mahometans or Pagans.

ZANTE, E. lon. 21. 30. lat. 37. 57. an island of the Mediterranean, sit. 12 m. W. of the Morea, and 14 S. of the island of Cephalonia, being 24 m. long, and 12 broad; very considerable, on account of the little grapes it produces, called currants, or corinths, from their being cultivated formerly about Corinth, where there are now scarce any; most of the countries in Europe being supplied with them from this island. The natives are most of them Greeks, but the Venetians, to whom the island is subject, have introduced the Roman catholic religion here. The chief town is Zante, sit. on the E. side of the island, well fortified, and defended by a castle, the residence of the governor, who is always a noble Venetian of the first rank. This island lies very much exposed to

Z E

the attacks of the Turks, since the Venetians lost the Morea, in the year 1715.

ZARA, E. lon. 15. 29. lat. 44. 22. a city of Dalmatia, sit. on the gulph of Venice, 60 m. N. W. of Spoletto, surrounded by the sea, and strongly fortified; the see of an archbishop, and sub. to Venice.

ZARNAW, E. lon. 20. lat. 51. 30. a town of Poland, in the pr. of Little Poland, and pal. of Sandomir, sit. 63 m. N. of Cracow.

ZATMAR, E. lon. 22. 24. lat. 48. a town of Hungary, sit. 45 m. E. of Tockay, sub. to the house of Austria.

ZATOR, E. lon. 19. 20. lat. 50. a town of Poland, sit. on the river Vistula, 14 m. W. of Cracow.

ZEALAND, the chief of the Danish islands, is sit. at the entrance of the Baltic sea, bounded by the sea called the Schaggerack on the N. by the strait called the Sound, which separates it from Schonen in Sweden, on the E. the Baltic sea on the S. and by the strait called the Great Bell, which separates it from the island of Funen, on the W. being of a round figure, near 200 m. in circumference; the chief town Copenhagen, the cap. of the kingdom of Denmark, sit. on the eastern coast. The island of Zealand produces no bread corn but rye, of which there is not enough to subsist the inhabitants, and there is but little meadow or pasture-ground; a fourth part of the island is forest, and reserved for the King's game, and a great deal more taken up in lakes and marshes, which with the neighbourhood of the sea, occasions a thick foggy air.

ZEALAND, one of the seven Provinces of the United Netherlands, consists of eight islands, which lie in the mouth of the river Scheld, bounded by the pr. of Holland, from which they are separated by a narrow channel, on the N. by Brabant on the E. by Flanders, from which they are separated by one of the branches of the Scheld, on the S. and by the German sea

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on the W. the chief of which islands is that of Welcheren, whereon the city of Middleburg, the capital of the province is sit. The land lies very low in all these islands, which renders them liable to inundations, and puts them to great expence in maintaining their dykes or banks, and occasions an unwholesome air; but these islands are generally fruitful, and produce good corn and pasturage; and by their fisheries and foreign trade, the people become exceeding rich, though there are not many manufactures in their province.

ZEIGINHEIM, E. lon. 9. lat. 50. 55. a town of Germany, in the landg. of Hesse-Cassel, sit. 30 m. S. of Hesse-Cassel city.

ZELTS, E. lon. 12. 32. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon sit. 24 m. S. W. of Leipsic, sub. to a prince of the house of Saxony.

ZELL, E. lon. 10. lat. 52. 52. a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, cap. of the duchies of Zell and Lunenburg, sit. at the confluence of the rivers Aller and Fuhse, 30 m. N. of Hanover, and 47 S. by W. of Lunenburg. This was the residence of the late Dukes of Zell and Lunenburg, till these duchies devolved on the late Elector of Hanover, George I. King of Great Britain, by his marrying the heiress of the late Duke, mother to his late Majesty George II. This city was taken by the French, under Marshal Richlieu, in 1757, but was evacuated in Feb. 1758. They set fire to the suburbs, after plundering the houses, and burnt the greatest part of the children in the Orphan-hospital, with other buildings and farm-houses.

ZEMBLA NOVA. See *Nova Zembla*.

ZEMLIN, E. lon. 21. 35. lat. 48. 37. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. 27 m. N. E. of Tockay.

ZERBST, E. lon. 12. 33. lat. 52. a town of Germany, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and ter. of Anhalt, situate 25 miles N. W. of Wit-

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tenburg; subject to the Prince of Anhalt.

ZIRICKSEE, E. lon. 3. 54. lat. 51. 38. a port-town of the United Netherlands, in the pr. of Zealand, sit. on the S. side of the island of Schowen, 15 m. N. E. of Middleburg.

ZITTAU, E. lon. 15. lat. 51. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquissate of Lusatia, sit. on the river Niefs, 55 m. E. of Dresden.

ZNAIM, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 48. 50. a town of Bohemia, in the marquissate of Moravia, sit. on the river Tave, 53 m. N. W. of Vienna; sub. to the house of Austria.

ZOCATARA. See *SOCATARA*.

ZOLLERN, or Hohenzollern, E. lon. 12. 8. lat. 48. 24. a city of Germany, in the cir. of Suabia, capital of the co. of Zollern, and subject to its Count, sit. 28 miles S. of Stuttgart.

ZOLNOCK, E. lon. 20. 10. lat. 47. 10. a town of Upper Hungary, sit. on the river Teyesse, 55 m. S. E. of Buda.

ZORNDORF, a small village near Custrin, in Brandenburg, where the King of Prussia defeated the Russian army, Aug. 25. 1758.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, is surrounded by the cantons of Lucerne, Zurich, and Switz, and is 13 miles long, and 7 broad, more fruitful than some of its neighbours; for the country produces corn and wine enough to subsist the inhabitants. They are of the Romish communion. The principal town in the canton is Zug, pleasantly situated on a lake of the same name. In this, and the rest of the smaller cantons, the legislative power is lodged in the diffusive body of the people; every man, whether master or servant, above 16 years of age, gives his vote to their making or altering their laws, raising forces, levying taxes, &c.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland, and one of the 13, is bounded by the canton of Schaffhausen

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on the N. by Thurgaw, and the co. of Tockenburgh on the E. by Zug and Switz on the S. and by Bern and Lucerne on the W. being 50 m. long, and 40 broad, and is esteemed the richest of the cantons, in proportion to its territory, though it be not half so large as Bern; for here the people apply themselves to trade, and have several profitable manufactures, particularly that of crape.

ZURICH City, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 47. 28. cap. of the canton of Zurich is pleasantly sit. at the N. end of the lake of Zurich, 37 m. S. W. of Constance, one of the best built towns in Switzerland. The government of this canton is still aristocratical, being lodged in the principal inhabitants and their representatives; the common people have no share in it, and their religion is the Presbyterian, or Calvinism.

ZURICH Lake, is 20 m. long, and near 4 broad, and by it the people of Zurich have an opportunity of importing and exporting their merchandise, it having a communication with the river Rhine.

ZUTPHEN, a country of the United Netherlands, and the E. division of the pr. of Gelderland, is bounded by the pr. of Overijssel on the N. by Munster, in Westphalia, on the E. by the duchy of Cleves on the S. and by the Velue, another division of Gelderland, on the W. being 30 m. long, and 24 broad.

ZUTPHEN, E. lon. 6. 13. lat. 52. 12. a city of Zutphen, in Gelderland, sit. on the river Yssel, 16 m. N. E. of Arnheim, and 8 S. of Deventer, supposed to have taken its name from its situation in the fens, though now the country is drained; it is much resorted to on account of the healthfulness of

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the situation. It has a magnificent church, and is surrounded by a strong wall.

ZUYDER Sea, or Zee, is a great bay of the German ocean, which lies in the middle of the United Provinces, having the islands of Texel, Flie, and Schelling, at the entrance of it, on the N. the provinces of Friesland, Overijssel, and Gelderland, on the E. Utrecht and part of Holland on the S. and another part of Holland on the W. in which there are a great many port-towns; but the chief is Amsterdam, whose foreign trade is equal, if not superior to that of any town in the world; and yet the Zuyder sea is so shallow, that it is with great difficulty the Dutch flat-bottomed vessels pass over it. The usual entrance of this sea is between the Texel and the continent of N. Holland.

ZWEIBRUGGEN, a county of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany; sub. to the duchy of Deux-ponts. See **DEUXPONTS**.

ZWICKOW, E. lon. 12. 55. lat. 50. 43. a town of the cir. of Upper Saxony, in Germany, and territory of Voightland, sit. on the river Muldaw, 46 miles S. W. of Dresden; subject to the Elector of Saxony.

ZWENGENBURG, or Swingenburg, a town of the cir. of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, 12 m. N. of Worms; sub. to the Landg. of Hesse Darmstadt.

ZWOLL. See **SWOLL**.

ZYGETH, E. lon. 23. 37. lat. 46. 17. a town of Lower Hungary, with a citadel, 10 miles N. of the Drave; subject to Austria. The county of Zygeth, of which this is the capital, is a large territory, separated from Slavonia by the river Drave.

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GENEALOGIES and FAMILIES

OF THE SEVERAL

Emperors, Kings, and Princes,

Now Reigning.

ANHALT BERNBURG.

ALBERT FREDERICK, the reigning Prince, born 18th May 1765.

elected Bishop of Augsburg, *anno* 1740.

ANHALT COETHEN.

CHARLES GEORGE the reigning Prince, born 9th Aug. 1730.

ANHALT DESSAU.

LEOPOLD FREDERICK FRANCIS, the reigning Prince, born 10th Aug. 1740.

ANHALT ZERBST.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, the reigning Prince, born 8th Aug. 1734.

His sister, the Princess Sophia Augusta, now called Catharine Alexiwna) born 2d May 1729, married to Peter, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, late Emperor of Russia.

ANSPACH. See BRANDENBURG.

AUGSBURG.

PRINCE JOSEPH, of Hesse-Darmstadt, born 22d Jan. 1699,

AUSTRIA.

The present Royal Family.

MARIA THERESA, Archduchess of Austria, was eldest daughter of the late Emperor of Germany, Charles VI. was born the 13th of May 1717, and was married to Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, Feb. 12. 1736, now deceased; by whom she had issue, *viz.*

1. The Archduke Joseph Benedict Augustus, born 13th of March 1741; married, Sept. 7. 1760, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Don Philip, Duke of Parma, born 31st Dec. 1741, now Emperor.

2. The Archduke Peter Leopold Joseph, born 5th May, 1747.

3. The Archduke Ferdinand Charles Anthony, born 1st June 1754.

4. The Archduke Maximilian Francis, born 8th Dec. 1756.

5. The Archduchess Maria Anna, born 6th Oct. 1738.

6. The Archduchess Maria Christina Josepha, born May 13. 1742.

7. The Archduchess Maria Elizabetha Josepha, born 13th Aug. 1743.

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8. The Archduchess Maria Charlotta, born 13th Aug. 1752.

9. The Archduchess Maria Antonietta, born 2d Nov. 1755.

The Archduchess succeeded to the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, on the death of her father, the late Emperor Charles VI. 20th October 1740, and was crowned Queen of Hungary at Presburg, the capital city, on the 25th of June 1741, and Queen of Bohemia at Prague, *anno* 1743. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, her consort was elected King of the Romans, 13th Sept. 1745.

See the EMPEROR, and TUSCANY.

The Pedigree of the Austrian Family the last hundred years.

LEOPOLD, late Emperor of Germany, the only surviving son of the Emperor Ferdinand III. was born 9th June 1640. He was appointed King of Hungary by his father, the Emperor Ferdinand III. 27th June 1655, and King of Bohemia, 2d August 1656. He was elected Emperor on the 8th of July 1658, after an interregnum of 8 months, and crowned at Frankfort the 22d of the same month. He married three wives, 1. Margaret, daughter of Philip IV. King of Spain, on the 12th of April 1663; and she died on 20th May 1673, leaving him one daughter, named Mary Antonietta, who married Maximilian, late Elector of Bavaria. See BAVARIA.

He married his second wife Claudia, daughter of Ferdinand Archduke of Inspruck, on the 15th of October 1673, who died without issue, the 8th April 1676.

He married his third wife Mary, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Newburg, afterwards Elector Palatine, 6th Jan. 1677, by whom he had issue, 1. Joseph, born 1678; and 2. Charles, born 1st October 1685; and three daughters, *viz.* Mary Elizabeth, born 1680; 2. Mary Anne, born 1683; and Ma-

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ry Magdalane, born 1689. Leopold dying the 5th of May 1705, was succeeded by his eldest son

Joseph, who had been crowned King of Hungary *anno* 1688, and elected King of the Romans *anno* 1690; and was of course declared Emperor, on the death of his father Leopold, *anno* 1705. Joseph married Wilhelmina Amelia, daughter of John Frederick, late Duke of Hanover, *anno* 1699, by whom he had two daughters, *viz.* Maria Josepha, born the same year 1699, and Maria Amelia, born *anno* 1701.

The Emperor Joseph dying of the small-pox, the 20th April 1711, his brother Charles King of Spain was elected Emperor the 12th of October, the same year. He married the Princess Elizabeth Christina of Wolfembutte, *anno* 1708, by whom he had issue, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, and her sister the Archduchess Mary Anne, married to Prince Charles of Lorraine.

The Emperor Charles dying the 20th of October 1740, his daughter, the eldest Archduchess Maria Theresa, succeeded to his hereditary dominions, as related already.

The Archduchess Mary Anne, consort to Prince Charles of Lorraine, died in the year 1744, without issue.

BADEN-BADEN.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM GEORGE SIMPERTUS, the reigning Margrave, or Marquis, was born the 14th of Jan. 1707, and succeeded his brother Lewis William George in the Margravate 1751. He married Maria Victoria, daughter of Duke Leopold Philip of Arenberg, *anno* 1735.

BADEN DOURLACH.

THE reigning Marquis, Charles Frederick, was born the 2d of November 1728, succeeded to the marquise the 12th of May 1738.

and married Charlotta Louisa of Hesse Darmstadt, born the 11th of July 1723. She died in Apr. 1783. Prince William, his brother, was born Jan. 14. 1732, and is a general in the Dutch service.

BAVARIA.

The present Elector's Family.

MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the reigning Elector of Bavaria, is eldest son of the late Emperor of Germany, and Elector of Bavaria, Charles VII. and of Mary Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Emperor Joseph. He was born the 28th of March 1727, and succeeded his father in the electorate, on 9th Jan. 1745. He married, 13th June 1747, the Princess Anne Mary Sophia, 2d daughter of Augustus III. King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony, born 29th August 1728.

His Sisters.

1. Mary Antonietta, born 19th July 1724, married to Frederick, electoral Prince of Saxony, eldest son of Augustus King of Poland.
2. Maria Josepha, born 7th Aug. 1734, married to the late Margrave of Baden-Baden.
3. Josephina Antonietta, born 30th March 1739.

The late Electors for 120 years past.

Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, son to the Elector Ferdinand, and grandson of Maximilian the first Elector of Bavaria, was born *anno* 1662, and succeeded his father *anno* 1679. He married Maria Antonietta, the only daughter of the Emperor Leopold, by his first wife Margaret, the youngest daughter of Philip IV. King of Spain, *anno* 1685. by whom he had issue, Ferdinand Joseph, who would have been heir to the crown of Spain, his grandmother being the daughter of Philip IV. King of Spain, upon the death of Charles II. the last King

of Spain, without issue), the French King Lewis XIV. who married the other daughter of Philip IV. having renounced all claim to the crown of Spain, at the time of his marriage: but a treaty for the partition of the Spanish monarchy was made, *anno* 1698, between Great Britain, France, and the United Provinces; whereby Spain and Spanish America only were allotted to Ferdinand Joseph, the electoral Prince of Bavaria; Naples and Sicily to the Dauphin of France, and the duchy of Milan to Charles, the Emperor's second son; but Ferdinand dying of the small-pox, *anno* 1699, another partition was made of the Spanish monarchy by the same powers, during the life of the late King Charles II. However, the French King prevailed on Charles to make a will, and give the whole Spanish monarchy to Philip Duke of Anjou, his grandson, second son of the Dauphin of France; and actually placed Philip on the throne of Spain, on the death of Charles II. *anno* 1700. See AUSTRIA, FRANCE, and Spain.

Maximilian having buried his first wife Mary, daughter of the Emperor Leopold, *anno* 1692, married the Princess Theresa Cunigunda, daughter of John Sobieski King of Poland, *anno* 1694, by whom he had issue, 1. Charles Albert Cajetan, born *anno* 1697; 2. Ferdinand Mary, born *anno* 1699; 3. Clement Augustus, born *anno* 1700; and, 4. Theodore, born *anno* 1703. Maximilian dying, *anno* 1726, was succeeded by his son,

Charles Albert Cajetan, who was elected King of the Romans, and Emperor of Germany, 13th Jan. 1743, and died 9th Jan. 1745, being succeeded in the electorate by his son Maximilian Joseph, the present Elector, as above.

Ferdinand, son of Maximilian, and brother of the last Emperor, was born 5th Aug. 1699, and married, *anno* 1719, to the Princess

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Mary Anne of Newburg, by whom he had several children, and is since dead.

Clement Augustus, son of Maximilian Duke of Bavaria (and brother of Charles Albert Cajetan, the late Emperor and Duke of Bavaria) was born the 5th of Aug. 1700, and chosen Bishop of Munster and Paderborn, *anno* 1719, and Archbishop and Elector of Cologne, the 1st of November 1723. He was elected bishop of Hildesheim, *anno* 1724, and Bishop of Osnaburg, *anno* 1728. He was also Provost of Liege, and Great Master of the Teutonic Order, and died 6th Feb. 1761.

Clement Francis, Duke of Bavaria, and cousin-german to the present Elector, was born the 19th of April 1722; he wedded Mary Anne of Sultzbach, who was born the 22d of June 1722.

John Theodore, son of Maximilian Duke of Bavaria, (and brother of Charles Albert Cajetan, the late Emperor and Duke of Bavaria) was born 3d Sept. 1703, and elected Bishop of Ratibon; in which see he still remains. See **LIEGE**.

To this electorate (the second secular one) is annexed the office of Great Sewer of the Empire, and the privilege of carrying the imperial Globe in solemn processions. His substitute is Baron Waldeburg. See **PALATINE**.

BEVERN. See **BRUNSWICK**.

BOHEMIA.

BOHEMIA has the fourth seat in the electoral College. The Elector is the first of the secular Electors; and has the office of Great Butler of the Empire, in which the Baron of Limburg is his substitute. See **AUSTRIAN**.

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BRANDENBURG. See **PRUSSIA**.

BRANDENBURG-ANS-PACH.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK CHARLES ALEXANDER, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, born the 25th of Feb. 1736, succeeded to the marquissate the 4th of August 1757, and married, the 25th of November 1754, Frederick Carolina of Saxe Saalfeld Coburg, born 24th June 1735.

BRANDENBURG-CULM-BACH-BARIETH.

FREDERICK, Margrave of Culmbach Barieth, in Franconia, born the 10th May 1711, and succeeded to the marquissate, 17th May 1735. He married Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina (now dead) the eldest daughter of Frederick William, late King of Prussia; by whom he has one daughter, *viz.* the Princess Elizabeth Sophia Frederica Wilhelmina, born the 30th of August 1732; married the 24th of Sept. 1748, to the Duke of Wurttemberg. He wedded the 20th of Sept. 1759, Sophia Charlotta Maria of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, born the 8th of October 1737.

BRANDENBURG SCHWEDT.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, Margrave of Brandenburg Schwedt, born 27th Dec. 1700, and married, 1734, to the Princess Sophia Dorothea of Prussia, born 25th Jan. 1719.

Charles, his brother, a General in the Prussian service.

BRANDENBURG-SONNENBOURG.

CHARLES, Margrave of Brandenburg Sonnenbourg, born 10th June 1705.

BRITAIN.

The present Royal Family of Great Britain.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK III. King of Great Britain, &c. and Elector of Hanover, &c. was born June 4. 1738; created Prince of Wales soon after his father's death, 1751; succeeded to the throne on the demise of his grandfather George II. 25th Oct. 1760; was proclaimed next day at London; married, 8th Sept. 1761, the Princess Sophia Charlotta of Mecklenburg Strelitz, born May 16. 1744, and crowned with her on the 22d Sept. 1761; and by her hath issue, 1. George Augustus Frederick Pr. of Wales, born August 12. 1762; 2. Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburg, born Aug. 16. 1763; 3. William Henry, born Aug. 21. 1765; 4. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Princess Royal, born Sept. 29. 1766; 5. Edward, born Nov. 2. 1767; 6. Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8. 1768; 7. Elizabeth, born May 22. 1770; 8. Ernest Augustus, born June 5. 1771; 9. Augustus Frederick, born Jan. 27. 1773; 10. Adolphus Frederick, born Feb. 24. 1774; 11. Mary, born April 25. 1776; 12. Sophia, born Nov. 3. 1777; 13. Octavius, born Feb. 23. 1779; 14. Alfred, born Sept. 22. 1780; 15. Amelia, born 9th August, 1783.

The Ancestors of the present Royal Family, for about 200 years past.

James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, was the only son of Henry Stuart Lord Darnly, by Mary Queen of Scots, the only daughter and heiress of James V. King of Scots, who was the eldest

son of James IV. King of Scots, and Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of Henry VII. King of England, whose issue, on failure of children of Henry VIII. were entitled to the crown of England. Queen Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Henry VIII. died without issue, and unmarried, on March 24. 1603.

King James I. married Anne, the daughter of Frederick II. King of Denmark, *anno* 1589, by whom he had issue.

1. Henry, his eldest son, who died at 18 years of age, unmarried.

2. Robert, who died in his infancy.

3. Charles, who succeeded him. He had also four daughters, *viz.*

1. Elizabeth, who married Frederick V. Count Palatine of the Rhine, elected to the throne of Bohemia, which he never possessed.

2. Margaret, who died in her infancy.

3. Mary, } who died infants

4. Sophia, } also.

Upon the death of K. James I. 7th April 1625, he was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Charles I. born Nov. 30. 1600, at Dunfermline, in Scotland. He married Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. King of France, 22d May 1625; by whom he had issue,

1. Charles, who died the same day he was born, March 29. 1628.

2. Charles, who succeeded his father, born 9th June 1630.

3. Mary, born 15th Nov. 1631, who married William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and Stadtholder of the United Provinces, May 13. 1641, who died of the small-pox at London, 4th Jan. 1661.

4. James, born Oct. 25. 1663, who succeeded his brother Cha. II.

5. Elizabeth, born 8th Jan. 1637, who died unmarried, September 19. 1650.

6. Anne, born 28th March 1636, who died Dec. 19. 1640.

7. Henry, afterwards created D. of Gloucester, born the 19th of

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July 1640; died of the small-pox, unmarried, at London, the 24th of Sept. 1661.

8. Henrietta Maria, the King's youngest daughter, born 27th June 1644. She married Philip Duke of Anjou, afterwards Duke of Orleans, *anno* 1661; by whom she had issue, Mary Aloisa, married to Victor Amadeus, the late Duke of Savoy, and King of Sardinia; she died 11th July 1670. See *SARDINIA*.

King Charles I. being beheaded Jan. 30. 1649, the crown devolved on his eldest son Charles, who was kept out of possession of the government, by the powers then in being, 12 years.

Charles II. was restored, and entered the city of London in triumph on his birth-day, being the 18th of June 1660. The King married the Princess Catharine, Infanta of Portugal, daughter of Don Peter, King of Portugal, by proxy; and, upon her arrival in England, the marriage was solemnized and consummated at Portsmouth, 1st June 1662, she being then 24 years of age; by whom the King had no living issue.

James II. the 3d son of Charles I. and only surviving brother and heir of Charles II. succeeded to the crown, Feb. 17. 1685. While he was Duke of York, and in exile, he was contracted to Mrs Anne Hyde, (eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Edward Hyde, Esq. Chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards created Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Chancellor of England, at Breda, in Brabant, Dec. 3. 1659; and the marriage was solemnized in England after the restoration, Sept. 14. 1660. The issue of which marriage were,

1. Charles of York, Duke of Cambridge, born 2d Nov. 1660, who lived but 7 months.

2. Mary of York, born May 11. 1662, who married William Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England, Nov. 15. 1667. She died of the small-

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pox at Kensington, 1st Jan. 1695, without issue.

3. James of York, born July 23. 1663, created Duke of Cambridge, but died at three years of age, *anno* 1667.

4. Anne of York, born Feb. 17. 1664, who married George Prince of Denmark, 2d son of Frederick III. King of Denmark, 8th August 1683; and succeeded to the crown of England 19th March 1702.

5. Charles of York, Duke of Kendal, born 15th July, 1666, and died in May 1667.

6. Edgar Duke of Cambridge, born 25th Sept. 1667, and died 19th June 1671.

7. Henrietta of York, born 24th January 1669, and lived but ten months.

8. Catharine of York, born 20th Feb. 1670, and died 16th December 1671.

The duchess, their mother, dying 11th April 1671, the Duke of York married his second wife Mary d'Este, daughter of Alphonso d'Este, Duke of Modena, and sister of Francis, the then reigning Duke, at Dover, 1st Dec. 1673. by whom he had issue,

1. Catharine Laura, born the 20th of January 1674, and died in October 1675.

2. Isabella of York, born 8th Sept. 1676, died 13th March 1680.

3. Charles of York, Duke of Cambridge, born 18th Dec. 1677, who died the Decem. following.

4. Charlotta Maria of York, born 26th Aug. 1682, died the following October.

5. James Francis Edward, born 21st June 1688, who married, in 1716, the Princess Maria Clementina Sobieski, daughter of James Sobieski, son of John Sobieski king of Poland; by whom he had issue two sons, *viz.* Charles Edward, born 31st December 1720; and Henry Benedict, born 6th March 1725.

6. Louisa Maria Theresa, born 18th June 1692; died at St Germans, April 8. 1712. See *MODENA*.

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The Prince of Orange landing at Torbay in Devonshire, 5th November 1688, and marching towards London, was joined in his march thither by most of King James's army; whereupon the King embarked for France, 2d Jan. 1689, and 2d Feb. 1689, the convention of Lords and Commons met, which had been summoned by the Prince of Orange, and declared that the throne was vacant by the *abdication* of King James; (a new thing in Britain, as the throne is supposed never to be vacant, nor the united kingdom to be without a supreme governor, it being an unalterable maxim in the British constitution that a king can never die); and that the Prince and Princess of Orange were King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland; but that the full exercise of the royal power should be executed only by the Prince in both their names, remainder to the heirs of the body of the Princess, remainder to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body remainder to the heirs of the body of the Prince of Orange. And the Prince and Princess of Orange were proclaimed King and Queen accordingly, on Ash Wednesday, 24th Feb. 1689. Queen Mary died 1st Jan. 1695, and K. William 19th March 1702, without issue. Whereupon the Princess Anne of Denmark, second daughter of King James II. was proclaimed Queen. Her issue, by Prince George of Denmark, whom she married 8th Aug. 1683, were,

1. A daughter still-born, 23d May 1684.

2. Mary, born 13th June, 1685; died Feb. 1690.

3. Anne Sophia, born 23d May 1686; died Feb. following.

4. William Duke of Gloucester born 4th August 1689, died 10th August 1700.

5. Mary, born October 1690, who lived only to be baptized.

6. George, who died also soon after he was born.

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Prince George, the Queen's consort, died the 8th of November 1708. He was 55 years of age, being born *anno* 1653.

Queen Anne dying the 12th of August 1714, and leaving no children, George, Elector of Hanover, the next Protestant heir, succeeded to the crown, by virtue of several acts of Parliament for securing the Protestant succession.

George Lewis, Elector of Hanover, (son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and the Princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick V. Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, and of the Princess Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter of James I. King of England) was born 8th June 1660, and married Sophia Dorothea, the only daughter and heiress of his uncle George William Duke of Zell, *anno* 1682, by whom he had issue,

1. George II. late King, born 10th November 1683.

2. Dorothy Sophia, born 26th March 1687; married to Frederick William, Prince Royal of Prussia, 9th Decem. 1706, who succeeded his father 7th March 1713, and dying 11th June 1740, was succeeded by his son Charles Frederick, the present King of Prussia, born 24th Jan. 1711. See PRUSSIA.

George II. late King of Great Britain, &c. and Elector of Hanover, was born 10th Nov. 1683. He was created Prince of Wales, *anno* 1714, and succeeded to the crown of Great Britain and electorate of Hanover, on the death of his father George I. who died 22d June 1727. He married the Princess Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea, daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and of Erdmouth, Louisa, daughter of George Duke of Saxe-Eisenach, and of Janet Countess of Sayne, 3d July 1705, by whom he had issue,

1. Frederick Lewis, born 31st January 1707, who came over to England in December 1728, and

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married the Princess Augusta, sister to the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha, on the 6th of May 1736; which Princess was born 30th November 1719. He died 31st March 1751.

2. Anne, born 2d November 1709, who married William Charles Frizo, Prince of Nassau Dietz and Orange, 25th March 1733. She died 12th January 1759.

3. Amelia Sophia Leonora, born 10th June 1711.

4. Carolina Elizabeth, born 10th June 1713. Died 28th December 1757.

5. A Prince, who died soon after he was born, 19th Nov. 1716.

6. George William, born 13th Nov. 1717; who died 16th Feb. the year following.

7. William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born 26th April 1721. He died in 1765.

8. Mary, born 4th March 1725; married to Frederick Prince of Hesse Cassel, (now Landgrave) *anno* 1740; by whom she had three Princes.

9. Louisa, born 18th Dec. 1724, married to Frederick Prince Royal of Denmark, Nov. 1743. Died 19th December 1751.

The issue of the late PRINCE of WALES.

1. Augusta, born 11th August 1737; married to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, 16th January 1764.

2. George William Frederick, born 4th June 1738; the present King.

4. Edward Augustus, Duke of York, born 25th March 1741, Knight of the garter. Died 17th Aug. 1767.

4. Elizabeth Caroline, born 10th Jan. 1741. Died Sept. 4. 1759.

5. William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born 25th Nov. 1743, knight of the garter.

6. Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, born 7th Nov. 1745.

7. Louisa Anne, born 19th March 1749. Died 10th May 1768.

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8. Frederick William, born 24th May 1750. Died 29th Dec. 1765.

9. Carolina Matilda, the late Queen of Denmark, born after her father's death, 22d July 1751.

Queen Caroline, late consort of King George II. died 31st November 1737, in the 56th year of her age.

B R U N S W I C K.

The reigning Prince.

CHARLES Duke of Brunswick, son of Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Wolfenbüttele and Bevern, by Philippina Charlotte, 3d daughter of the late King of Prussia, was born the 1st of August 1713, and succeeded his father 1738. He was married, 2d July 1733, to Philippina Charlotta, (daughter of Frederick William King of Prussia), born 13th March 1716; by whom he had issue,

1. Charles William Ferdinand, the Hereditary Prince, born the 9th of October 1735; late a general in the Allied army.

2. Frederick Augustus, born the 29th of October 1740, governor of Hanover.

3. Albert Henry, born 26th February 1742, (mortally wounded in a skirmish, 1761.)

4. William Adolphus, born 18th May 1745.

5. Maximilian, Julius Leopold, born 10th October 1752.

6. The Princess Sophia Charlotta Maria, born the 8th Oct. 1737. See BRANDENBURG CULMEACH BARIETH.

7. Anna Amelia, born 24th Oct. 1739, Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Weimar.

8. Elizabeth Christina Ulrica, born 8th Nov. 1746.

9. Frederica Wilhelmina, born 8th April 1748.

10. Augusta Dorothea, born 1st October 1749.

Genealogy of the House of Brunswick.

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The Princes of this house are descended from Ernest Duke of Lunenburg and Zell, who died *anno* 1546.

The Branch of Wolfembuttle, from Henry his eldest son, and that of Lunenburg, or Hanover, from William the youngest son.

Brunswick Wolfembuttle was divided into three branches:

1. Brunswick, extinct in 1704.
2. Wolfembuttle, extinct 1705.
3. Bevern, on which branch the territories of the other two are devolved.

Lewis Rudolph, the last Duke of Brunswick Wolfembuttle, married Christiana Louisa, Princess of Ottingen, *anno* 1690; by whom he had three daughters, *viz.*

1. The Princess Christina Elizabeth, married to the late Emperor Charles VI.

2. Charlotte, married to Alexis, Prince Royal of Russia, and only son of Czar Peter the Great.

3. Antonietta Amelia, married to Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Brunswick Bevern, who succeeded to the duchy of Wolfembuttle, on the death of Lewis Rudolph, the last Duke of Wolfembuttle, and had issue by the said Princess,

1. Charles, the reigning Duke, born 1st August 1713, before mentioned.

2. Anthony Ulric, born 28th August 1714, married 1739, to Anne, Princess of Mecklenburgh. See MECKLENBURGH.

3. Christiana Elizabeth, born 8th Nov. 1715, married to the present King of Prussia.

4. Lewis Ernest, born 25th Sept. 1718; in the service of the States General, and tutor to the prince of Orange, during his minority.

5. Augustus, born 23d November 1721; a general in the King of Prussia's service.

6. Ferdinand, born 12th January 1721; knight of the garter, and commander in chief of the Allied army.

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7. Louisa Amelia, born 29th Jan. 1722, married to William Augustus, late Prince Royal of Prussia.

8. Sophia Antonietta, born 23d Jan. 1724, married to Ernest Frederick of Saxe Saalfeld Coburg.

9. Albert, born 4th May 1725.

10. Christiana Charlotta Louisa, born 30th Nov. 1726.

11. Theresa Natalia, born 4th June 1728.

12. Julian Maria, born 4th Sept. 1729. She married the King of Denmark 1752; and died 11th December 1754.

Cousins of Charles, the reigning Duke: Augustus William of Bevern, lieutenant-general in the Prussian service, and governor of Stettin, born 10th October 1715; Frederick George of Bevern, canon of Lubeck, born 24th March 1723; and Frederick Charles of Bevern, major-general in the Prussian army, born 5th April 1729.

CHINA.

XUNCHI, or Tsoute, King of Ninche, a Tartarian kingdom, N. E. of China, taking advantage of the civil wars in China, joined one of the contending parties, and made an entire conquest of the empire of China, about 100 years ago; and from him descended the emperor Canghi, who took upon him the name of Young Ching, (which signifies lasting peace) at his accession, *anno* 1722.

This Prince banished the Jesuits, and the rest of the Christian missionaries, out of his dominions, and compelled their profelytes to renounce Christianity.

COLOGN.

MAXIMILIAN FREDERICK, de Konigseg Rothenfels, born 13th May 1708, and elected archbishop and Elector of Cologne 6th April 1761, in room of the late Clement Augustus of Bavaria. This Elector crowns the Emperor, if the

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ceremony be performed within his diocese; if not, he and the Elector of Mentz crown him alternately.

His estates are very considerable, consisting of the duchy of Westphalia, the archbishopric of Cologne, which extends 100 miles along the western banks of the Lower Rhine; besides the territories belonging to the bishoprics of which he is sovereign, which are very extensive. He has the third seat in the Electoral College; and is stiled Great Chancellor of the empire throughout Italy.

COURLAND. See **POLAND.**

D E N M A R K.

The present Royal Family.

CHRISTIAN VII. King of Denmark, born 2d Jan. 1749. married to the Princess Caroline Matilda of England, 8th Nov. 1766; and hath issue, Frederick, Prince Royal, born 28th Jan. 1768; and Louisa Augusta, born July 7. 1771. &c.

The late King Frederick's issue, by his first Queen, Louisa of Great Britain.

1. The Princess Sophia Magdalena, born 3d July 1746.
2. Wilhelmina Carolina, born 10th July 1747.
3. Prince Christian, born 29th January 1749.
4. Princess Louisa, born 30th January 1750.

The Queen dying, 19th December 1751, his Danish majesty married the Princess Juliana Maria, sister to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, born Sept. 4. 1729.

By this Queen, who died 11th December 1754, his majesty had Prince Frederick, born 11th October 1753.

Queen Dowager, Sophia Magdalena, aunt to the present Duke of Brandenburg Culmbach Barieth, born 28th November, 1700, and widow 9th August 1746.

Charlotte Amelia, the King's aunt,

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born 6th October 1706. See **HOLSTEIN GLUCKSTADT.**

The Genealogy of the Kings of Denmark, the last 140 years.

Frederick III. King of Denmark, succeeded his father Christian IV. anno 1648; in whose reign, viz. 1660, the commons, being oppressed by the nobility, agreed to make the King absolute, and the crown hereditary; the legislative and executive power being lodged in the states all that reign.

The issue of Frederick III. were the Princes Christian and George, and several more that are dead without issue.

Christian V. succeeded his father Frederick III. anno 1670.

His brother Prince George married the Princess Anne, daughter of James Duke of York, afterwards King of Great Britain. The Princess succeeded King William in that throne, and had issue, William Duke of Gloucester, who lived to be 11 years of age. She had several more children by the Prince, but the Duke of Gloucester, and all of them, died without issue. See **BRITAIN.**

Frederick IV. son of Christian V. and Charlotta Amelia, daughter of William Landgrave of Hesse, was born 11th October 1671, and succeeded his father 4th Sept. 1699. He married the Princess Louisa, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Mecklenburg Gustraw, by whom he had issue, Prince Christian, born 10th Dec. 1699, and Charlotta Amelia, born 6th October 1706, and some other children since deceased. Frederick married a second wife, the daughter of Count Raventlaw, chancellor of Denmark, within four days after the death of his first wife, and died 13th October 1730.

Christian VI. succeeded his father Frederick IV. He was born 10th December 1699, and married Sophia Magdalena of Brandenburg Culmbach, by whom he had issue,

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Frederick V. born 31st of March 1723; and the Princess Louisa, born 19 October 1726.

Frederick V. King of Denmark, was born 31st March 1723. He was married Nov. 1703, to the Princess Louisa, youngest daughter of his late majesty Geo. II. King of Great Britain, born 18th Dec. 1724.

DEUXPONTs. See PALATINATE.

EICHSTAT BISHOPRIC.

JOHN ANTHONY, Baron of Friburg, elected bishop 8th of December 1736.

Electors of the EMPIRE.

THERE are three Ecclesiastical and six secular Electors. The three Ecclesiastical Electors are the Archbishops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, for the time being.

The six Secular Electors, are 1. The King of Bohemia. 2. The Count Palatine of the Rhine. 3. The Duke of Saxony. 4. The Marquis of Brandenburg. 5. The Duke of Bavaria. 6. The Duke of Hanover and Zell.

All of them may be found under their proper titles.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

JOSEPH BENEDICT AUGUSTUS, succeeded his father Francis Stephen, as emperor 18th Aug. 1765; born March 13. 1741, married the Princess Josephina Maria of Bavaria, 23d Jan. 1765, who died in 1767. He was crowned King of the Romans in 1764.

Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, born 8th Dec. 1708; elected Emperor Sept. 13. 1745; succeeded his father in the duchy of Lorraine, 27th March 1729, and ceded that duchy to King Stanislaus, 24th September 1736; for which the great duchy of Tuscany was ceded to him, 9th July 1738. He

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married the Archduchess Maria Theresa, late Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Feb. 12. 1736. See AUSTRIA, TUSCANY and SARDINIA.

FRANCE.

The present Royal Family.

LEWIS XV. (now deceased) son of the late Duke of Burgundy, and of Mary Adelaide, daughter of Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, born Feb. 15. 1710, succeeded his great grandfather Lewis XIV. Sept. 1. 1715, and was crowned at Rheims, Oct. 25. 1722. A contract of marriage was made between Lewis XV. and Maria Anna Victoria, Infanta of Spain, to which his majesty declared his consent in council on Sept. 17. 1721. This Princess being then in the 4th year of her age, made her public entry into Paris, March 2. 1721, when the French court paid her all the honours due to their Queen. But she was sent back to Spain, 5th of April 1725, and on the 5th Sept. following, the King of France was married to the Princess Mary Lezinski daughter of Stanislaus, the deposed K. of Poland, born 23d June 1725, by whom he had the following issue, viz.

1, 2. Madame de France and Madame de Chartres, twins, born 14th Aug. 1727. The eldest married to Philip, the reigning Duke of Parma. Both dead.

3. Lewis the Dauphin, born 4th Sept. 1729; married, *anno* 1744, to the Princess Donna Maria Antonietta, Infanta of Spain, daughter of Philip V. late King of Spain, by his 2d Queen the Princess of Parma. Since dead.

The Dauphiness dying in childhood 1746, left no living issue; whereupon the Dauphin was married again, 13th June 1741, to the Princess Maria Josepha of Poland, 3d daughter of Augustus III. King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony, born 4th Nov. 1731.

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4.—Duke of Anjou, born 30th Aug. 1730. Since dead.

5. Henrietta, born 23d March 1731. Since dead.

6. Mary Adelaide, born 23d March 1732.

7. Victoria Louisa Maria Theresa, born 11th May 1733.

8. Sophia Philippina Elizabetha Justina, born 27th July 1734.

9. Louisa, born July 15. 1737.

The Dauphin has had issue by his second Dauphiness.

1. A Princess, born 26th of August 1750. Since dead.

2. Duke de Burgundy, born 13th Sept. 1751. Since dead.

3. D. d' Aquitain, born Sept. 1753, died Feb. 1754.

4. Louis Augustus, Duke de Berry, born 23d Aug. 1754. He is at present King of France, or Lewis XVI.

5. Louis Stanislaus Xavier, Count de Provence, born 17th November 1755.

6 Charles Philip, Count d' Artois, born 9th Oct. 1757.

7. Maria Adelaide Clotilde Xavierre, born 23d Sept. 1759.

The Genealogy of the present Royal Family, for 200 years past.

Henry III. the last King of the house of Valois, being stabbed by James Clement, a young friar, died 2d Aug. 1589, without issue, and was succeeded by Henry Bourbon, King of Navarre, nearest in blood to the crown, after the extinction of the house of Valois.

Henry IV. married the Princess Margaret, sister of the late King Henry III. by whom he had no issue. After her death he married the Princess Mary of Medicis, daughter of the Duke of Tuscany, by whom he had three sons, viz.

1. Lewis XIII. who succeeded him, born 27th Sept. 1601.

2. Duke of Orleans, who died at 4 years of age.

3. John Gaston, Duke of Anjou, afterwards Duke of Orleans; and three daughters, viz.

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1. Elizabeth, who married the Prince Royal of Spain, afterwards Philip IV.

2. Christina, married to Victor Amadeus Duke of Savoy.

3. Henrietta, married to Charles I. King of England.

Henry IV. being stabbed by Ravilliac the friar, 14th May 1610, was succeeded by his son Lewis XIII. then in the 9th year of his age.

Lewis XIII. married Anne of Austria, Infanta of Spain, *anno* 1612, by whom he had issue Lewis, the Dauphin of France, born 5th Sept. 1638, and Philip, afterwards Duke of Orleans.

Lewis XIII. dying 14th May 1643, was succeeded by his eldest son Lewis XIV. then in the 5th year of his age, who married the Infanta Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of Philip IV. King of Spain, *anno* 1660, by whom he had issue only one son that lived, viz. Lewis the Dauphin, born 1st Nov. 1661, who married Mary Anne Christina, sister to Maximilian the late Duke of Bavaria, by whom he had issue.

1. Lewis, Duke of Burgundy, born *anno* 1583.

2. Philip, Duke of Anjou, late King of Spain, born 1683.

3. Gaston Duke de Berry, born 1684, who died without issue.

Lewis Duke de Burgundy, married Adelaide, eldest daughter of Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, and had issue by her two sons, stiled Dukes of Berry, successively, who died in their infancy, and Lewis a third son, born in the year 1710.

Lewis the Dauphin, died *anno* 1711; Lewis Duke of Burgundy, his son, died *anno* 1712, and Lewis XIV. King of France, grandfather of the Duke of Burgundy, died 1st Sept. 1715. Whereupon he was succeeded by his great grandson Lewis XV. the only surviving son of the late Duke of Burgundy, whose family has been already treated of.

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ORLEANS Duke, first Prince of the blood of France, his ancestors.

PHILIP Duke of Orleans, youngest son of Lewis XIII. and brother to Lewis XIV. married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. King of England, by whom he had one daughter, *viz.* the Princess Anna Maria, married to Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy; who had issue by her the late Duke of Savoy, King of Sardinia. Philip was married a second time, in 1671, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lewis Elector Palatine, by whom he had issue Philip Duke of Chartres, afterwards Duke of Orleans, born in 1674, and Elizabeth Charlotte, married to the late Duke of Lorraine. Philip dying *anno* 1701, was succeeded by his son, Philip Duke of Orleans, late Regent of France, who had issue Lewis Duke of Orleans, born 4th August 1704. He dying 2d December 1723, was succeeded in that honour by his son Lewis, the late Duke of Orleans; who died 4th Feb. 1752, and was succeeded by his son Lewis Philip the present Duke of Orleans, born 27th May 1725, on whom the crown of France is entailed, on failure of male issue of his present Majesty; for Philip King of Spain, second son of the late Dauphin, and grandson of Lewis XIV. was excluded, by his own consent, at the treaty of Utrecht, from inheriting the crown of France, upon condition of being recognized King of Spain by the parties to that treaty.

The Princess Louisa, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans, late Regent of France, married Don Lewis Prince of Asturia, afterwards King of Spain, *anno* 1721; and that King dying without issue, 1st Aug. 1738, she returned to France, where she died, 19th Feb. 1743.

The issue of the present Duke of Orleans, are, 1. Lewis Philip Joseph, Duke of Chartres, born 13th

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April 1747. 2. A daughter, ——— d' Orleans, born 9th July 1750.

Other Princes of the blood in France.

Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of Conde, Lieutenant-General, born 9th Aug. 1686, he has issue — de Bourbon Conde, Duke of Bourbon, and a daughter.

Louis de Bourbon Conde, Count of Clermont, born June 15. 1709.

Louis Francis de Bourbon, Prince of Conti, born 13th Aug. 1717.

Louis Francis Joseph de Bourbon Conti, Count de la Marche, Lieutenant General, born 1st September 1734, and married in 1758, Fortunata Maria d'Este, daughter of the Duke of Modena, born 24th Nov. 1731.

Louis Charles de Bourbon, Count d'Eu, born 15th Oct. 1701.

Louis John Mary de Bourbon, Duke of Penthièvre, born Nov. 16. 1725.

Louis Alexander de Bourbon, Prince of Lamballe, was born 6th Sept. 1747.

FURSTENBURG-STULENGEN.

PRINCE JOSEPH WILLIAM ERNEST, born 11th April 1699, married Mary Anne, Countess of Waldstein, by whom he hath issue, Joseph Winceslaus, born 21st March 1728.

GERMAN EMPEROR.

See **AUSTRIA, EMPEROR, and TUSCANY.**

HANOVER.

THIS is the ninth and last electorate in the Empire, being only erected in 1692, when the Emperor Leopold proposed to have annexed to it the honourable office of Great Standard-bearer of

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the Empire; but desisted, upon a protest made by the Ducal house of Wirtemberg; so that it is the only electorate without any hereditary imperial dignity added to it. The Electors, however, amongst their other titles, have assumed that of Arch treasurer of the Empire. See BRITAIN and BRUNSWICK.

HESSE-CASSEL.

FREDERICK, Landgrave, Knt. of the Garter, General in the Prussian Service, and Deputy governor of Magdeburg, was born 14th March 1720; and wedded, 9th July 1741, Mary, the daughter of George II.; declared himself a Roman Catholic, *anno* 1754; and succeeded his father William in the landgraviate, 18th January 1760. By his spouse, who was born 5th March 1723, and has lived separated from him for some years, he has three sons, George William, hereditary Prince, Count of Hanau-Mutzenburg, born 3d of June 1743; Charles, born 19th Dec. 1744; and Frederick, born 13th Sept. 1747.

Prince Maximilian, uncle of the Landgrave, General and Field Marshal of the forces of the Empress Queen, was born 28th May 1689.

Prince George of Hesse Cassel, second uncle of the Landgrave, was born 8th Jan. 1691. See SWEDEN.

HESSE-DARMSTAT.

THE Landgrave Lewis VIII. born 5th April 1691, succeeded to the landgraviate, 12th Sept. 1739. His son, the Hereditary Prince Frederick Lewis, was born 15th Dec. 1719, and married, the 11th of August 1741, to the Princess Henrietta Carolina, daughter of Christian III. Count Palatine of Deuxponts, born 9th March 1721; by whom he has issue one son, born

anno 1746.

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Prince Leopold, cousin-german to the Landgrave, is general of the Dutch forces. See AUGSBURG, and BADEN-DOURLACH.

HESSE-HOMBURG.

THE Landgrave, Frederick Lewis, was born the 30th of January 1748.

HESSE-PHILIPSTHAL.

CHARLES, the reigning Landgrave, was born Sept. 23. 1682. See SAXE MEININGEN.

HESSE-RHINEFIELD.

CONSTANTINE, the reigning Margrave, born May 21. 1716; married Mary Eve of Starenberg, dowager of William Hyacinth, Prince of Nassau-Siegen, born 12th Dec. 1722.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN.

PRINCE Frederick Lewis, born 30th Aug. 1688; deputy Chamberlain of the Empire.

HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.

PRINCE Joseph Frederick Ernest, born 24th May 1702.

HOLSTEIN-BECK.

CHARLES LOUIS, Duke, born 10th Sept. 1690. His consort, Ann d' Orzelkika, born 26th Nov. 1707.

HOLSTEIN-EUTIN.

DUKE Adolphus Frederick, born 14th May 1710, and King of Sweden. See SWEDEN.

HOLSTEIN GLUCKS-BOURG.

DUKE Frederick, born 1st April 1701, succeeded to this duchy, 10th Nov. 1729; and married, 19th June 1745, Henrietta Augusta of Lippe-Deimold, born 20th March 1725.

HOLSTEIN-GLUCKSTADT.

THE King of Denmark, as proprietor of this duchy, sends a minister to the diet of the Empire.

HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP.

DUKE CHARLES Peter Ulric, born the 21st of Feb. 1728, succeeded to this duchy the 18th of June 1739. See RUSSIA.

HOLSTEIN SUNDERBOURG.

DUKE Frederick Christian, was born 6th April 1731.

INDIA or INDOSTAN.

TAMERLANE the Great, a Pr. of Usbec Tartary, founded this empire about the year 1400; from whom the successful Aurengzebe descended, who made an entire conquest of all the Hither India; and died in the year 1707.

The late Mogul, his great grandson, succeeded to the throne *anno* 1720; who suffered himself to be made prisoner by Kouli Khan, the late King of Persia, and his country to be plundered; and, at last, gave up the western provinces to the conqueror, to obtain his liberty. After the death of Kouli Khan, the Mogul repossessed himself of those provinces again.

Shad Zadda, who claims the succession to this vast empire, has been under the protection of the East-India company at Bengal, since Jan. 1761, when he surrendered himself, and was honourably entertained, according to the accounts that were at different times received from thence.

LIEGE BISHOPRIC.

CARDINAL John Theodore, brother to the late Emperor Charles VII. Elector of Bavaria, born 3d Sept. 1703; elected bishop of Ratibon, 29th July 1719; bishop of Liege, 23d Jan. 1744; and Coadjutor to Frelingen, Feb. 23. 1727.

LORRAIN and BARR.

PRINCE Alexander Charles, D. of Lorrain, and brother to the late Emperor of Germany, was born Dec. 12. 1712.

Francis I. late Duke of Lorrain and Emperor of Germany, ceded this duchy, 24th Sept. 1736, to Stanislaus, the titular King of Poland, born 20th October 1677. See EMPEROR and TUSCANY.

LUBECK BISHOPRIC.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, of Holstein Gottorp, born Sept. 20. 1711; elected Bishop of Lubeck, Oct. 15. 1750; married 21st Nov. 1752, to Ulrica Frederica, daughter of Maximilian, Pr. of Hesse Cassel, born Oct. 31. 1722.

LUNENBOURG. See BRITAIN.

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M A L T A.

GRAND MASTER of Malta. The Bailly Tencin of France, elected 21st Nov. 1758.

M A N S F I E L D.

HENRY FRANCIS III. Count Mansfield, and Prince of Fondi, born 16th July 1712.

M A Y E N C E or M E N T Z.

JOHN FREDERICK ANTHONY, Count d'Ostein, born July 6. 1669. chosen Archbishop and Elector of Mentz, April 22. 1743, in the room of Philip Charles d'Eltz, and elected bishop of Worms, 27th Jan. 1755. He has the first seat in the electoral College, of which he is Dean. He is also Great Chancellor throughout Germany. See COLOGN.

M E C K L E N B O U R G S C H W E R I N.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, Duke of Mecklenbourg, was born *anno* 1679, and succeeded his brother Frederick William in 1713. He married Sophia Hedwige, sister of the late Prince of Orange and Nassau-Friesland, May 28. 1708, from whom he separated himself in 1710, and married Catharine, the eldest daughter of Czar John, late Emperor of Russia, by whom he had issue,

The Princess Anne, married to Anthony Ulric, Duke of Brunswick Wolfembutte, who had issue,

John, who succeeded the Czarina Anne in the throne of Russia, Oct. 28. 1740, being then 6 months old, was deposed by the Czarina Elizabeth, the late Empress of Russia, the 6th of December 1741, by whom the young Czar, with

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his father and mother, and several children they have had since, were imprisoned in some obscure place; the Duke Anthony Ulric being now separated from his consort. See RUSSIA and BRUNSWIC.

Frederick, the present reigning Duke, and nephew of the said Charles Leopold, was born the 9th Nov. 1717; and is married to Louisa Frederick of Wirtemberg Stutgard, born 3d Feb. 1722.

M E C K L E N B O U R G S T R E L I T Z.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK III. Duke, was born May 5. 1738, and is son of Charles Lewis Frederick (the younger brother of Adolphus Frederick, late Duke, who died without issue), and Albertina Elizabeth, daughter to Ernest Frederick, Duke of Saxe Hilburg-hausen.

He has three brothers and two sisters, *viz.* Charles Lewis Frederick, born the 10th of Dec. 1741; Ernest Gottlob Albert, born Aug. 3. 1748; Christina Sophia Albertina, born Dec. 6. 1735; and Sophia Charlotte, Queen of Gr. Britain, born May 6. 1744.

M E N T Z. See M A Y E N C E.

M O D E N A.

FRANCIS MARIA d'ESTE, D. of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola, born 2d July 1698, succeeded Renard d'Este, Duke of Modena, Dec. 1737, and married the Princess Charlotte, daughter of Philip II. Duke of Orleans, by whom he has issue, Hercules Renard, the hereditary Pr. of Modena, born 22d of Nov. 1727, and married 26th of Sept. 1741, to Maria Theresa, Princess of Massa Carara, born 29th of June 1725; by whom he has a daughter, Mary

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Beatrix, born 7th April 1750. The Duke has also four daughters.

Mary Eleanor Beatrix, daughter of Alphonso d'Este, late Duke of Modena, married James Duke of York, afterwards King of Great Britain, *anno* 1673; by whom she had issue, James Francis Edward, born 21st June 1688, and Louisa Maria Theresa, born 29th June 1692, who died 18th April 1712; and several other children that died in their infancy.

James Francis Edward, usually stiled the Pretender, married *anno* 1719, the Princess Clementina Sobieski, daughter of James Sobieski, son of John Sobieski, late King of Poland; by whom he had issue, Charles Edward, born 31st Dec. 1720; and Henry Benedict, born 6th March 1725.

MUSCOVY. See **RUSSIA.**

NAPLES. See **SICILY.**

NASSAU. See **ORANGE.**

O R A N G E.

WILLIAM HENRY NASSAU, Prince of Orange, hereditary Stadtholder of the United Provinces, Captain-general and Admiral, was born March 8. 1748.

The Princess Caroline, his sister, was born Feb. 28. 1743, and married March 5. 1760, to Charles Christian, Prince of Nassau Weiburg, born Jan. 11. 1735, to whom she bare a son, Dec. 18. 1760, (since dead), and another Dec. 9. 1761, named Wm. Lewis Charles.

John William Frizo, grandfather of the present Prince, was born in 1687, and married Mary Louisa, daughter of Charles, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in 1709; by whom he had issue, Charles Henry Frizo, father of the present Prince,

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Hereditary Prince of West Friesland and Groningen, and elected Stadtholder of the rest of the United Provinces, in 1747.

That Prince was born August 21. 1711, O. S. and married Anne, Princess Royal of Great Britain, March 14. 1734, by whom he had issue as above, and died Oct. 11. 1751. His consort died Jan. 12. 1750.

John William Frizo, grandfather of the present Prince, was appointed heir of the house of Orange by K. William III. and accidentally drowned in passing a Ferry in Holland, July 14. 1711. The late Prince was born a month after his death.

Princes of NASSAU.

Of this house there were three principal branches:

1. Orange, extinct on the death of K. William III.

2. Dillenburg, divided into the branches of,

1. Sigen;

2. Dillenburg;

3. Diet, now called Nassau-Friesland, or Orange; and

4. Hadamar, extinct in 1711.

3. Saarbruck, divided into the families of the Counts of Idstein, Weilburg, Otweiler, and Ullingen.

PALATINE Elector.

CHARLES THEODORE, Duke of Newburg, and Prince of Sultzbach, son of John Christian, late Prince of Sultzbach, was born Dec. 11. 1724, and succeeded the late Elector, Charles Philip, in the electorate, Dec. 31. 1742. He succeeded also to the duchies of Berg and Juliers; to which the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg laid claim, but suffered the Elector Palatine to take peaceable possession of them. His consort is Mary Elizabeth of Sultzbach, born 17th Jan. 1721. He is the fifth secular Elector, though formerly

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the first, and has hitherto enjoyed the office of Arch-treasurer of the empire, in which Count Zinzendorf is his deputy. He also claims to be first of the two Vicars of the empire, during an inter-regnum, absence, or incapacity of the Emperor: but the Elector of Bavaria likewise claiming that dignity, they have both lately agreed to exercise it conjunctly.

Prince Christian IV. Count Palatine of Deuxponts and Birkenfeld, born Sept. 6. 1722.

Prince Frederick, his brother, born Feb. 27, 1724, General of the army of the Empire; married to Francis Dorothy of Sultzbach, born Jan. 15. 1714; by whom he has two sons, *viz.* Charles Augustus, born Oct. 29. 1746, and Maximilian Joseph, born May 28. 1756. He died August 15, 1767.

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EDWARD FARNESE, Duke of Parma, married Dorothy Sophia of Newburg, sister to the late Elector Palatine, and the Empress Dowager, widow of the late Emperor Leopold, and died in 1693, having had issue by her, a Prince named Alexander, who died soon after his birth; and a princess, named Elizabeth, married to Philip King of Spain in 1714.

Prince Francis Farnese, succeeded his brother Edward in the duchy of Parma, in 1693; and in 1695, married his brother's widow, the Princess Sophia, mother to the Queen Dowager of Spain, for which the Pope granted him a dispensation, notwithstanding his brother had issue by her then living. Duke Francis died the 22d of Feb. 1727, aged 49; whereby his brother's daughter Elizabeth, Queen Dowager of Spain, became entitled to the duchy of Parma, and the rest of the hereditary dominions of that house; which she ceded to the house of Austria, in consideration of the kingdoms of Naples and Si-

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cily; which were confirmed to her eldest son Don Carlos, by a treaty made between the late Emperor Charles IV. on the one part, and France and Spain on the other, in 1756. See AUSTRIA and TUSCANY.

Don Philip, 2d son of the said Dowager Queen, was acknowledged Duke of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. He was born March 15, 1720, and married Louisa Elizabeth, eldest Madame of France, who died Dec. 6. 1759, leaving issue,

1. Elizabeth Mary Louisa, born Dec. 31. 1741. See AUSTRIA.

2. Ferdinand, born 23d of Jan. 1751.

3. Louisa Maria Theresa, born Dec. 9. 1751.

P E R S I A.

ACIVIL war has long distracted this country. The Royal Family has been extirpated above 30 years; and a multitude of pretenders have since usurped the dominion of that kingdom, (among whom were Mereweis and Koul Khan) most of them destroyed after very short reigns. But late accounts say, that a regular government is now settled there; and that the Porte and Russia were thereupon going to send ambassadors to Ispahan.

P O L A N D.

The present Royal Family.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, the present King of Poland, (late Count Poniatowski) was born Jan. 17. 1732; elected Sept. 7. and crowned Nov. 25, 1764, on the death of Augustus, who died in 1763.

Augustus III. the late King, was Elector of Saxony, born Oct. 7. 1696, succeeded his father Augustus II. in the electorate of Saxony.

Feb. 1. 1733, and was elected K. of Poland Oct. 5. 1733. The Elector of Saxony has the 6th rank of precedence in the Electoral College, being the 3d secular Elector. During an inter-regnum, the absence or incapacity of the Emperor, he performs the office of second Vicar of the empire, the Electors of Bavaria and Palatine claiming that of the first, and exercising it together. He is also Great Marechal of the empire, and, as such, carries the Imperial sword unsheathed before the Emperor, at solemn processions.

Augustus married the Archduchess Maria Josepha, the eldest daughter of Joseph, late Emperor of Germany, in 1719; and by her, who died Nov. 17. 1757, he had issue,

1. Frederick Charles, born 5th Sept. 1722; married in the year 1747, to the Princess Maria Antonietta, daughter of the late Emperor Charles VII. Elector of Bavaria, born 19th of July 1724. They have issue, five sons and two daughters, viz. Frederick Augustus, born 23d Dec. 1750; Charles Maximilian, born 24th Sept. 1752; Joseph Mary Louis, born 26th of Jan. 1754; Anthony Clement, born 27th Dec. 1755; Maximilian Emanuel, born April 24, 1759; Mary Amelia, born 26th September 1757; Theresa Maria, born 28th Feb. 1761.

2. Maria Amelia, born Nov. 24. 1724; married to Don Carlos, K. of the Two Sicilies, June 9. 1739; she died Sept. 27. 1760.

3. Anna Maria, born Aug. 29. 1728; married June 13. 1747, to the reigning Duke, Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria.

4. Xavier Augustus Albert, born Aug. 25. 1730.

5. Maria Josepha, born 4th Nov. 1731; married to the Dauphin of France.

6. Charles Christian, born July 13. 1733, Duke of Courland.

7. Maria Christina, born Feb. 12. 1735.

8. Mary Elizabeth, born Feb. 9. 1736.

9. Albert Casimir, born July 11. 1738.

10. Clement, the present Elector of Saxony, born Sept. 28. 1739.

11. Maria Cunegunda, born 29th Nov. 1740.

Genealogy of the Kings of Poland, for above 200 Years past.

Sigismund III. son of John K. of Sweden, was elected on condition of renouncing the Protestant religion, *anno* 1587.

On the death of Sigismund, Uladislaus VI. his son, was elected in 1632.

Uladislaus leaving no issue, John Casimir, his brother, who had been made a Cardinal, was elected King, *anno* 1648. He endeavoured to render himself absolute, but was driven from the throne by the Poles; and, retiring into France, was made Abbot of the abbey of St Germain; whereupon

Michael Wisnoweiski, descended from the great Dukes of Lithuania, was elected King, in the year 1670. Upon whose death

John Sobieski, a younger son of James Sobieski, Castellan of Cracow, was chosen King, *anno* 1683; who dying 17th June 1696, there appeared several competitors for the throne; the chief whereof were the Prince of Conti and the Elector of Saxony. The French faction proclaimed the Prince of Conti King, the 26th June 1697; but the Elector's party being more numerous, insisted, that no election was valid without the unanimous consent of the diet. They protested against that election, and proclaimed Augustus II. Elector of Saxony, King. However the Prince of Conti's party proceeded to act in his name; and the Prince being convoyed to Dantzic by 5 French men of war, the Cardinal Primate summoned the diet to meet at Warsaw, which confirmed the election of the Prince. The Elector's party on the other hand, proceeded to

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crown him at Warsaw, on the 15th of Sept. 1697. Whereupon the Prince of Conti finding the party of the Elector much the strongest, returned to France, after he had waited some months at Dantzic, to attend the event; and Augustus was unanimously recognized King of Poland.

Augustus being deposed by the malcontents, assisted by Ch. XII. King of Sweden, *anno* 1704, Stanislaus Leszinski, Palatine of Pozen, was elected King, and Augustus renounced all claim to the kingdom of Poland. But the King of Sweden being defeated by the Russians at Poltowa, 27th June 1709, King Augustus re-ascended the throne. He died on 1st Feb. 1733, leaving no other issue than Augustus, the Electoral Prince, who succeeded him in the electorate, and became a candidate for the crown of Poland, in which he was opposed by the late King Stanislaus and his party, supported by France and the primate; and Stanislaus was actually proclaimed King, on the 12th September 1733. But the Russians sending a powerful army into Poland, and joining the Saxon forces, the Elector of Saxony, Augustus III. was elected on the 5th, and proclaimed King 6th Oct.; and Stanislaus retiring to Dantzic, was there besieged, and driven out of the kingdom. Whereupon Augustus was universally recognized, and he was crowned, with his Queen, at Cracow, 4th January 1724.

POPES of ROME for near 120 years past.

POPE Innocent XI. elected Pope *anno* 1676, assigned a pension of 12000 crowns *per annum* to Christina Queen of Sweden, who was reconciled to the see of Rome, abdicated her kingdom, and retired to a convent in that city, where she died. The same Pope entered into a confederacy with England, Hol-

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land, and other Protestant powers, against France.

He was succeeded by Alexander VIII. *anno* 1690. who reigning but one year, was succeeded by

Innocent XII. *anno* 1691, who was of the noble family of Pignatelli, in Naples.

Clement XI. succeeded Innocent *anno* 1700, but was with difficulty prevailed on to accept it.

He was succeeded by Innocent XIII. *anno* 1721. He protested against the Emperor's granting the investiture of the duchies of Parma and Placentia to Don Carlos Prince of Spain, claiming them as fees of the church.

Pope Benedict XIII. succeeded Innocent XIII. *anno* 1724. He had been a Dominican friar, and practised the mortifications of a cloister, while he sat in the Papal chair.

Pope Clement XII. succeeded Benedict in 1730.

Cardinal Lambertini was elected Pope 17th August 1740, who took upon him the name of Benedict XIV. and died 3d May 1758.

Cardinal Rezzonico, Bishop of Padua, was elected Pope 6th July 1758, and took the name of Clement XIII. He was a Venetian, and was born 7th March 1695.

Francis Laurentius Ganganelli, was elected 19th May 1769, on the death of Clement XIII. and took the title of Clement XIV. He was born at St Angelo 31st Oct. 1705. Ganganelli's Letters, at least a book published under his name, being smoothly wrote, and having in it some excellent sentiment, was translated, and introduced into Britain, with an apparent design to favour the Popish system. These bred great commotions in Scotland, and at last in England. That project is now happily suppressed.

Cardinal Braschi, the present Pope, succeeded Clement XIV. 15th February 1775. He took the title of Pius VI.

P O R T U G A L.

The present Royal Family.

JOSEPH FRANCIS XAVIER,
King of Portugal, grandson of the late King Don Joseph, born 20th August 1761, and married 22d Feb. 1777, to Donna Benedicta, his aunt; and succeeded to the crown 24th of same month.

Genealogy of the Kings of Portugal.

Philip II. King of Spain, claiming the crown of Portugal, as son and heir to the Empreiss Donna Isabella, the eldest daughter of King Emanuel, invaded the kingdom of Portugal, and obliged that people to recognize him their sovereign, anno 1580, though the Duchess of Braganza, and several other competitors, were deemed to have a better title.

Philip III. his son, also kept possession of the throne of Portugal, and Philip IV. his grandson, succeeded quietly to that kingdom anno 1621, which he enjoyed about 19 years. When

John Duke of Braganza revived his claim to the crown of Portugal, and the people being unanimous in advancing him to the throne, defeated King Philip's forces sent against him, by the assistance of the English and French, and drove the Spaniards out of Portugal, anno 1648; and, having reigned eight years, was succeeded by his son

Alphonfus, King of Portugal, who, in a treaty with Spain, was acknowledged lawful King of Portugal; but after he had reigned 12 years, his younger brother, Don Pedro, entered into a conspiracy with some malcontents against him, made Alphonfus a prisoner, and usurped his throne, anno 1668; but took upon him only the title of regent, till his brother died, 16 years afterwards, and administered the government in his brother's name.

Peter II. assumed the title, King of Portugal, anno 1684; he was born in the year 1648. He married three wives, viz. the Princess Louisa de Gusman, daughter of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, by whom he had the Infanta Isabella, who was contracted to the Duke of Savoy, but died unmarried, 21st Oct. 1690.

His second wife was Mary Frances Isabella of Savoy, daughter of the Duke of Nemours (divorced from his brother, the late King Alphonfus, by the Pope's authority) whom he married 2d of April 1661, about the time he dethroned his brother, and imprisoned him. She died without issue 17th December 1683.

His third wife was Mary Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Philip William Duke of Newburg, and Elector Palatine, whom he married anno 1687, and had issue by her,

1. A son, born 30th August; who died soon after.

2. Don John Antonio, who succeeded him, born 22d October 1689.

3. Francis Xavier Antonio Urban, born 25th May 1691, died 21st July 1742.

4. Anthony Francis, born 15th March 1695, and died 19th October 1757.

5. Theresa Frances Josepha, born 24th Feb. 1696, and died 1704.

6. Emanuel, born 3d August 1697. And

7. Francisca Xavier Josepha, born 30th January 1698, and died in the year 1736.

Their mother, Maria Sophia, died in 1699.

He had a sister, named Catharine, married to Charles II. King of England, who returned to Portugal after the death of K. Charles, by whom she had no living issue, and died at Lisbon anno 1705.

Peter dying in Dec. 1706, was succeeded by his son,

John V. who died the 31st of July 1750.

He was succeeded by his son

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Don Joseph, who died 20th Feb. 1777, and was succeeded by his present Majesty.

P R U S S I A.

The present Royal Family.

CHARLES FREDERICK, King of Prussia and Elector of Brandenburg, was born 24th January 1712. He married, 12th June 1733, Elizabeth Christina, sister of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, born the 8th Nov. 1715, and succeeded to the crown and the electorate, on the death of his father Frederick William II. 20th May 1740. As Elector of Brandenburg, he has the 7th seat in the electoral College; is great chamberlain of the empire; and, at solemn processions, carries the Imperial sceptre before the Emperor. His substitute is the Prince of Hohenzollern Heichingen.

Genealogy of the Prussian and Brandenburg Family for upwards of 160 years.

Frederick William the Great, born 6th Feb. 1620, succeeded to the electorate of Brandenburg, on the death of his father George William, *anno* 1640, and was declared first sovereign Duke of Prussia, by the republic of Poland, in the year 1658.

Frederick III. his son, was born the 1st of July 1657, and succeeded to the electorate, on the death of his father, *anno* 1688, and first assumed the title of King of Prussia, 18th Jan. 1701. He had three wives, *viz.* 1. The Princess of Hesse-Cassel. 2. Sophia Charlotta, sister to George I. King of Great Britain. 3. The Princess of Mecklenburg Grabow: and had issue,

By his first wife, the Princess Louisa Sophia; married, in 1700, to Frederick, the late K. of Sweden, then Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, who had no issue by her.

By his second wife, the Princess Sophia Charlotta of Hanover, he

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had issue Frederick William who succeeded him; and by his third wife he had no issue.

Frederick William II. his son, was born 4th August 1688, and succeeded to the crown, on the death of his father, 25th Feb. 1713.

He married the Princess Sophia Dorothy, daughter of George I. King of Great Britain, *anno* 1706, and by her had fourteen children, of which eight are now living, *viz.*

1. Frederick, the present King.
2. Frederica Louisa, born 28th Sept. 1714, and married, in 1729, to Charles William, late Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach.

3. Philippina Charlotta, born 13th March 1716, and married, in 1733, to Charles the present reigning Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele Bevern.

4. Sophia Dorothea Maria, born the 25th Jan. 1719, and married, in 1734, to the Margrave of Brandenburg Schweidt.

5. Louisa Ulrica, born 24th July 1720, married to the King of Sweden.

6. Anna Amelia, born 9th Nov. 1723, abbess of Quedlinburg, a Protestant nunnery.

7. Frederick Henry Lewis, born 18th Jan. 1726, married to Wilhelmina of Hesse-Cassel, born 25th Feb. 1726.

8. Augustus Ferdinandus, born 23d May 1730, married to Anne Elizabeth Louisa of Schweidt, born 22d April 1738.

Issue of William Augustus (the King's next brother, who was born 9th Aug. 1712, and died 12th June 1758) and his spouse Louisa Amelia of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele Bevern, born 29th Jan. 1722, are,
1. Frederick William, Prince Royal of Prussia, born 25th Sept. 1744;
2. Frederick Henry Charles, born 30th Dec. 1747; and 3. Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, born 7th Aug. 1751.

Frederick William II. dying 20th May 1740, was succeeded by his present Majesty Charles Frederick, as mentioned already.

RATISBON. See LEIGE.

R U S S I A.

PPETER Fedorowitz III. late Emperor of Russia, and son of Charles Frederick Duke of Holstein Gottorp, by his consort Anne Petrowina, eldest daughter of Peter I. Czar of Muscovy, born 21st Feb. 1718. Upon the death of his father, June 18. 1739, he succeeded to the duchy; was declared, 18th Nov. 1742, Grand Duke, and heir of Russia, by the Empress Elizabeth, his aunt; upon which he relinquished his right to the crown of Sweden, to which he was lineal heir by his grandmother Hedwige Sophia, eldest sister of Charles XII. At the same time, he renounced the reformed religion: professed himself a member of the Greek church; and assumed the name of Peter Fedorowitz, in place of his former, Charles Peter Ulric. Upon the demise of his beforementioned aunt, the Czarina Elizabeth, 5th Jan. 1762, he was recognized Emperor of Russia; but pursuing measures inconsistent (in the opinion of many of his subjects) with the interests of his dominions, and tending to subvert the ecclesiastical establishment, he was dethroned, and

Catherine Alexiwna, his wife, proclaimed sole Empress, and sovereign of the Russian empire, 9th July 1762, by the title of Catherine II. This Princess, who is the daughter of Christian Augustus, late Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, was born 2d May 1729; and was married, 1st of Sept. 1745, when she relinquished the name of Sophia Augusta, by which she had been christened, for that of Catherine Alexiwna, and embraced the religion of the Greek church. She has two children by her deposed husband, viz. Paul Petrowitz, declared heir apparent to the Russian throne, born 1st October 1754; and Anna

Petrowina, born 21st Dec. 1757. The said Peter Fedorowitz III. died (as said, of a cholic) 17th July 1762, eight days after he was dethroned.

Cousins of his: 1. Adolphus Frederick, King of Sweden. 2. Frederick Augustus of Holstein, bishop of Lubec. 3. George Lewis of Holstein, lieutenant-general of horse in the Prussian service, born 1711.

Genealogy of the Royal Family for above 140 years past.

Alexis Michaelowitz, Grand Duke of Russia, who began his reign *anno* 1645, had three sons, viz. Theodore, John, and Peter. Theodore, the eldest, succeeded his father Alexis, in 1675, and, at his death, which happened in 1682, appointed his two brothers, John and Peter, to succeed him.

John and Peter reigned jointly until the year 1696, when John died, leaving issue Catherine, who married Charles Leopold, Duke of Mecklenburg, in 1716; and Anne married to Frederick William, D. of Courland, in 1710; and the Princess Prescovia, who died unmarried.

Peter the Great reigning sole monarch of Russia, from the year 1696, married Ottoksea Federowna, daughter of Boyar Fedar Abramawitz, by whom he had issue Alexis Petrowitz, born in 1690.

Peter procured a divorce from the Princess Ottoksea Federowna, in 1696, and took to his bed Catherine Alexiwna, an obscure person, whom he formally married, *anno* 1711; and had issue by her, the Princess Anne, married to Frederick Duke of Holstein; and the Princess Elizabeth, (late Czarina) and several other children, who died without issue, and unmarried.

Alexis Petrowitz, son of Peter the Great, born in the year 1690, was married to Charlotte Christina Sophia, daughter of Lewis Rodolphus, Duke of Brunswick Wolfembutte, in 1711. This Prince died

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in prison, in 1718, being then under sentence of death for a conspiracy against Peter the Great, his father. He left issue, the Princess Natalia, since dead; and one son, named Peter Alexiowitz, born in the year 1715, and afterwards Emperor.

Peter the Great assumed the title of Emperor in 1721, which has been given to all the Russian sovereigns, by all the powers of Europe, ever since, and appointed his second wife Catherine to succeed him.

Catherine accordingly ascended the throne on the death of Peter the Great, which happened on the 8th Feb. 1724-5; and, dying 17th May 1727, was succeeded by

Peter II. son of the late Czariowitz, and grandson of Peter the Great, by his first wife, being then in the 11th year of his age. Peter II. died of the small-pox, 29th Jan. 1729-30, and was succeeded by

Anne, Duchess Dowager of Courland, second daughter of the late Czar John, and she dying Oct. 28. 1740, was succeeded by John II. an infant six months old, son of Anthony Ulric, Duke of Brunswick Wolfembutte, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Charles Duke of Mecklenburg, and Catherine, his wife, who was the eldest daughter of the late Czar John. John II. being deposed the 5th of Dec. 1741.

The late Czarina Elizabeth, second daughter of Peter the Great, by Catherine his second wife, born the 29th Dec. 1710, ascended the throne of Russia, which she kept possession of until her death, the 5th Jan. 1762. See MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.

S A L T S B U R G.

PRINCE Jacob Ernest, Count of Lichtenstein, elected archbishop, Jan. 14. 1745, and was before bishop of Olmutz in Moravia.

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SARDINIA.

The present Royal Family.

VICTOR AMADEUS MARIA, Prince of Piedmont, and Duke of Savoy, the present King of Sardinia, and son of the late King, succeeded to the throne in the year 1773, on the death of his father. He was born June 26. 1726, and married 12th April 1750, to the Infanta Maria Antonietta of Spain, born Nov. 17. 1729; by whom he hath issue,

1. Charles Emanuel, Prince of Piedmont, born May 24. 1751.

2. Maria Josepha Louisa, born Sept. 2. 1753.

3. Maria Theresa, born Jan. 31. 1756.

4. Maria Anna Charlotta, born Dec. 17. 1757.

5. Maria Josepha Ferdinanda, born Nov. 21. 1761.

Charles Emanuel Victor, late King of Sardinia, and Duke of Savoy, was born April 27. 1701; succeeded both to the kingdom and duchy, Sept. 3. 1730, on the resignation of his father, Victor Amadeus, who chose to abdicate the throne, and live a private life with Madam St. Sebastian, whom he married immediately after his abdication. But she putting him upon resuming the government, the late King thought fit to separate them, and confine both his father and the lady a distance from each other; and Victor Amadeus, the abdicating King, died in confinement Oct. 6. 1732, being then 66 years of age.

Charles Emanuel had three wives. His first was Anne Christian Louisa, Princess of Sultzbach, whom he married March 15. 1722; and she died 12th March 1723, leaving a son, who died in 1725.

His 2d wife was Polyxena Christina Joanna, Princess of Hesse-Rhinefield, married Aug. 23. 1724; by whom he had issue,

1. Victor Amadeus Maria, the present King.

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2. Eleonora Maria Theresa, born Feb. 28. 1728.

3. Maria Louisa Gabriela, born March 25. 1729.

4. Maria Felicitas, born March 19. 1730.

His second Queen dying, Jan. 13. 1734, he married a third wife, viz. Elizabeth, Princess of Lorraine, and sister to the present Emperor; by whom he had a son, Benedict Mary Maurice, Duke of Chablais, June 21. 1741, of whom his mother died in child-bed, July 22. 1741.

Lewis Victor, Prince of Carignan, the next branch of the royal family, was born Sept. 25. 1721, and married Christina Henrietta, daughter of Ernest Leopold, Landgrave of Hesse Rhinefield, born Nov. 21. 1717; by whom he had issue, Victor Amadeus Lewis, born October 31. 1743; Eugene Mary Louis, born Oct. 21. 1752; and 5 daughters.

Genealogy of the Royal Family for 140 years and upwards.

Charles Emanuel II. Duke of Savoy, son of Victor Amadeus I. and brother of Francis Hyacinthus, succeeded his brother Hyacinth, anno 1638.

Victor Amadeus, second son of Charles Emanuel, born 14th of May 1666; succeeded his father the 12th June 1675. While he was Prince of Piedmont, he married the Princess Anne Mary of Valois, daughter of Philip Duke of Orleans, and of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. King of England, anno 1684; by whom he had issue, Mary Adelaide, or Athelred, born in the year 1685, and married, in 1698, to Lewis Duke of Burgundy, eldest son of the then Dauphin of France, and grandson of Lewis XIV. King of France; by whom the Duke of Burgundy had issue, his Most Christian Majesty Lewis XV.

Victor Amadeus had issue also by Anne Mary, daughter of the Duke of Orleans, Mary Louisa Gabriela, born 1688, and married

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to Philip V. King of Spain in 1698; by whom Philip had issue, Don Lewis, and Don Ferdinand, late Kings of Spain.

Victor Amadeus had issue also by Mary of Orleans; Victor Amadeus, late Prince of Piedmont, born anno 1699, who died March 22. 1715; and Charles Emanuel, his late Sardinian Majesty, born April 27. 1701, who succeeded on his father's resignation, 3d Sept. 1730. By the treaty of Utrecht, concluded 1713, the island of Sicily was allotted to Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, with the title of King of Sicily; but the Spaniards invading Sicily, anno 1718, and reducing great part of that island, Sicily was, by a subsequent treaty, made in 1720, assigned to the late Emperor Charles VI. and Sardinia allotted to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, with the title of King of Sardinia; and his late Sardinian Majesty, Charles Emanuel, remained King of Sardinia and Duke of Savoy, whose family has been described already.

The Princess Mary Adelaide, eldest daughter of Victor Amadeus, the late Duke of Savoy, and mother of Lewis XV. K. of France, died Feb. 12. 1712.

The Princess Mary Louisa, 2d daughter of Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, who married Philip V. King of Spain, by whom she had issue, Don Ferdinand, Pr. of the Asturias, late K. of Spain, died Feb. 14. 1714.

The Princess of Carignan and Soissons, are branches of the family of Savoy. That celebrated general, Prince Eugene of Savoy, of the family of Soissons, was born Oct. 18. 1663, and died in March 1735.

SAVOY. See SARDINIA.

SAXE-GOTHA.

FREDERICK III. the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha, knight of the
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garter, was born 14th April 1699, and married the Princess Louisa Dorothy of Saxe-Meiningen, born 10th August 1710, by whom he had issue,

1. Prince Ernest Lewis, born the 30th of January 1745, the reigning Duke.

2. Prince Augustus, born 14th August 1747.

3. The Princess Frederica Louisa, born 30th Jan. 1742.

His father Frederick II. married Magdalen Augusta, daughter of Charles William Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, by whom he had issue 16 children, of whom there were lately living,

1. The late Duke.

2. William born 12th of March 1701.

3. John Augustus, major-general in the Imperial army, born 17th Feb. 1704.

4. Louis Ernest, a captain in the late Emperor's service, born 29th Dec. 1707.

5. Maurice, born the 11th May 1711.

6. The Princess Augusta, born 30th Nov. 1719, and married to his Royal Highness Frederick, late Prince of Wales, the 6th May 1736. See BRITAIN.

7. John Adolphus, born 18th May 1721.

The present Duke married, 21st March 1769, to Maria Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has a son, born 27th Feb. 1770, named Ernest.

SAXE-HILBOURG- HAUSEN.

DUKE ERNEST FREDERICK CHARLES, born 10th June 1727, succeeded to this duchy Aug. 1745, and July 1. 1758, married Ernestina Augusta, of Saxe-Weimar, born 1st Jan. 1740.

Prince Frederick William, his brother, born 8th Oct. 1730, and his sister the Princess Sophia Amelia Carolina, born July 21. 1732.

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His great uncle, Joseph Frederick, General and Field marshal in the service of the Queen of Hungary, was born 8th October 1710, and married the Princess Anna Victoria, daughter of Thomas Count Soissons of Savoy.

SAXE-MEININGEN.

DUKE ANTHONY ULRIC, born 2d Nov. 1687, succeeded to this duchy 27th April 1716, and hath issue (by Charlotte Amelia of Hesse Philipsthal, born 11th Aug. 1750) Prince Bernard Ernest, and the Princesses Antonia Augusta, Philippina Elizabeth, and Philippina Louisa.

SAXE-SAALEFIELD- COBURG.

DUKE FRANCIS JOSIAS of Coburg, born Sept. 25. 1697, married Anna Sophia, daughter of Pr. Lewis Frederick of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, born Sept. 9. 1700, by whom he hath issue,

1. Ernest Frederick, born 8th of March 1724, and married to Sophia Antonietta of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele. 2. Christian Francis, born 8th March 1730. 3. Frederick Josias, born 25th Jan. 1737. 4. Charlotte Sophia, born 1731, wife of Prince Lewis of Mecklenburg Schwerin. 5. Frederica Carolina, born June 24. 1735, Margravine of Brandenburg Anspach, 24th Nov. 1754.

Issue of Ernest Frederick the hereditary Prince, by his spouse Anna Sophia, Schwartzburg of Rudolstadt,

1. Francis Frederick Anthony, born 15th July 1750. 2. Carolina Ulrica, born 19th Oct. 1753. 3. Louis Charles Frederick, born 2d Jan. 1755. 4. Ferdinand Augustus, born 12th Aug. 1756.

SAXE WEIMAR EYSE- NACH.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, born 3d Sept. 1757. His mother, the

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Duchess dowager Anne Amelia of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, was his guardian during his minority.

See SCHWARTSBOURG RUDELSTAT.

SAXE-ZEITS.

MAURICE ADOLPHUS, bish. of Leutmaritz, in Bohemia, the reigning Duke, born 1st Dec. 1702.

SAXONY. See **POLAND.**

SCHWARTSBOURG- RUDELSTAT.

PRINCE JOHN FREDERICK, born 8th Jan. 1721, succeeded to this principality, 1st Sept. 1744, and married the Princess Bernardina Christiana, the daughter of Ernest Augustus, late Duke of Saxe Weimar of Eysenach. Their issue,

1. Frederica Augusta Sophia, born 17th August 1745.
2. Wilhelmina Sophia Eleanora, born 22d Jan. 1751.

SCHWARTSBOURG SONDERHAUSEN.

PRINCE HENRY, born Nov. 8. 1689, succeeded to this principality, 28th Nov. 1740. Unmarried.

His nephew, Christian Gonther, the hereditary Prince, was born 24th Nov. 1736.

SCHWARTZENBERG.

PRINCE JOSEPH ADAM, grand martial of the Imperial court, born 15th Dec. 1722, succeeded to this principality 9th June 1742, and married Mary Theresa, Princess of Lichtenstein; by whom he hath issue, the hereditary Prince, John Nepomue Anthony, born 3d July 1742, and the Princess Maria Anna Josepha.

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SICILY.

FERDINAND IV. King of Sicily and Naples, third son of his Catholic majesty Charles III. was born 12th Jan. 1751; and succeeded to the throne by the appointment of his father, soon after his accession to the Spanish monarchy, 10th August 1759; on the express condition, that the dominions of Spain, and those of Sicily and Naples, should never be united in one person. He married 7th April 1768, to the Archduchess Mary Caroline Louisa, hath issue.

The Kings of Spain were constantly Kings of the Two Sicilies, or of Naples and Sicily, for upwards of 200 years; but in the year 1707, in the reign of the Emperor Joseph, the Imperialists invaded Naples, and made themselves masters of that kingdom, and expelled the Spaniards.

By the treaty of Utrecht, anno 1713, Naples was confirmed to the Imperialists, and the island of Sicily was allotted to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of King of that island.

In the year 1718, the Spaniards invaded Sicily, and reduced the greatest part of that island; but in a subsequent treaty of peace, anno 1720, they yielded Sicily to the Emperor Charles VI. and Sardinia was allotted to the Duke of Savoy in lieu of it, with the title of King of that island.

The Spaniards invaded Naples and Sicily again, in the year 1735; and making an entire conquest of both, Don Carlos, the King of Spain's eldest son by his second Queen, was crowned King of Naples and Sicily in July 1735; and took upon him the title of King of the Two Sicilies, which were confirmed to him by the Emperor Charles VI. by a subsequent treaty. According to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748, it was provided, that in case Don Carlos, the King of Sicily, should succeed to the Spanish dominions, his brother

S P

Don Philip should enjoy the sovereignty of Sicily and Naples; and the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, should revert to the Queen of Hungary, and her heirs; but Don Carlos, having never acceded to this article, paid no regard to it, and made the settlement in favour of his third son, as above related.

S P A I N.

CHARLES III. King of Spain, was born the 20th Jan. 1716, became King of the Two Sicilies in 1735; but resigned that crown, upon succeeding to the throne of Spain, on the death of his half-brother Ferdinand VI. 10th Aug. 1759. He married, June 19. 1738, Maria Amelia, eldest daughter of Augustus III. King of Poland; and by her (who was born 24th Nov. 1734, and died 27th Sept. 1760) he has issue now living, 1. Don Philip Anthony, born 13th June 1747, excluded from the succession as an incurable idiot; 2. Don Charles Anthony, Prince of Asturias, born 11th Nov. 1748; 3. Don Ferdinand, King of Sicily and Naples, born 12th Jan. 1751; 4. Don Gabriel Anthony, born 1st May 1752; 5. Don Anthony Pascal, born Dec. 31. 1755; 6. Don Francis Xavier, born 17th Feb. 1757; 7. Donna Maria Josepha, born 16th July 1744; 8. Donna Maria Louisa, born 24th Nov. 1745.

Genealogy of the Royal family for above 280 years.

Charles V. (only surviving son of the Princess Joanna, daughter and heiress of Ferdinand King of Arragon, and of Isabella Queen of Castile, by her husband Philip, D. of Burgundy, Archduke of Austria) was born 24th Feb. 1500; and, upon the death of his grandfather King Ferdinand, *anno* 1515, took upon himself the title of King of Spain, though Joanna his mother was then living, (her brain being turned;) and thus Castile and Ar-

S P

ragon, and the whole kingdom of Spain, were first united under one monarch.

Charles V. was elected Emperor of Germany, upon the death of his grandfather Maximilian, *anno* 1519, but was not crowned till the 21st of Aug. 1520, being opposed by Francis King of France, his competitor for the empire.

Charles V. resigned the empire and kingdom of Spain, *anno* 1556, and retired into a convent, having first procured his brother Ferdinand to be elected emperor of Germany, and settled his son Philip II. on the throne of Spain; and two years after, in 1568, Charles died in the convent of St. Just, near Placentia in Spain.

Philip II. dying *anno* 1598, was succeeded by his son Philip III. who died *anno* 1621, and was succeeded by his son Philip IV. who had issue, 1. The Infant Don Carlos, or Charles, born 1661; 2. The Infanta Maria Theresa, married to Lewis XIV. K. of France, in 1660, who renounced all pretensions he might have to the crown of Spain by this marriage; 3. The Infanta Margaret, married to Leopold Emperor of Germany, *anno* 1663.

Philip IV. dying 7th Sept. 1665, was succeeded by his only son Charles II. born *anno* 1661, who died without issue in 1700, having first made his will, and appointed Philip Duke of Anjou to succeed him; who was second son of Lewis the then Dauphin, and grandson of Lewis XIV. King of France, and was accordingly proclaimed King of Spain, and settled on that throne.

Philip V. married Mary Louisa, second daughter of Victor Amadeus, late Duke of Savoy, 11th Sept. 1701, by whom he had issue, 1. Don Lewis, who died in his father's life-time; 2. Don Ferdinand, late King of Spain, born 23d Sept. 1713; 3. Don Philip, who died also during the life of his father.

Philip V. burying his first wife in 1713, he married, 26th Sept.

S W

1714, the Princess Elizabeth Farnese, heiress to the Duke of Parma, born 25th October 1692, now Queen Dowager, by whom he had issue, 1. Don Carlos, now King of Spain; 2. Don Philip Duke of Parma; 3. Don Lewis, born 25th July 1727, commonly styled Cardinal of Bourbon, and archbishop of Toledo; 4. Donna Maria Victoria, at present Queen Dowager of Portugal; 5. Donna Maria Antonietta, born 17th Nov. 1729. Dukes of Savoy; and two other daughters, dead.

Philip V. dying July 9. 1746, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ferdinand VI. who died the 10th August 1759, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Don Carlos, then King of the Two Sicilies.

S P I R E.

F RANCIS CHRISTOPHER de HUTTON, of Stolzenberg, born in the year 1707, elected bishop the 14th Nov. 1743.

S T R A S B U R G.

L EWIS ARMAND CONSTANTINE, Prince of Rohan Soubize, born the 18th of April 1721, elected bishop 23d Sept. 1756, in the room of C. Constantine, Prince of Rohan Soubize.

S W E D E N.

G USTAVUS, of Holstein Gottorp, the present King of Sweden, succeeded his father Adolphus Frederick, the late King, and was crowned at Stockholm 22d May 1772. He was married, 4th Nov. 1766, to the Princess Royal of Denmark. Hath issue,

Adolphus Frederick of Holstein Gottorp, his late Swedish majesty, was born 14th May 1710, elected successor to the throne of Sweden by the States, 4th July 1743, and 17th July 1744, married the Princess Louisa Ulrica, of Prussia, born 24th July 1720, by whom he hath

S W

issue, 1. Prince Gustavus, the present King, 24th Jan. 1745-6; 2. Prince Charles, born 7th October 1748; 3. Prince Frederick Adolphus, born 18th July 1750; 4. Sophia Albertina, born 8th Oct. 1753.

The Genealogy of their Kings for upwards of 260 years.

Gustavus Erickson, a Swedish nobleman, having rendered himself exceeding popular, by rescuing his country from the usurped dominion and tyranny of the Danes, was elected King of Sweden, and vested almost with unlimited power by the States, in 1523. This being about the time of Luther's reformation, he influenced the people so far as to reject the Pope's authority, and the doctrines of the church of Rome, and embrace those of Luther; and being opposed by the clergy, seized all their lands and revenues, and annexed them to the crown. He also prevailed on the States to part with their right of electing their Kings, and entail the crown on his eldest son Eric, and his heirs successively, according to their seniority; and on his death, in 1560, was succeeded in the greatest part of his dominions by his son Eric.

Eric reigned about nine years, but his younger brothers, to whom part of the Swedish dominions had been allotted, not being contented with their several shares, entered into a conspiracy, and dethroned him on pretence of mal-administration, and he was at length poisoned by his second brother.

John, who succeeded Eric, anno 1568, was succeeded 1592, by Sigismund, his eldest son, who had been elected King of Poland, and residing pretty much in that kingdom, was deposed by the Swedes; in 1600; and his uncle Charles, the youngest son of Gustavus Erickson, was advanced to the throne; and the States entailed the kingdom on his son Gustavus Adolphus, and his heirs-male, confirming the King's absolute authority.

S W

Gustavus Adolphus succeeded on the death of his father Charles, *anno* 1611, who having great success against the Muscovites, Poles, and Germans, prevailed on the States to entail the crown on his daughter Christina, and her heirs; and being afterwards killed at the battle of Lutzen in Germany, Nov. 1632, was succeeded by his daughter

Christina, then near 6 years of age, being born 8th Dec. 1626.

Christina reigned until the year 1664, when she thought fit to resign her crown to her cousin Charles Gustavus, the 4th son of Casimir, Count Palatine of Zweybruck in Cleeburg, and of Catharine the sister of the late King Gustavus Adolphus; and then went to Rome, embracing the Roman catholic religion, and living the remainder of her days in a convent, died in the year 1689, being 68 years of age.

Charles Gustavus, who succeeded his cousin Christina, was a very successful Prince, and recovered the Swedish provinces of Schonen, Bleking, and Holland, from the Danes, leaving the crown to his son Charles in the year 1660.

Charles being then five years of age, the administration of the government was committed to the Queen his mother, and five great officers of the crown, 'till the year 1672, when the King was declared major; and the States further declared, that the King, who received the crown from God, was accountable only to God for his actions, and resigned all their authority into his majesty's hands, making him as absolute a Prince as any in Europe.

Charles XI. married the Prfs. Ulrica Eleonora Sabina, sister of Christian V. King of Denmark; by whom he had issue, 1. A son, named Charles born, June 17. 1682, that succeeded him; 2. A daughter named Hedwige Sophia, born in 1681; 3. Ulrica Eleonora, born in 1688, and married to Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Hesse, who died without issue in Dec. 1751.

S W

Charles XII. son of Charles XI. succeeded his father in 1697, and being killed before Frederickshall, in Norway, Dec. 21. 1718, the States of Sweden made choice of the Princess Ulrica Eleonora, his younger sister, for their Queen, on condition of restoring them their ancient rights and liberties; and she resigning the crown in 1720, they made choice of her consort, Frederick, Hereditary Pr. of Hesse, who succeeded to the crown of Sweden on the like conditions the Q. has accepted of it, *i. e.* of lodging both the legislative and executive power in the states, and leaving the Prince little more than the name of King.

The Princess Hedwige Sophia, eldest sister of Charles XII. married Frederick IV. Duke of Holstein Gottorp; by whom she had issue, Charles Frederick, born April 29. 1700. Charles Frederick married Anne Petrowina, eldest daughter of the Czar Peter the Great, by his second wife, Catharine; and by her had issue, Charles Peter Ulric, the late Czar of Muscovy, born Feb. 21. 1728, and consequently was heir to the crown of Sweden, and so declared by the States on his father's death. The Czarina Elizabeth, late Empress of Russia, having declared him her successor to that throne, he renounced his claim to Sweden; and the States of Sweden declared his uncle, the Duke of Holstein Eutin, Bishop of Lubec, successor to the throne of Sweden.

Frederick, late King of Sweden, and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, eldest son of Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and Mary Amelia, sister of Casimir, D. of Courland, was born *anno* 1676, and in the year 1699, married Louisa Doretta Sophia, daughter of Frederick I. King of Prussia, who dying without issue, in Dec. 1705, he married the Princess Eleonora, youngest daughter of Charles XI. late King of Sweden, who was elected Queen of Sweden, in 1718,

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on the death of her brother Charles XII.

Queen Eleonora resigning the crown in favour of her consort, in 1720. Frederick was elected K. of Sweden, and crowned May 3. 1721. He succeeded his father Charles in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, *anno* 1730, and his consort Queen Eleonora died without issue in 1741.

Prince William, late Landgrave of Hesse, the eldest surviving brother to the late King of Sweden, was born March 10. 1682, and married the Princess Dorothy Wilhelmina, of Saxe Zeits; by whom he had issue, Prince Frederic, born March 14. 1720; and the Princess Mary, born June 25. 1721.

Prince Frederick, now Landgr. married, *anno* 1741, the Princess Mary, the 4th daughter of his late Majesty George II. King of Great Britain, born March 5. 1723; by whom he hath issue,

1. George, born June 2. 1743.
2. Charles, born Dec. 19. 1744.
3. Frederick, born Dec. 11. 1747.

Prince Frederick was pleased to profess himself a Roman Catholic, in 1754. See HESSE-CASSEL.

TOUR and TAXIS.

THE reigning Prince, Alexander Ferdinand, was born Feb. 15. 1704, and succeeded to this principality, Nov. 9. 1739.

His son, Charles Anselm, was born June 2. 1733.

TRIERS or TREVES.

JOHN PHILIP, Baron de Walderdoff, born 26th May 1701; was chosen Archbishop and Elector Jan. 18. 1756, in the room of Philip George de Schoenborn, to whom he had been appointed coadjutor in 1755. He ranks as 3d Elector, and styles himself Imperial Chancellor throughout France, and

T U

the kingdom of Arles, and Prime of the Gauls.

T U R K Y.

THE Grand Seignior, Sultan Mustapha III. born Dec. 20. 1715, succeeded to the throne on the death of his uncle, Sultan Osman, who died Oct. 29. 1757. Selim his son, and heir apparent of the Ottoman empire, was born in Dec. 1761.

TUSCANY and LORRAIN.

FRANCIS STEPHEN, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Duke of Lorraine, son of Leopold, late D. of Lorraine, succeeded to the duchy of Lorraine on the death of his father Leopold, 27th of March 1729; but by a treaty made, *anno* 1736, between the Emperor Charles VI. and the said Duke, on the one part, and France and Spain on the other, Duke Stephen relinquished his right to Lorraine, on condition of having the eventual succession of Tuscany secured to him, which duchy he entered on the possession of, upon the death of John Gaston de Medicis, the last Duke of Tuscany, without issue, June 28. 1737; still retaining the title of D. of Lorraine for his life, by the above-said treaty. And by the same treaty, Don Carlos, eldest son of the late King and Queen of Spain, relinquished his claim to Tuscany and Parma, which had been allotted to him by a preceding treaty, between most of the powers of Europe, in consideration of having Naples and Sicily secured to him, which the Spaniards had lately conquered for him.

By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were allotted to Don Philip, 2d son of Philip V. late King of Spain, by his last Q.

W A

the Princess of Parma. See EM-
PEROR and SICILY.

L O R R A I N.

STANISLAUS, late King of Po-
land, born Oct. 20. 1677, ha-
ving married his daughter the Prin-
cess Mary Leszinski, to Lewis XV.
then present French King, it was
stipulated, at a treaty made in the
year 1736, between the late Em-
peror Charles VI. and Stephen D.
of Lorrain, on the one part, and
France and Spain on the other,
that King Stanislaus should possess
the duchy of Lorrain during his
life; and after his death, that du-
chy should be annexed to the
crown of France. See AUSTRIA,
SPAIN, and FRANCE.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany
was elected King of the Romans
Sept. 13. and crowned Emperor
of Germany, Oct. 4. 1745, by the
consent of all the Electors, except
the Elector of Brandenburg, and
the Elector Palatine, who protest-
ed against it.

Joseph Benedict Augustus, the
present King of the Romans, was
crowned in 1764, and succeeded
his father as Emperor, August 18.
1765.

W A L D E C K.

THE reigning Prince, Charles
Augustus Frederick, born the
24th of Sept. 1704, succeeded to
this principality May 17. 1728, and
married the Prfs. Christina, daugh-
ter of Deuxponts; by whom he hath
issue, 1. The Hereditary Pr. Fre-

W U

derjck, born Oct. 25. 1743; 2.
Christian Augustus, born Dec. 6.
1744; and, 3. Prince George, born
May 6. 1747.

WURTEMBOURG- STUTGARD.

THE reigning Duke, Charles
Eugene, was born Feb. 11.
1728, married, Sept. 26. 1768, E-
lizabeth Sophia of Brandenburg
Bareith, born Aug. 30. 1732.

His brothers are,

1. Prince Lewis Eugene, born
Jan. 1731.
2. Prince Frederick Eugene,
born Jan. 22. 1732.

WURTEMBOURG- O E L S, in SILESIA.

THE reigning Duke, Charles
Christian, was born Oct. 25.
1716, and succeeded to that duchy
Oct. 15. 1744. He married April
28. 1741, the Princess Maria So-
phia of Solms Laubach, born 3d
of April 1721, by whom he hath
issue,

1. Christian Charles, the Here-
ditary Prince, born Nov. 19. 1759.
2. Frederica Sophia Charlotte,
born Aug. 1. 1751.

WURTZBOURG.

FREDERICK JOSEPH MA-
RIA, Count de Senheim, born
Feb. 6. 1708, elected, 7th January
1755, archbish. of this see, which
only obtained the pall in 1752.
He is also bishop of Bamberg, since
April 21. 1757.

A LIST of PLACES omitted in the foregoing W O R K,

O F W H I C H

Nothing is said remarkable, but their Longitude
and Latitude.

A B

- A**BAKANSKOY, in Siberia, N. lat. 45. 30. E. lon. 10. 7.
Abaraner, Turcomania, N. lat. 39. 50. E. lon. 56. 30.
Abbey-Holm, Cumberland in England, N. lat. 54. 45. W. lon. 2. 38.
Abbey-Milton, Dorsetsh. Eng. N. lat. 50. 49. W. lon. 2. 30.
Abbot's-Bromley, Staffordshire, Eng. N. lat. 52. 45. W. lon. 1. 2.
Abbotsbury, Dorsetsh. Eng. N. lat. 50. 40. W. lon. 1. 17.
Abenrade, Denmark, N. lat. 54. 42. E. lon. 10. 7.
Aberavon, Glamorgansh. Wales, N. lat. 51. 40. W. lon. 3. 21.
Aberford, Yorksh. Eng. N. lat. 43. 20. W. lon. 2. 45.
Aberfraw, Anglesey isle, N. lat. 53. 7. W. lon. 4. 30.
Abergely, Denbighshire, Wales, N. lat. 53. 19. W. lon. 3. 32.
Aberguilly, Carmarthensh. Wales N. lat. 52. 10. W. lon. 4. 20.
Abiagrasso, Milan in Italy, N. lat. 45. 20. E. lon. 9. 24.
Abiul, Beira, Portugal, N. lat. 40. 20. W. lon. 17. 10.
Abloz, Little Tartary, N. lat. 46. 20. E. lon. 33. 15.
Aboutige, Upper Egypt, N. lat. 26. 50.
Abrahamsdorf, Hungary, N. lat. 46. 20. E. lon. 19. 50.
Abrantes, Estremadura, Portugal, N. lat. 39. 13. W. lon. 7. 18.
Abraeiro, Tra-los-montes, N. lat. 41. 20. W. lon. 7. 10.
Abrug-Hanga, Transilvania, N. lat. 46. 50. E. lon. 23. 24.
Abyo, Philippine Isles, N. lat. 10. 0. E. lon. 120. 5.
Acanny, Guinea, N. lat. 8. 30. W. lon. 18. 30.
Acarai, Paguay, S. America, S. lat. 26. 0. W. lon. 81. 5.
Acerenza, Basilicata, Italy, N. lat. 40. 20. E. lon. 16. 5.
Achmetschet, Crim Tartary, N. lat. 45. 0. W. lon. 51. 20.
Achyr, Russian Ukrain, N. lat. 49. 32. E. lon. 57. 40.
Acoma, New Mexico, N. Amer. N. lat. 35. 0. W. lon. 104. 15.
Acqs, Foix in France, N. lat. 43. 0. E. lon. 1. 40.
Acqua, Tuscany, Italy, N. lat. 43. 45. E. lon. 12. 10.
Acquaria, Modena in Italy, N. lat. 44. 24. E. lon. 11. 29.
Acquaviva, Terra di Barri in Italy, N. lat. 41. 10. E. lon. 16. 20.
Acroteri, Santorin Isle, N. lat. 36. 25. E. lon. 26. 1.
Acumolo, Naples Italy, N. lat. 39. 30. E. lon. 19. 10.
Adano, Natolia Asia, N. lat. 38. 10. E. lon. 35. 42.
Aderno, Sicily, N. lat. 38. 5. E. lon. 15. 30.
Adjazzo, Corfica, N. lat. 41. 54. E. lon. 9. 20.
Adon, Stuhl-Weissenburg Hungary, N. lat. 47. 30. E. lon. 19. 25.
Adra, Granada Spain, N. lat. 36. 42. E. lon. 4. 2.
Adzel, Riga, belong. to Russia, N. lat. 56. 30. E. lon. 38. 5.
Adzenota, Valencia Spain, N. lat. 39. 10. W. lon. 2. 16.
Aswiowara, Kautokeino Lapland, N. lat. 69. 20. E. lon. 26. 12.

A L

- Agades, Negroeland, N. lat. 19.
10. E. lon. 13. 10.
Agathæ St, Naples Italy, N. lat.
40. 55. E. lon. 14. 46.
Ager, Catalonia Spain, N. lat.
41. 50. E. lon. 1. 50.
Agmat, Morocco, N. lat. 31. 40.
W. lon. 9. 5.
Agnabelloa, Milan Italy, N. lat.
45. 10. E. lon. 29. 43.
Agnereins, Bourgogne France,
N. lat. 47. 10. E. lon. 2. 5.
Agosta, Sicily, N. lat. 37. 47.
E. lon. 16. 15.
Agramont, Catalonia Spain, N.
lat. 41. 30. E. lon. 7. 10.
Agreda, Old Castile Spain, N.
lat. 41. 53. E. lon. 2. 30.
Agrignan, Ladrone Isles, N.
lat. 19. 40.
Agua de Pao, St Michael's Isle,
one of the Azores, N. lat. 38. 20.
W. lon. 23. 40.
Agua de Peixis, Alentejo in Portu-
gal, N. lat. 39. 5. W. lon. 7. 10.
Agua Reves, Tra-los-montes in
Portugal, N. lat. 41. 50. W. lon.
7. 10.
Aguas Bellas, Estremadura Portu-
g. N. lat. 39. 40. W. lon. 8. 5.
Agurande, Berry in France, N.
lat. 47. 20. E. lon. 2. 10.
Agurende, Berry in France, N.
lat. 49. 5. E. lon. 2. 5.
Aich, Bavaria in Germany, N.
lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 11. 20.
Aiello, Naples in Italy, N. lat.
41. 40. E. lon. 17. 20.
Aigle, Up. Normandy, in Fr.
N. lat. 48. 35. E. lon. 1. 5.
Aiguis-montes, L. Languedoc
France, N. lat. 43. 34. E. lon. 4. 3.
Ailah, Arabia Petræa, N. lat. 29.
10. E. lon. 35. 40.
Aimargues, Languedoc in Fr.
N. lat. 44. 5. E. lon. 3. 20.
Aitona, Catalonia in Spain, N.
lat. 41. 50. E. lon. 1. 49.
Akissat, Natolia, N. lat. 38. 50.
E. lon. 28. 30.
Alatri, Campania of Rome in I-
taly, N. lat. 41. 44. E. lon. 13. 28.
Albanopoli, Albania in Turkey,
N. lat. 41. 48. E. lon. 20. 42.
Albazin, Great Tartary, N. lat.
54. 0. E. lon. 103. 30.

A L

- Albi, Up. Languedoc in France,
N. lat. 45. 56. E. lon. 0. 52.
Albifolia, Genoa in Italy, N. lat.
44. 15. E. lon. 8. 20.
Alcamo, Sicily, N. lat. 38. 2. E.
lon. 13. 52.
Alcaraz, La Mancha in Spain, N.
lat. 38. 28. W. lon. 1. 50.
Alconchoe, Estremadura in Sp.
N. lat. 38. 20. W. lon. 5. 30.
Alcoutim, Algrave in Portugal,
N. lat. 37. 30. W. lon. 7. 30.
Alcudia, Majorca, N. lat. 40. 10.
E. lon. 3. 35.
Alesham, Norfolk in England,
N. lat. 52. 53. E. lon. 0. 30.
Alfeizerao, Estremadura in Por-
tugal, N. lat. 39. 30. W. lon. 9. 10.
Alfudena, Naples in Italy, N. lat.
41. 48. E. lon. 13. 40.
Alford, Lincolnsh. in England,
N. lat. 53. 30. E. lon. 15 min.
Alfretton, Derbysh. in England,
N. lat. 53. 16. W. lon. 35 min.
Algagiola, Corsica, N. lat. 42.
20. E. lon. 9. 45.
Algher or Algeri, Sardinia, N.
lat. 41. 30. E. lon. 8. 40.
Algezira, Andalusia in Spain, N.
lat. 36. W. lon. 5. 2.
Alicata, Sicily, N. lat. 37. 11.
E. lon. 15. 20.
Allegre, Auvergne in France, N.
lat. 45. 10. E. lon. 3. 50.
Alleria Corsica, N. lat. 42. 5.
E. lon. 8. 50.
Almeida, Beira in Portugal, N.
lat. 40. 38. W. lon. 7. 1.
Almendavallo, Estremadura in
Spain, N. lat. 38. 36. W. lon. 4. 6.
Almeria, Granada in Spain, N.
lat. 36. 51. W. lon. 3. 20.
Almiffa, Dalmatia, N. lat. 43.
56. E. lon. 39. 33.
Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.
N. lat. 55. 24. W. lon. 1. 10.
Alresford, Hampsh. in England,
N. lat. 51. 26. W. lon. 48 min.
Alston-more, Cumberland, Eng.
N. lat. 54. 45. W. lon. 2. 24.
Altamura, Naples in Italy, N.
lat. 41. E. lon. 16. 54.
Altezey, Lower Pal. Germany,
N. lat. 49. 44. E. lon. 7. 30.
Alton, Hampsh. in England, N.
lat. 51. 5. W. lon. 46 min.

A R

Altringham, Chesh. England, N.
lat. 53. 25. W. lon. 1. 30.
Amal, Daland in Sweden, N. lat.
58. 50. E. lon. 12. 40.
Ambleside, Westmoreland Eng.
N. lat. 54. 30. W. lon. 2. 49 min.
Amberbury or Amsbury, Wiltsh.
Eng. N. lat. 51. 29. W. lon. 1. 20.
Amid, Turkey in Asia, N. lat.
40. 30. E. lon. 36.
Amol, Uftec Tartary, N. lat.
39. 20. E. lon. 64. 30.
Amour St, France Compte, Fr.
N. lat. 46. 30. E. lon. 15. 28.
Amphthill, Bedfordsh. England,
N. lat. 52. 2. W. lon. 29 min.
Amras, Tirol in Germany, N.
lat. 47. E. lon. 11. 40.
Ancarano, Ancona in Italy, N.
lat. 42. 48. E. lon. 13. 54.
Ancre, Picardy in France, N.
lat. 49. 59. E. lon. 2. 45.
Andely, Normandy in France,
N. lat. 49. 20. E. lon. 1. 30.
Andeol St, Vivarais in France,
N. lat. 44. 24. E. lon. 2. 50.
Annans, Milan in Italy, N. lat.
44. 40. E. lon. 8. 30.
Annonay, Upper Vivarais in Fr.
N. lat. 45. 15. E. lon. 4. 52.
Anse, Lionois in France, N. lat.
45. 55. E. lon. 4. 50.
Antiochetta, Carimania in Tur-
ky in Asia, N. lat. 36. 42. E. lon.
32. 15.
Antoine, Dauphiny in France,
N. lat. 45. 43. E. lon. 5. 20.
Antonine St, Rouergen in Fr.
N. lat. 44. 10. E. lon. 55 min.
Anzerma, Popayan in S. Ameri-
ca, N. lat. 4. 58. W. 76. 10.
Apanomia, Santorin an Archi-
pelago island, N. lat. 36. 18. E. lon.
25. 59.
Aphiom Karahissat, Natolia, N.
lat. 38. 55. E. lon. 32. 18.
Appersshoren, Suabia in Germa-
ny, N. lat. 48. 56. E. lon. 10. 46.
Appledore, Kent in England, N.
lat. 50. 45. E. lon. 50 min.
Apremont, Poictu in France,
N. lat. 46. 45. W. lon. 1. 38.
Aqua-negra, Mantuan in Italy,
N. lat. 45. 10. W. lon. 14. 15.
Aramont, Languedoc in France,
N. lat. 43. 54. E. lon. 4. 52.

A S

Arandede Duero, Old Castile Sp.
N. lat. 41. 40. W. lon. 33. 3.
Araffi, Genoa in Italy, N. lat.
45. 3. E. lon. 7. 20.
Arava, Upper Hungary, N. lat.
49. 20. E. lon. 20.
Araw, Switzerland, N. lat. 47.
25. E. lon. 18.
Arberg, Bern in Switzerland,
N. lat. 47. E. lon. 17. 15.
Arburg, Bern in Switzerland, N.
lat. 47. 10. E. lon. 17. 55.
Arc-en-Barrois, Burgundy in Fr.
N. lat. 47. 55. E. lon. 5. 7.
Arcis-Sur-Aube, Champagne in
Fr. N. lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 4. 15.
Arcos, Andalusia in Spain, N.
lat. 36. 40. W. lon. 2. 10.
Ardebil, Aderbijan in Persia, N.
lat. 37. 55. E. lon. 47. 30.
Ardes, Lower Auvergne in Fr.
N. lat. 45. 22. E. lon. 3. 10.
Arensberg, Westphalia in Ger-
many, N. lat. 51. 25. E. lon. 8. 20.
Arenswalde, Brandenb. in Ger-
many, N. lat. 53. 13. E. lon. 15. 52.
Argences, Lower Normandy in
Fr. N. lat. 49. 15. W. lon. 10 min.
Argentan, Lower Normandy in
Fr. N. lat. 48. 54. E. lon. 5 min.
Argenteuil, Isle of France, N.
lat. 48. 52. E. lon. 2. 28.
Aripo, Ceylon isle, N. lat. 8.
42. E. lon. 80. 25.
Arool, Russian Ukrain, N. lat.
51. 28. E. lon. 38. 20.
Arosbay, Java island, N. lat. 9.
30. E. lon. 114. 30.
Arpino, Naples in Italy, N. lat.
41. 45. E. lon. 12. 50.
Arqua, Paduan in Italy, N. lat.
45. 43. E. lon. 11. 43.
Arques, Normandy in France,
N. lat. 49. 54. E. lon. 1. 30.
Arrojode St Servan, Estremadura
Spain, N. lat. 38. 40. W. lon. 5. 20.
Asad-abad, Persia, N. lat. 36. 20.
E. lon. 48. 25.
Asina, Upper Egypt, N. lat. 38.
15. E. lon. 31. 40.
Asola, Brescian in Italy, N. lat.
45. 15. E. lon. 14. 18.
Asolo, Trevisan in Italy, N. lat.
45. 49. E. lon. 12. 2.
Asperosa, Turkey in Europe, N.
lat. 40. 58. E. lon. 25. 20.

A Z

Affancale, Armenia in Asia, N. lat. 39. 46. E. lon. 41. 30.
 Affanchif, Turkey in Asia, N. lat. 37. 20. E. lon. 42. 30.
 Affens, Funen Isle in Denmark, N. lat. 55. 15. E. lon. 10. 30.
 Affiso, Spoleto in Italy, N. lat. 43. 4. E. lon. 13. 15.
 Aftabat, Armenia in Asia, N. lat. 39. 00. E. lon. 46. 30.
 Atacama, Peru in S. America, S. lat. 0. 22. W. lon. 68. 20.
 Atalava, Estremadura in Portugal, N. lat. 39. 25. W. lon. 7. 20.
 Atena, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 40. 28. E. lon. 15. 38.
 Attigni, Champagne in France, N. lat. 49. 30. E. lon. 4. 47.
 Attlebury, Norfolk in England, N. lat. 52. 53. E. lon. 0. 40.
 Aubenas, Languedoc in France, N. lat. 44. 40. E. lon. 4. 32.
 Aubenton, Picardy in France, N. lat. 49. 51. E. lon. 4. 25.
 Aubeterre, Angoumois in Fr. N. lat. 45. 15. E. lon. 0. 10.
 Auch, Gascony in France, N. lat. 43. 40. E. lon. 0. 40.
 Aucagrel, Adel in Africa, N. lat. 9. 10. E. lon. 44. 25.
 Avenche, Bern in Switzerland, N. lat. 46. 50. E. lon. 7. 7.
 Augustow, Poland, N. lat. 53. 25. E. lon. 24. 2.
 Aviles, Leon in Spain, N. lat. 43. 41. W. lon. 5. 44.
 Aulcester, Warwicksh. in Eng. N. lat. 52. 15. W. lon. 1. 47.
 Aulps, Provence in France, N. lat. 43. 40. E. lon. 6. 25.
 Auray, Brittany in France, N. lat. 47. 48. W. lon. 2. 25.
 Aurick, Westphalia in Germany, N. lat. 53. 28. E. lon. 6. 50.
 Awlan, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 48. 52. E. lon. 11. 15.
 Axel, Dutch Flanders, N. lat. 51. 17. E. lon. 3. 40.
 Axuma, Abyssinia in Africa, N. lat. 14. 13. E. lon. 36. 4.
 Ay, Champagne in France, N. lat. 49. 4. E. lon. 2. 15.
 Azamor, Morocco in Africa, N. lat. 32. 50. W. lon. 7. 0.
 Azay, Touraine in France, N. lat. 47. 48. E. lon. 35 min.

B A

Azo, East Indies, N. lat. 25. 0. E. lon. 88. 30.

B A

BABENHAUSEN, Suabia, Germ. N. lat. 48. 39. E. lon. 9. 16.
 Baca or Baza, Granada in Sp. N. lat. 37. 18. W. lon. 3. 6.
 Bachu, Shirvan in Persia, N. lat. 40. deg. E. lon. 49. 5.
 Badis, Livonia in Russia, N. lat. 59. 15. E. lon. 23. 10.
 Bagnara, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 38. 15. E. lon. 16. 18.
 Bagnialack, Turkey in Europe, N. lat. 44 deg. E. lon. 18. 20.
 Bagnolas, Lower Languedoc, Fr. N. lat. 44. 10. E. lon. 4. 43.
 Bahus, Sweden, N. lat. 57. 52. E. lon. 11. 10.
 Bailleul, French Flanders, N. lat. 50. 45. E. lon. 2. 53.
 Bakan, Ava in the E. Indies, N. lat. 19. 35. E. lon. 98.
 Bakewell, Derbyshire in Eng. N. lat. 55. 15. W. lon. 2. 30.
 Baku, Persia, N. lat. 40. 20. E. lon. 51. 30.
 Bala, Merionethsh. in Wales, N. lat. 52. 45. E. lon. 3. 35.
 Balagnia, Muscovy, N. lat. 50. 36. E. lon. 45. 5.
 Balaguer, Catalonia in Spain, N. lat. 41. 38. E. lon. 40 min.
 Balambuan, Java island, S. lat. 7. 50. E. lon. 115. 30.
 Balbastro, Arragon in Spain, N. lat. 41. 50. E. lon. 20. min.
 Balch, Usbeck Tartary, N. lat. 37. E. lon. 65. 20.
 Ballan, Mons in France, N. lat. 48. 10. E. lon. 20 min.
 Ballaghy, Sligo in Ireland, N. lat. 53. 48. W. lon. 9. 50.
 Baluciva or Jambol, Crim Tartary, N. lat. 44. 50. E. lon. 35. 13.
 Bampton, Oxfordsh. England, N. lat. 51. 40. W. lon. 1. 30.
 Bampton, Devonsh. England, N. lat. 51. 5. W. lon. 4. 25.
 Bander-Congo, Persia, N. lat. 27. E. lon. 54. 50.
 Banghir, Leinster in Ireland, N. lat. 53. 10. W. lon. 8. 5.
 Bantry, Corke in Ireland, N. lat. 51. 30. W. lon. 9. 15.

B E

Bar-sur-Saine, Burgundy in Fr.
N. lat. 51. 36. E. lon. 4. 30.
Baracoa, Cuba island, N. lat. 21.
W. lon. 76. 10.
Barberino, Tuscany in Italy, N.
lat. 43. 40. E. lon. 12. 15.
Barbezieux, Saintonge France,
N. lat. 45. 23. W. lon. 5 min.
Barcelos, Entre-Minho Portugal,
N. lat. 41. 20. W. lon. 7.
Barjols, Provence in France, N.
lat. 43. 35. E. lon. 5. 20.
Barkway, Hertfordsh. England,
N. lat. 52. W. lon. 5 min.
Barlemont, French Netherlands,
N. lat. 50. 10. E. lon. 3. 45.
Baroche, Cambaya in India, N.
lat. 22. 15. E. lon. 72. 5.
Baruth, Syria Asiatic Turkey, N.
lat. 33. 30. E. lon. 34. 20.
Bafarschick, European Turkey,
N. lat. 41. 49. E. lon. 24. 40.
Basingstoke, Hampsh. England,
N. lat. 51. 20. W. lon. 1. 10.
Bastogne, Luxemburg Netherl.
N. lat. 50. 10. E. lon. 6.
Batafleck, Lower Hungary, N.
lat. 46. 30. E. lon. 19. 50.
Batacala, Ceylon Isle, N. lat. 7.
55. E. lon. 81. 3.
Batha, Bath, or Bachia, Hungary,
N. lat. 46. 40. E. lon. 20. 40.
Bauge, Anjou in France, N. lat.
47. 30. E. lon. 10 min.
Baume les Nones, Franche-compte,
N. lat. 47. 12. E. lon. 6. 20.
Bayone, Lorrain in France, N.
lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 14. 42.
Beaconfield, Buckinhamsh. Eng.
N. lat. 51. 36. W. lon. 25 min.
Bealt, Brecknocksh. Wales, N.
lat. 52. 4. W. lon. 3. 10.
Beauminster, Dorsetsh. England,
N. lat. 52. 45. W. lon. 2. 50.
Beat, Comminges in France, N.
lat. 42. 50. W. lon. 1. 6.
Beaufort, Savoy in Italy, N. lat.
45. 40. E. lon. 6. 48.
Beaumont-sur Oise, Isle of Fr.
N. lat. 49. 9. E. lon. 2. 29.
Beaumont le Roger, Normandy
Fr. N. lat. 49. 2. E. lon. 56 min.
Beaumont le Vicompte, Maine
Fr. N. lat. 48. 12. E. lon. 10 min.
Beauvais, Languedoc in France,
N. lat. 44. 2. E. lon. 1. 43.

B E

Beauvois-sur-mer, Poictou in Fr.
N. lat. 46. 45. W. lon. 1. 5.
Bebelinguen, Wirtemberg Ger-
many, N. lat. 48. 45. E. lon. 9. 8.
Bec, Normandy in France, N.
lat. 49. 12. E. lon. 52. min.
Becanor, Bacar in India, N. lat.
27. 40. E. lon. 83. 5.
Beccles, Suffolk, in England, N.
lat. 52. 38. E. lon. 1. 30.
Bëchin, Bohemia in Germany,
N. lat. 49. 14. E. lon. 15. 5.
Beckum, Munster in Germany,
N. lat. 51. 46. E. lon. 8. 18.
Bedarieux, Languedoc France,
N. lat. 43. 29. E. lon. 3. 24.
Bedel, Yorkshire England, N.
lat. 54. 30. W. lon. 1. 30.
Beder, India, N. lat. 16. 50. E.
lon. 77. 40.
Begia, Tunis in Africa, N. lat.
37. E. lon. 19. 30.
Beja, Alentejo in Portugal, N.
lat. 37. 58. W. lon. 7. 20.
Beicklingen, Thuringia Germa-
ny, N. lat. 51. 20. E. lon. 11. 50.
Beinheim, Alface in France, N.
lat. 48. 52. E. lon. 8. 12.
Beila, Piedmont in Italy, N. lat.
45. 2. E. lon. 7. 45.
Belcastro, Naples in Italy, N.
lat. 39. 6. E. lon. 17. 15.
Belchire, Arragon in Spain, N.
lat. 41. 9. W. lon. 30 min.
Belchor, Ulster in Ireland, N.
lat. 54. 2. W. lon. 6. 6.
Belesme, Perche in France, N.
lat. 48. 23. W. lon. 16 min.
Belgarden, E. Pomerania Germ.
N. lat. 54. 10. E. lon. 16. 5.
Belgardo, Friuli in Italy, N. lat.
46. E. lon. 13. 5.
Bellac, La Marche in France, N.
lat. 46. 4. E. lon. 1. 14.
Bellelaire, Sligo in Ireland, N.
lat. 53. 56. W. lon. 9. 5.
Belle, French Netherlands, N.
lat. 50. 45. E. lon. 2. 40.
Belleville, Beaujois in France,
N. lat. 45. 5. E. lon. 4. 46.
Bellingham, Northumberl. Eng.
N. lat. 55. 10. W. lon. 2. 10.
Belinzona, Milanese in Italy,
N. lat. 46. 8. E. lon. 9.
Belmonte, Naples in Italy, N. lat.
39. 20. E. lon. 16. 30.

B I

Beltz or Belzo, Red Russia Poland, N. lat. 50. 5. E. lon. 25. 15.
 Bemster or Bemister, Dorsetshire Eng. N. lat. 50. 45. W. lon. 3. 15.
 Benavarri, Arragon in Spain, N. lat. 41. 55. E. lon. 40 min.
 Benavento, Leon in Spain, N. lat. 42. 4. W. lon. 5.
 Bendermassen, Borneo island, S. lat. 2. 40. E. lon. 113. 50.
 Benedetto St. Mantuan in Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 11. 25.
 Benesoeuf, Egypt in Africa, N. lat. 29. 10. E. lon. 31.
 Beniarax, Algiers in Africa, N. lat. 35. W. lon. 30 min.
 Benheim, Pal. of the Rhine, N. lat. 49. 33. E. lon. 8. 45.
 Bentheim, Westphalia Germany, N. lat. 52. 23. E. lon. 7. 13.
 Bentivoglio, Bologna in Italy, N. lat. 44. 47. E. lon. 8. 45.
 Beraum, Bohemia in Germany, N. lat. 50. 2. E. lon. 14. 29.
 Berchtolsghaden, Saltzburg Germ. N. lat. 47. 30. E. lon. 13. 10.
 Berdoa, Persia, N. lat. 41. E. lon. 48.
 Bere Regio, Dorsetsh. England, N. lat. 50. 40. W. lon. 2. 15.
 Bergas, Bohemia in Germany, N. lat. 41. 17. E. lon. 27. 30.
 Berg St Vinox, French Netherl. N. lat. 50. 57. E. lon. 2. 35.
 Bern, Bohemia in Germany, N. lat. 50. E. lon. 13. 5.
 Bernay, Normandy in France, N. lat. 49. 6. E. lon. 50. min.
 Berre, Provence in France, N. lat. 43. 32. E. lon. 4. 32.
 Bertrand St, Gascony in France, N. lat. 43. 2. E. lon. 38 min.
 Betancol or Betancoz, Gaillicia Spain, N. lat. 43. 21. W. lon. 7. 50.
 Bethlehem, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 5. 2. W. lon. 4. 40.
 Bevecum, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 45. E. lon. 4. 50.
 Biberberg, Upper Hungary, N. lat. 48. 35. E. lon. 17. 30.
 Bieliki, Polachia in Poland, N. lat. 35. 50. E. lon. 22. 25.
 Bielskoi, Smolensko in Russia, N. lat. 56. 40. E. lon. 35. 5.
 Bilevelt, Westphalia Germany, N. lat. E. lon. 8. 20.

B O

Billon, Lionois in Francis, N. lat. 45. 40. E. lon. 3. 25.
 Binch, Hainault Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 23. E. lon. 3. 21.
 Bingen, Mentz in Germany, N. lat. 50. 3. E. lon. 7. 35.
 Birza, Samogitia in Poland, N. lat. 56. 35. E. lon. 25. 7.
 Blackbank, Armaugh in Ireland, N. lat. 54. 12. W. lon. 6. 50.
 Blamont, Lorraine in Germany, N. lat. 48. 38. E. lon. 6. 45.
 Blanco Cape, N. lat. 20. 45. W. lon. 17. 23.
 Blawburen, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 48. 22. E. lon. 9. 57.
 Bloric, Warfovia in Poland, N. lat. 52. E. lon. 20. 35.
 Bockholt, Westphalia Germany, N. lat. 51. 40. E. lon. 6. 20.
 Bodon, Bulgaria, N. lat. 45. 10. E. lon. 45. 24.
 Bodroch, Hungary, N. lat. 46. 15. E. lon. 20. 20.
 Boeschot, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 51. 5. E. lon. 4. 45.
 Bogho, Piedmont, N. lat. 44. 12. E. lon. 14. 50.
 Bojano, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 41. 30. E. lon. 15. 20.
 Bois le duc, Dutch Brabant, N. lat. 51. 45. E. lon. 6. 16.
 Bolislaw, Bohemia in Germany, N. lat. 50. 25. E. lon. 14. 35.
 Bolswaert, United Provinces, N. lat. 63. 6. E. lon. 5. 35.
 Bomal, Austrian Netherlands, lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 5. 53.
 Bongo or Bungo, Japan island, N. lat. 32. E. lon. 132.
 Bonneville, Savoy, N. lat. 46. 18. E. lon. 6. 10.
 Boppart, Triers in Germany, N. lat. 50. 19. E. lon. 7. 35.
 Borch, Lower Saxony Germany, N. lat. 52. 25. E. lon. 12. 15.
 Borchloen, Liege in Germany, N. lat. 50. 50. E. 5. 28.
 Borgoforte, Mantuan Italy, N. lat. 41. 53. E. lon. 11. 3.
 Borgo St Domino, Parma Italy, N. lat. 41. 53. E. lon. 10. 31.
 Borgode St Sepulchro, Tuscany, N. lat. 41. 59. E. lon. 12. 59.
 Borgo de val de Taro, Parma, N. lat. 44. 35. E. lon. 13. 36.

B U

- Boria, Arragon in Spain, N. lat. 41. 50. W. lon. 22.
 Botwar, Wirtemberg Germany, N. lat. 49. E. lon. 9. 15.
 Bova, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 37. 55. E. lon. 16. 15.
 Bouvillon, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 49. 45. E. lon. 5. 20.
 Bovines, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 4. 50.
 Bourbon L'Archambaud, Lionnois Fr. N. lat. 46. 35. E. lon. 3. 28.
 Bourbon Lancy, Burgundy Fr. N. lat. 46. 37. E. lon. 3. 46.
 Bourbourg, French Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 55. E. lon. 2. 15.
 Brad, Slavonia, N. lat. 45. 20. E. lon. 18. 40.
 Brailow, Poland, N. lat. 43. 50. E. lon. 29.
 Bramyard, Hertfordsh. England, N. lat. 52. 20. W. lon. 2. 30.
 Brandeis, Bohemia, N. lat. 50. 15. E. lon. 14. 25.
 Brandon, Suffolk in England, N. lat. 52. 30. E. lon. 55 min.
 Branska, Transilvania, N. lat. 46. E. lon. 2. 15.
 Bray sur Seine, Champaign Fr. N. lat. 48. 35. E. lon. 2. 25.
 Bray, Wicklow in Ireland, N. lat. 53. 12. W. lon. 6. 16.
 Breselio, Modena in Italy, N. lat. 44. 55. E. lon. 10. 25.
 Bressvire, Poictou in France, N. lat. 46. 40. W. lon. 35 min.
 Bretevil, Normandy in France, N. lat. 48. 50. E. lon. 1.
 Brevoidt, United Netherlands, N. lat. 52. E. lon. 6. 25.
 Brigg, Lincolnshire England, N. lat. 53. 40. W. lon. 20 min.
 Brouerhaven, United Provinces, N. lat. 51. 50. E. lon. 3. 53.
 Bruchsal, Spire in Germany, N. lat. 49. 15. E. lon. 8. 30.
 Bruntisland, Scotland, N. lat. 56. 12. W. lon. 3.
 Bryan's-bridge, Clare in Ireland, N. lat. 52. 31. W. lon. 8. 30.
 Buchoreft, Wallachia, N. lat. 44. 30. E. lon. 26. 30.
 Buchorn, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 47. 41. E. lon. 9. 21.
 Burg, Dutch Netherlands, N. lat. 52. E. lon. 6. 12.

C A

- Burgow, Suabia Germany, N. lat. 38. 30. E. lon. 10. 20.
 Buy's, Dauphiny France, N. lat. 44. 25. E. lon. 5. 20.
 Byghof, Lithuania in Poland, N. lat. 53. E. lon. 30.

C A

- C**ABENDA, Congo Africa, S. lat. 4. 5. E. lon. 12. 2.
 Cajanaburg, Bothnia Sweden, N. lat. 63. 58. E. lon. 72. 5.
 Cajazzo, Naples Italy, N. lat. 41. 10. E. lon. 15. 12.
 Cairoan, Tunis Africa, N. lat. 36. 6. E. lon. 9. 16.
 Calahorra, Old Castile Spain, N. lat. 42. 12. W. lon. 2. 7.
 Calatajud, Arragon Spain, N. lat. 41. 22. W. lon. 2. 9.
 Calcada, Old Castile Spain, N. lat. 42. 36. W. lon. 3. 5.
 Campo Major, Alentejo Portugal, N. lat. 38. 45. W. lon. 7. 25.
 Campredon, Catalonia, Spain, N. lat. 42. 28. E. lon. 1. 56.
 Canobia, Milan Italy, N. lat. 45. 55. E. lon. 8. 57.
 Caperquin, Waterford Ireland, N. lat. 52. 5. W. lon. 7. 50.
 Carentan, Normandy France, N. lat. 49. 20. W. lon. 1. 14.
 Carefen, or Cassen, Ar. Felix Asia, N. lat. 16. E. lon. 52.
 Gargapol, Dwina Muscovy, N. lat. 63. E. lon. 36. 5.
 Cariati, Hither Calabria Italy, N. lat. 30. 38. E. lon. 17. 19.
 Carolstat, Sweden, N. lat. 59. 40. E. lon. 13. 30.
 Carrick on Sure, Tipperary Ireland, N. lat. 52. 16. W. lon. 7. 22.
 Cars, or Kars, Turcomania Asia, N. lat. 41. 30. E. lon. 43. 50.
 Cartama, Granada in Spain, N. lat. 36. 40. W. lon. 4. 30.
 Carthage New, Costa Rica Mexico, N. lat. 9. 5. W. lon. 86. 7.
 Cashan, Eyraç Agem in Persia, N. lat. 34. E. lon. 45. 50.
 Castella, Mantua in Italy, N. lat. 45. 30. E. lon. 11. 15.
 Castel Bar, Mayo in Ireland, N. lat. 53. 45. E. lon. 9. 25.
 Castel Branco, Beira Portugal, N. lat. 39. 45. W. lon. 8.

CH

Castel Roderigo, Tra-los-montes Portugal, N. lat. 41. W. lon. 7. 1.
 Castell de Vide, Alentejo Portugal, N. lat. 39. E. lon. 7. 40.
 Castillara, Mantua in Italy, N. lat. 45. 20. E. lon. 11. 24.
 Casiro, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 40. 18. E. lon. 9. 25.
 Catzenelbogen, Hesse Germany, N. lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 7. 20.
 Cava, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 40. 40. E. lon. 15. 5.
 Caudebeck, Normandy France, N. lat. 40. 30. E. lon. 46 min.
 Cawood, Yorkshire in England, N. lat. 53. 45. W. lon. 52 min.
 Cere, or Sere, Guienne France, N. lat. 44. 45. E. lon. 1. 33.
 Cervia, Romania in Italy, N. lat. 44. 16. E. lon. 13. 5.
 Cette, Languedoc in France, N. lat. 43. 25. E. lon. 3. 16.
 Ceva, Piedmont in Italy, N. lat. 44. 20. E. lon. 8. 8.
 Chamb, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 49. 14. E. lon. 14. 5.
 Charabon, Java island, S. lat. 6. E. lon. 108.
 Charlemont, Fr. Netherlands, N. lat. 55. E. lon. 4. 58.
 Charleville, Champaign France, N. lat. 49. 50. E. lon. 4. 37.
 Charoles, Burgundy in France, N. lat. 46. 35. E. lon. 4. 8.
 Chatteau-Cambresis, Fr. Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 8. E. lon. 3. 25.
 Chatteau Dun, Orleans France, N. lat. 48. 5. E. lon. 1. 25.
 Chateaurault, Poictu in France, N. lat. 46. 34. E. lon. 40 min.
 Chattelet, Namur Fr. Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 4. 30.
 Chattigan, Bengal in India, N. lat. 23. E. lon. 90. 10.
 Chattellon les Dombes, Burgundy, N. lat. 46. 16. E. lon. 5. 40.
 Chaumont, Isle of France, N. lat. 49. 18. E. lon. 2. 7.
 Chaumont, Champaign France, N. lat. 48. 6. E. lon. 5. 17.
 Cheresoul, Curdistan in Asia, N. lat. 36. E. lon. 45. 15.
 Chiapo, Mexico in N. America, N. lat. 16. 30. E. lon. 98.
 Chiarasco, Piedmont in Italy, N. lat. 44. 40. E. lon. 7. 45.

CO

Chiarenza, European Turkey, N. lat. 37. 35. E. lon. 21. 12.
 Chieri, Piedmont in Italy, N. lat. 41. 50. E. lon. 7. 45.
 Chiorey, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 5. 2.
 Chiufi, Tuscany in Italy, N. lat. 43. E. lon. 11. 55.
 Chorges, Dauphiny in France, N. lat. 44. 36. E. lon. 6. 25.
 Cilley, Stiria in Austria, N. lat. 46. 28. E. lon. 15. 45.
 Cinoloa, Mexico N. America, N. lat. 25. W. lon. 113.
 Civitta Castellana, Pope's ter. Italy, N. lat. 42. 22. E. lon. 13.
 Clavenna, Switzerland, N. lat. 46. 15. E. lon. 9. 30.
 Clausenburg, Transylvania, N. lat. 47. 10. E. lon. 22. 50.
 Clermont, Isle of France, N. lat. 49. 2. E. lon. 2. 30.
 Clifton, Britany in France, N. lat. 47. 6. W. lon. 1. 15.
 Cluse, Savoy, N. lat. 46. E. lon. 6. 29.
 Chochiem, Triers in Germany, N. lat. 50. 12. E. lon. 6. 50.
 Codogno, Milan in Italy, N. lat. 45. 10. E. lon. 10. 40.
 Cokenhausen, Livonia Russia, N. lat. 57. E. lon. 25.
 Colima, Mexico N. America, N. lat. 19. W. lon. 109.
 Colmars, Provence in France, N. lat. 44. 18. E. lon. 6. 25.
 Colochina, Turkey in Europe, N. lat. 36. 32. E. lon. 32. 22.
 Cologne, Paduan in Italy, N. lat. 45. 39. E. lon. 11. 43.
 Colomb St, Cornwall England, N. lat. 50. 30. W. lon. 5. 23.
 Colonia, Red Russia in Poland, N. lat. 47. 30. E. lon. 25. 5.
 Colonna, Campania in Italy, N. lat. 42. 13. E. lon. 23. 20.
 Comachio, Ferarese in Italy, N. lat. 44. 45. E. lon. 10. 12.
 Comana, Terra Firma, S. America, N. lat. 10. 10. W. lon. 64, 27.
 Comanagotta, South America, N. lat. 10. 10. W. lon. 70. 35.
 Comercy, Lorrain in France, N. lat. 48. 45. E. lon. 5. 26.
 Concameau, Bretagne France, N. lat. 47. 55. W. lon. 3. 50.

C R

Concordia, Mantuan in Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 11. 22.
 Concrefoult, Berry in France, N. lat. 47. 30. E. lon. 2. 30.
 Coningseck, Suabia, N. lat. 47. 50. E. lon. 9. 20.
 Connor, Antrim in Ireland, N. lat. 54. 50. W. lon. 6. 28.
 Conquerna, Britany in France, N. lat. 45. 55. W. lon. 3. 50.
 Conquêt, Britany in France, N. lat. 48. 26. W. lon. 4. 45.
 Contessa, Turkey in Europe, N. lat. 41. E. lon. 25.
 Conti, Picardy in France, N. lat. 49. 54. E. lon. 2. 17.
 Coolticormack, Corke Ireland, N. lat. 52. 11. W. lon. 8. 6.
 Copia, Chili in South America, S. lat. 26. W. lon. 72. 10.
 Corbec, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 51. E. lon. 4. 45.
 Corbeil, Ile of France, N. lat. 48. 38. E. lon. 2. 21.
 Corbeil, Picardy in France, N. lat. 50. E. lon. 2. 45.
 Corita, Leon in Spain, N. lat. 31. 5. W. lon. 5. 20.
 Cornet, Guernsey, N. lat. 49. 40. W. lon. 2. 40.
 Cornigha, Spezia in Italy, N. lat. 44. 8. E. lon. 9. 46.
 Cortate, India, N. lat. 8. E. lon. 77.
 Cortis, Liege in Germany, N. lat. 50. 45. E. lon. 5. 5.
 Coslin, Brandenburg Germany, N. lat. 54. 10. E. lon. 16. 20.
 Courtenai, Ile of France, N. lat. 48. 1. E. lon. 3. 9.
 Courtray, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 51. E. lon. 3. 13.
 Cremien or Cremieu, Dauph. F. N. lat. 45. 46. E. lon. 5. 21.
 Crespi, Ile of France, N. lat. 49. 12. E. lon. 2. 44.
 Grest, Dauphiny in France, N. lat. 44. 42. E. lon. 5. 9.
 Crevecœur, French Netherlands, N. lat. 50. E. lon. 3. 5.
 Creutznach, Lower Rhine Ger. N. lat. 49. 56. E. lon. 7. 31.
 Cronach, Franconia Germany, N. lat. 50. 25. E. lon. 11. 20.
 Cronstat, Transylvania, N. lat. 37. E. lon. 25.

D E

Cuba, or Alcuba, Portugal, N. lat. 38. W. lon. 8. 40.
 Cuenza, Peru in S. America, S. lat. 3. W. lon. 78. 40.
 Culiacan, Mexico N. America, N. lat. 24. W. lon. 110. 3.
 Cullenburg, United Provinces, N. lat. 51. 58. E. lon. 5. 10.
 Culm, Polish Prussia, N. lat. 53. 5. E. lon. 8. 10.
 Culmore, Londonderry Ireland, N. lat. 55. W. lon. 7. 40.
 Czackathurn, Austria Germany, N. lat. 46. 24. E. lon. 17. 19.
 Czercassi, Russian Ukraine, N. lat. 49. E. lon. 31. 45.

D A

DALEM, Dutch Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 40. E. lon. 5. 59.
 Dalkeith, Scotland, N. lat. 55. 50. W. lon. 2. 20.
 Dam, United Provinces, N. lat. 53. 36. E. lon. 6. 48.
 Dam, Prussian Pomerania, N. lat. 53. 4. E. lon. 15. 5.
 Damgarten, Swedish Pomerania, N. lat. 54. 20. E. lon. 12. 10.
 Damme, Dutch Flanders, N. lat. 51. 15. E. lon. 2. 15.
 Dancala, Nubia in Africa, N. lat. 15. 16. E. lon. 44. 35.
 Daneburg, Lunenburg Germ. N. lat. 53. 25. E. lon. 11. 45.
 Dauphin Fort, Madagascar, S. lat. 24. 54. E. lon. 45. 10.
 Debreacan, Upper Hungary, N. lat. 47. 30. E. lon. 21. 10.
 Decise, Nivernois France, N. lat. 46. 50. E. lon. 3. 32.
 Deckendorf, Bavaria Germany, N. lat. 48. 45. E. lon. 13.
 Delmenhurst, Westphalia Germ. N. lat. 53. 3. E. lon. 8. 39.
 Delsperg, or Desberg, Switzerl. N. lat. 47. 17. E. lon. 11. 13.
 Denia, Valencia in Spain, N. lat. 39. W. lon. 33 min.
 Desire, Nivernois in France, N. lat. 46. 48. E. lon. 3. 32.
 Dessaw or Dessaw, Germany, N. lat. 51. 58. E. lon. 12. 50.
 Dethmold, Westphalia Germ. N. lat. 52. E. lon. 8. 35.
 Deva, Biscay in Spain, N. lat. 43. 27. W. lon. 2. 10.

D O

Deventer, United Provinces, N. lat. 52. 20. E. lon. 5. 6.
 Deuxponts, Pal. of the Rhine, Germ. N. lat. 49. 25. E. lon. 7. 31.
 Deynse, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 51. E. lon. 3. 10.
 Diegem, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 51. E. lon. 4. 20.
 Diepholt, Westphalia Germany, N. lat. 33. 6. E. lon. 8. 45.
 Dieft, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 51. E. lon. 4.
 Diets, Up. Rhine, Germany, N. lat. 50. 32. E. lon. 7.
 Dillemburg, Up. Rhine, Germany, N. lat. 51. E. lon. 8. 24.
 Dinant, Liege in Germany, N. lat. 50. 18. E. lon. 4. 59.
 Dinant, Britany in France, N. lat. 48. 30. W. lon. 2. 5.
 Dingelling, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 12. 40.
 Dingwall, Scotland, N. lat. 57. 45. W. lon. 4. 15.
 Dinkelspile, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 49. E. lon. 10. 12.
 Dixmunde, Austrian Netherl. N. lat. 51. E. lon. 2. 40.
 Dobelin, Poland, N. lat. 57. E. lon. 23. 24.
 Dobezin, Great Poland, N. lat. 52. 38. E. lon. 20.
 Dockum, United Netherlands, N. lat. 53. 25. E. lon. 6.
 Doel, Dutch Brabant, N. lat. 51. 26. E. lon. 4. 5.
 Doesburg, United Netherlands, N. lat. 52. 3. E. lon. 5. 7.
 Doleigno, Albania in Turkey, N. lat. 42. 5. E. lon. 19.
 Dole, Franche Compte, France, N. lat. 47. 10. E. lon. 5. 25.
 Dolgelhew, Merionethsh. Wales, N. lat. 52. 50. W. lon. 4.
 Domitz, Mecklenburg in Germ. N. lat. 53. 27. E. lon. 11. 25.
 Donat St, Dutch Flanders, N. lat. 51. 19. E. lon. 3. 12.
 Donfey, Orleanois in France, N. lat. 47. 10. E. lon. 3. 16.
 Dorat, Orleanois in France, N. lat. 46. 10. E. lon. 1. 12.
 Dorpt, Livonia, N. lat. 58. E. lon. 27. 25.
 Dourlens, Picardy in France, N. lat. 50. 12. E. lon. 2. 22.

E L

Dreux, Orleanois in France, N. lat. 48. 45. W. lon. 1. 27.
 Drino, Turkey, N. lat. 42. E. lon. 20. 15.
 Drumbote, Monaghan Ireland, N. lat. 34. 5. W. lon. 6. 42.
 Drumlanerk, Scotland, N. lat. 55. 14. W. lon. 8. 35.
 Drusenheim, Alsace, Germany, N. lat. 48. 40. E. lon. 8. 6.
 Duderstadt, Up. Saxony, Germ. N. lat. 51. 30. E. lon. 10. 5.
 Duerstede, United Netherlands, N. lat. 52. 10. E. lon. 6. 25.
 Duneburg, Livonia, N. lat. 56. 36. E. lon. 25. 32.
 Dun-le-roy, Orleanois, France, N. lat. 46. 48. E. lon. 2. 46.
 Durango, Biscay in Spain, N. lat. 53. 20. W. lon. 2. 40.
 Duren, Juliers in Germany, N. lat. 50. 45. E. lon. 6. 12.
 Dyfart, Scotland, N. lat. 56. 10. W. lon. 3. 5.

E A

E AUSE, Gascony in France, N. lat. 44. W. lon. 7 min.
 Eberstein, Alsace in Germany, N. lat. 48. 35. E. lon. 8. 14.
 Eckternac, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 46. 55. E. lon. 6. 21.
 Ecluse, French Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 3.
 Efferding, Up. Austria in Germ. N. lat. 48. 20. E. lon. 13. 42.
 Egypten, Courland in Poland, N. lat. 36. 20. E. lon. 26.
 Eighternac, Austrian Netherl. N. lat. 49. 55. E. lon. 6. 30.
 Eindhoven, Dutch Brabant, N. lat. 51. 26. B. lon. 5. 27.
 Eifield, Germany, N. lat. 50. 6. E. lon. 7. 35.
 Einbeck, L. Saxony, Germany, N. lat. 51. 50. E. lon. 2. 45.
 Elbessano, European Turkey, N. lat. 41. 20. E. lon. 21.
 Eibogen, Bohemia, N. lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 12. 45.
 Elkholm, Sweden, N. lat. 56. 15. E. lon. 14. 30.
 Ellerena, Estremadura in Spain, N. lat. 38. 20. W. lon. 4. 50.
 Elna, Catalonia in Spain, N. lat. 42. 30. E. lon. 2. 48.

F A

Emmerick, Westphalia in Germ. N. lat. 51. 48. E. lon. 5. 45.
 Enchuyfen, United Netherlands, N. lat. 52. 43. E. lon. 5. 6.
 Encoping, Sweden, N. lat. 59. 46. E. lon. 16. 30.
 Ers, Austria in Germany, N. lat. 48. 12. E. lon. 14. 47.
 Ensisheim, Alsace in Germ. N. lat. 47. 52. E. lon. 7. 27.
 Enskirken, Westphalia in Germ. N. lat. 50. 58. E. lon. 5. 21.
 Eppingen, Pal. of the Rhine, N. lat. 39. 12. E. lon. 9. 59.
 Erkolens, Westphalia in Germ. N. lat. 51. E. lon. 6.
 Erpach, Franconia, Germany, N. lat. 49. 35. E. lon. 8. 58.
 Erquico, Africa, N. lat. 17. E. lon. 39.
 Eschelles, Savoy, N. lat. 45. 20. E. lon. 5. 22.
 Eschwegen, Hesse-Cassel, Germ. N. lat. 51. 17. E. lon. 9. 50.
 Esens, Westphalia, Germany, N. lat. 54. E. lon. 6. 50.
 Espeires, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 37. E. lon. 3. 15.
 Esperie, Hungary, N. lat. 48. 50. E. lon. 20. 46.
 Espinal, Lorraine in Germany, N. lat. 48. 42. E. lon. 6. 35.
 Estampes, Isle of France, N. lat. 48. 25. E. lon. 2. 15.
 Estaples, Picardy in France, N. lat. 50. 33. E. lon. 1. 38.
 Este, Paduan in Italy, N. lat. 45. 15. E. lon. 12. 6.
 Estelca, Navarre in Spain, N. lat. 42. 35. W. lon. 15 min.
 Estepa, Andalusia in Spain, N. lat. 37. 15. W. lon. 5. 7.
 Eu, Normandy in France, N. lat. 54. E. lon. 1. 30.
 Everding, Austria in Germany, N. lat. 48. 20. E. lon. 13. 49.
 Evian, Savoy, N. lat. 46. 26. E. lon. 6. 50.

F A

FALKENBURG, Brandenb. Ger. N. lat. 53. 33. E. lon. 16. 5.
 Falkenburg, Sweden, N. lat. 57. 20. E. lon. 12. 20.
 Fanano, Modena in Italy, N. lat. 44. 15. E. lon. 11. 20.

G A

Felkirk, Austria in Germany, N. lat. 47. 14. E. lon. 9. 49.
 Ferabath, Gilan in Persia, N. lat. 36. 54. E. lon. 52. 27.
 Ferette, Alsace in Germany, N. lat. 47. 35. E. lon. 7. 30.
 Fernando, an African island, N. lat. 3. E. lon. 8.
 Ferre La, Picardy in France, N. lat. 49. 45. E. lon. 3. 36.
 Ferte-sur-aube, Champaign, Fr. N. lat. 48. E. lon. 4. 44.
 Fierenzuolo, Parma in Italy, N. lat. 44. 50. E. lon. 10. 20.
 Fleury, Burgundy in France, N. lat. 47. 13. E. lon. 4. 50.
 Florenes, Fr. Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 4. 30.
 Flour St, Lionois in France, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 3. 11.
 Fogares, Transilvania, N. lat. 46. 30. E. lon. 24. 37.
 Foix, Languedoc in France, N. lat. 43. 2. E. lon. 1. 40.
 Fondi, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 41. 22. E. lon. 13. 28.
 Fountenayle, Orleanois in Fr. N. lat. 46. 3. W. lon. 1. 53.
 Fougieres, Britany in France, N. lat. 48. 20. W. lon. 1. 20.
 Francker, United Provinces, N. lat. 53. 15. E. lon. 5. 25.
 Frankenstein, Germany, N. lat. 49. 20. E. lon. 7. 45.
 Frankstadt, Silesia, N. lat. 51. 46. E. lon. 16.
 Freudenburg, Westphalia, Germany, N. lat. 51. 12. E. lon. 8.
 Freystat, Silesia, N. lat. 50. E. lon. 17. 55.
 Frinwalt, Brandenburg, Germ. N. lat. 52. 42. E. lon. 14. 45.
 Frisach, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 47. 10. E. lon. 14. 15.
 Fritzlar, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, N. lat. 51. 5. E. lon. 8. 50.
 Fuente Duegna, N. Castile in Sp. N. lat. 40. 12. W. lon. 7. 30.
 Fuligno, Pope's ter. Italy, N. lat. 4. E. lon. 1. 36.
 Furstenfield, Austria, Germany, N. lat. 47. 36. E. lon. 16. 36.

G A

GABIN, Great Poland, N. lat. 52. 15. E. lon. 20. 45.

G R

Gallbally, Tipperary in Ireland, N. lat. 51. 15. W. lon. 8. 20.
 Gallo, Ancony in Italy, N. lat. 43. 35. E. lon. 15.
 Gandia, Valencia in Spain, N. lat. 39. 6. W. lon. 20 min.
 Garda, Veronese in Italy, N. lat. 45. 35. E. lon. 11.
 Gardeleben, Brandenburg, Ger. N. lat. 52. 44. E. lon. 11. 55.
 Garrison, Fermanagh, Ireland, N. lat. 55. 16. W. lon. 8. 20.
 Gassenhoven, Austrian Netherl. N. lat. 50. 55. E. lon. 4. 52.
 Gaveren, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 51. 10. E. lon. 3. 35.
 Gemund, Suabia, Germany, N. lat. 48. 40. E. lon. 9. 40.
 Gemund, Westphalia, Germany, N. lat. 50. 34. E. lon. 8. 18.
 Genap, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 40. 36. E. lon. 4. 29.
 Gengenback, Suabia, Germany, N. lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 5. 30.
 Genis Savoy, N. lat. 45. 40. E. lon. 5. 30.
 Geraw, Hesse Darmstat, Germ. N. lat. 49. 56. E. lon. 8. 20.
 Gex, France, N. lat. 46. 20. E. lon. 6. 9.
 Giefen, Upper Rhine, Germany, N. lat. 50. 50. E. lon. 8. 11.
 Giglio, Tuscany in Italy, N. lat. 42. 25. E. lon. 11.
 Gillengen, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 49. E. lon. 9.
 Ginen, Suabia, Germany, N. lat. 48. 36. E. lon. 10.
 Gisors, Normandy, France, N. lat. 49. E. lon. 1. 32.
 Goito, Mantuan, Italy, N. lat. 45. 16. E. lon. 11. 5.
 Gohnaw, Prussian Pomerania, N. lat. 53. 40. E. lon. 15. 7.
 Gor, East Indies, N. lat. 31. 15. E. lon. 85.
 Goritia, Austria in Germany, N. lat. 46. 12. E. lon. 14.
 Gorkitz, Lusatia in Germany, N. lat. 51. 12. E. lon. 15. 16.
 Gostavin, Great Poland, N. lat. 52. 25. E. lon. 20. 18.
 Goude, United Netherlands, N. lat. 52. 5. E. lon. 4. 35.
 Grabow, Mecklenburg in Germ. N. lat. 53. 32. E. lon. 11. 36.

H A

Gradiska, Sclavonia, N. lat. 45. 33. E. lon. 18. 12.
 Grammont, Austrian Netherl. N. lat. 50. 55. E. lon. 3. 50.
 Grandents, Poland, N. lat. 53. 30. E. lon. 19. 12.
 Grandpre, Champaign, France, N. lat. 49. 18. E. lon. 4. 50.
 Gravenec, Suabia, Germany, N. lat. 48. 22. E. lon. 8. 15.
 Gravina, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 41. 5. E. lon. 17. 12.
 Gray, Franche-compte, N. lat. 47. 30. E. lon. 5. 32.
 Grimberg, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 55. E. lon. 4. 15.
 Guadalaxara, N. Castile, Spain, N. lat. 40. 40. W. lon. 3. 50.
 Guadarama, Old Castile, Spain, N. lat. 40. 45. W. lon. 4. 45.
 Gualcor, Hither India, N. lat. 26. E. lon. 69. 25.
 Guanuca, Peru, S. America, S. lat. 10. W. lon. 72. 25.
 Guarda, Beira in Portugal, N. lat. 40. 20. W. lon. 7. 15.
 Guarma, Peru, S. America, S. lat. 10. W. lon. 79.
 Guaxaca, Mexico, N. America, N. lat. 17. 45. W. lon. 99. 45.
 Guben, Lusatia in Germany, N. lat. 51. 56. E. lon. 15.
 Guntiberg, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 48. 35. E. lon. 10. 15.
 Gutta, Hungary, N. lat. 48. 10. E. lon. 18.

H A

HAAG, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 48. 16. E. lon. 12. 25.
 Hademar, Lower Rhine, Germ. N. lat. 50. 26. E. lon. 7. 45.
 Hadramut, Arabia Felix, N. lat. 15. E. lon. 50.
 Hainburg, Austria in Germany, N. lat. 48. 20. E. lon. 17. 8.
 Haleni, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 57. 5. E. lon. 4. 5.
 Hall, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 50. E. lon. 8. 16.
 Hall, Austria, Germany, N. lat. 47. 15. E. lon. 11. 28.
 Haller, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 40. E. lon. 5.
 Hamadan, Eyrac Agem, Persia, N. lat. 35. 15. E. lon. 47. 5.

H U

Hamchew, China Asia, N. lat. 30.
E. lon. 120.
Hammont, Westphalia in Germ.
N. lat. 51. 20. E. lon. 5. 32.
Hampton, Newhampsh. N. Am.
N. lat. 32. 45. W. lon. 74.
Harcourt, Normandy France,
N. lat. 49. 15. E. lon. 32 min.
Harderwicke, United Provinces,
N. lat. 52. 35. E. lon. 5. 30.
Harlebeck, Austrian Netherl.
N. lat. 50 52. E. lon. 2. 26.
Hassalt, Westphalia Germany,
N. lat. 50. 55. E. lon. 4. 52.
Headford, Galway in Ireland,
N. lat. 52. 22. W. lon. 9. 15.
Heila, Regal Prussia, N. lat. 54.
50. E. lon. 19. 25.
Helmont, Dutch Brabant, N.
lat. 51. 30. E. lon. 11. 12.
Helsingfort, Sweden, N. lat.
60. 18. E. lon. 25. 45.
Henobon, Britany in France,
N. lat. 47. 48. W. lon. 2. 15.
Herat, Persia in Asia, N. lat.
34. 30. E. lon. 76.
Herk, Liege in Germany, N.
lat. 51. E. lon. 5. 20.
Heringrunt, Upper Hungary, N.
lat. 48 47. E. lon. 19. 20.
Herftall, Liege in Germany,
N. lat. 50. 42. E. lon. 5. 36.
Herwerden, Westphalia Germ.
N. lat. 52. 12. E. lon. 8. 45.
Hesden, French Netherlands, N.
lat. 50. 25. E. lon. 1. 12.
Hever, Austrian Netherlands,
N. lat. 51. 0. E. lon. 4. 36.
Heylingenstat, Saxony, N. lat.
51. 27. E. lon. 10. 7.
Heylshem, Austrian Netherlands,
N. lat. 50. 53. E. lon. 4. 55.
Hieres, Provence in France, N.
lat. 43. 5. E. lon. 6. 5.
Hirschfield. Hesse Cassel Germ.
N. lat. 51. 47. E. lon. 9. 52.
Herfburg, Silesia, N. lat. 50. 50.
E. lon. 17. 50.
Homburg, Pal. of Rhine, N. lat.
49. 20. E. lon. 7. 6.
Honfalize, Austrian Netherlands,
N. lat. 50. 15. E. lon. 5. 45.
HubertSt, Austrian Netherlands,
N. lat. 55. E. lon. 5. 25.
Huette, New Castile in Spain,
N. lat. 40. 35. W. lon. 2. 15.

I S

Hulpen, Austrian Netherlands,
N. lat. 51. 20. E. lon. 4.
Hungerford, Wiltsh. England,
N. lat. 51. 26. W. lon. 1. 35.
Hufum, South Jutland, N. lat.
54. 56. E. lon. 8. 50.

J A

JABLUNKA, Silesia, N. lat. 49.
37. E. lon. 18.
Jagonda, European Turkey, N.
lat. 43. 20. E. lon. 22.
Jamagorod, Ingria Russia, N.
lat. 59. 15. E. lon. 29. 25.
Jarislaw, Red Russia in Poland,
N. lat. 50. E. lon. 12. 20.
Jaromits, Bohemia Germany,
N. lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 16. 20.
Jazy, European Turkey, N. lat.
47. 15. E. lon. 27. 40.
Iburg, Westphalia in Germany,
N. lat. 52. 20. E. lon. 8. 10.
Idanha Velha, Estrem. Portug.
N. lat. 39. 50. W. lon. 6. 20.
Idstein, Upper Rhine Germany,
N. lat. 50. 15. E. lon. 8. 18.
Jean-de-Angeli, Guienne, Fr.
N. lat. 46. W. lon. 30 min.
Jean de-Luz, Gascony France,
N. lat. 43. 30. W. lon. 1. 32.
Jean-pied-de-poit, Navarre Fr.
N. lat. 43. 16. W. lon. 1. 20.
Jedburgh, Scotland, N. lat. 55.
25. W. lon. 2. 15.
Jencoping, Gothland in Sweden,
N. lat. 57. 20. E. lon. 14. 20.
Jeno, or Geno, Upper Hungary,
N. lat. 46. 50. E. lon. 21. 45.
Jesselemere, Indostan in Asia,
N. lat. 27. E. lon. 72. 40.
Imentat, Suabia in Germany,
N. lat. 47. 25. E. lon. 10. 8.
Inglesheim, Pal. of Rhine, N.
lat. 50 E. lon. 8. 5.
Irvine, Scotland, N. lat. 55, 35.
W. lon. 4. 40.
Issoir, Lionois in France, N.
lat. 45. 27. E. lon. 13. 28.
Itscusa, Lower Saxony, N. lat.
54. 40. E. lon. 9. 8.
Judenburg, Austria Germany,
N. lat. 47. 22. E. lon. 15. 20.

K A

KALLO, Upper Hungary, N.
lat. 48. E. lon. 20. 15.

L A

- Keiserburg, Alsace Germany,
 N. lat. 48. 6. E. lon. 7. 25.
 Keiserlauteren, Pal. Rhine, N.
 lat. 49. 25. E. lon. 7. 50.
 Keiserstat, Baden Switzerland,
 N. lat. 47. 17. E. lon. 8. 40.
 Kempen, Lower Rhine, N. lat.
 31. 20. E. lon. 6.
 Kildrummy, Scotland, N. lat.
 56. 20. W. lon. 2. 35.
 Kilham, Yorkshire England, N.
 lat. 54. 5. W. lon. 21 min.
 Killevan, Monaghan in Ireland,
 N. lat. 54. 10. W. lon. 7. 23.
 Killoony, Sligo in Ireland, N.
 lat. 54. 8. W. lon. 7. 45.
 Kinghorn, Scotland, N. lat. 56.
 5. W. lon. 3.
 Kioge, Zealand in Denmark, N.
 lat. 55. 30. E. lon. 11. 15.
 Knighton, Radnorsh. in Wales,
 N. lat. 52. 25. W. lon. 3.
 Kolding, Jutland in Denmark,
 N. lat. 55. 36. E. lon. 9. 25.
 Kongel, Swedish Norway, N.
 lat. 58. 15. E. lon. 11.
 Kopping, Westmania, Sweden,
 N. lat. 59. 35. E. lon. 16. 40.
 Korson, Russian Ukraine, N. lat.
 49. E. lon. 3.
 Kothen, Anhalt in Germany,
 N. lat. 51. 45. E. lon. 12. 25.
 Kowno, Lithuania in Poland,
 N. lat. 55. 5. E. lon. 18.
 Krainburg, Austria in Germany,
 N. lat. 46. 42. E. lon. 13. 20.
 Krainburg, Bavaria Germany,
 N. lat. 48. 15. E. lon. 11. 20.
 Krainslaw, Red Russia Poland,
 N. lat. 51. 15. E. lon. 25.
 Krempen, Holstein Germany,
 N. lat. 54. 25. E. lon. 9.
 Krems, Austria in Germany, N.
 lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 17. 30.
 Krumlaw, Bohemia, N. lat. 49.
 E. lon. 16.
 Kuffstein, Austria in Germany,
 N. lat. 47. 32. E. lon. 12. 14.

L A

- L**ABIAN, Prussia, N. lat. 55.
 E. lon. 22. 15.
 Ladenburg, Pal. of Rhine, N.
 lat. 49. 22. E. lon. 8. 36.
 Ladogna, Naples in Italy, N.
 lat. 41. 16. E. lon. 16. 12.

L E

- Laholm, Gothland in Sweden,
 N. lat. 56. 35. E. lon. 13. 15.
 Lamballa, Britany in France,
 N. lat. 43. 40. E. lon. 5. 15.
 Landcroon, Gothland Sweden,
 N. lat. 55. 42. E. lon. 20.
 Landshut, Lower Bavaria, N.
 lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 12. 6.
 Landshut, Silesia, N. lat. 50.
 50. E. lon. 16. 5.
 Landsberg, Upper Saxony, N.
 lat. 52. 46. E. lon. 15. 32.
 Lanfberg, Bavaria, N. lat. 48.
 E. lon. 11.
 Langeac, Lionois in France, N.
 lat. 45. 6. E. lon. 3. 35.
 Lanzo, Piedmont in Italy, N.
 lat. 45. 2. E. lon. 7. 30.
 Laredo, Biscay in Spain, N. lat.
 43. 30. W. lon. 3. 46.
 Larta, European Turkey, N. lat.
 39. 28. E. lon. 21. 25.
 Lauda, Franconia in Germany,
 N. lat. 49. 35. E. lon. 9. 40.
 Lauffen, Suabia in Germany,
 N. lat. 49. E. lon. 95.
 Lauffenburg, Suabia, Germany,
 N. lat. 47. 37. E. lon. 8.
 Laumello, Milan in Italy, N.
 lat. 45. 15. E. lon. 8. 50.
 Laxenburg, Austria, N. lat. 48.
 15. E. lon. 16. 20.
 Lecio, Milanese in Italy, N. lat.
 45. 45. E. lon. 9. 40.
 Lechnich, Cologne, Germany,
 N. lat. 50. 40. E. lon. 6. 35.
 Lecluse, French Flanders, N.
 lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 3.
 Ledesma, Leon in Spain, N. lat.
 41. 16. W. lon. 6. 36.
 Leerdam, Holland, N. lat. 51.
 56. E. lon. 5.
 Leiningen, Pal. of Rhine, N.
 lat. 49. 30. E. lon. 7. 50.
 Lengow, Westphalia Germany,
 N. lat. 52. 5. E. lon. 8. 40.
 Lens, French Netherlands, N.
 lat. 50. 26. E. lon. 2. 55.
 Leonharts, Austria Germany, N.
 lat. 47. E. lon. 15.
 Leontini, Sicily, N. lat. 37. 20.
 E. lon. 14. 15.
 Leopoldstat, Upper Hungary,
 N. lat. 48. 25. E. lon. 18. 26.
 Lessines, Austrian Netherlands,
 N. lat. 50. 41. E. lon. 3. 55.

LO

- Leucate, Languedoc in France,
N. lat. 43. 35. E. lon. 3. 9.
Leuchtemberg, Bavaria Germ.
N. lat. 49. 38. E. lon. 12. 42.
Leue, Austrian Netherlands, N.
lat. 50. 55. E. lon. 5.
Leurox, Orleanois France, N.
lat. 47. E. lon. 1. 35.
Leuse, Austrian Netherlands, N.
lat. 50. 40. E. lon. 3. 40.
Lezino, Naples in Italy, N. lat.
41. 40. E. lon. 15. 16.
Libaw, Courland, N. lat. 56. 30.
E. lon. 21. 27.
Libourne, Guienne in France, N.
lat. 45. 55. W. lon. 25 min.
Lichtensted, Franconia Germany,
N. lat. 50. 26. E. lon. 12.
Lichtenfels, Franconia Germany,
N. lat. 50. 20. E. lon. 11. 10.
Lidkoping, Gothland Sweden,
N. lat. 58. 30. E. lon. 13. 14.
Liechtenaw, Franconia, Germ.
N. lat. 49. 18. E. lon. 10. 45.
Liere, Austrian Netherlands, N.
lat. 51. 15. E. lon. 4. 30.
Ligne, Austrian Netherlands, N.
lat. 50. 35. E. lon. 3. 35.
Ligny, Lorrain France, N. lat.
48. 39. E. lon. 5. 27.
Limale, Austrian Netherlands,
N. lat. 50. 45. E. lon. 4. 30.
Limnevady, Ulster in Ireland,
N. lat. 55. 5. W. lon. 8. 16.
Limoux, Languedoc in France,
N. lat. 43. 12. E. lon. 2. 21.
Limburg, Triers in Germany, N.
lat. 50. 26. E. lon. 7. 45.
Linch, French Flanders, N. lat.
50. 51. E. lon. 2. 20.
Lints, Cologne in Germany, N.
lat. 50. 31. E. lon. 6. 50.
Lippe, Westphalia Germany, N.
lat. 51. 43. E. lon. 8. 27.
Lique, French Netherlands, N.
lat. 50. 24. E. lon. 2.
Lissa, Great Poland, N. lat. 52.
15. E. lon. 17.
Lobos, Estramadurain Spain, N.
lat. 38. 48. W. lon. 7.
Locarno, Milan in Italy, N. lat.
46. 6. E. lon. 8. 41.
Lochmaben, Scotland, N. lat. 55.
10. W. lon. 3.
Lochta, Bothnia Sweden, N. lat.
65. E. lon. 22.

LU

- Lodi, Milan in Italy, N. lat. 45.
18. E. lon. 10.
Lodrone, Trent in Italy, N. lat.
46. E. lon. 10. 35.
Loemel, Austrian Netherlands,
N. lat. 51. 20. E. lon. 5. 10.
Logronno, O. Castile Spain, N.
lat. 42. 38. W. lon. 2. 36.
Longueville, Normandy France,
N. lat. 49. 50. E. lon. 1. 10.
Longwy, Lorrain France, N. lat.
40. 38. E. lon. 5. 51.
Lora, Granada Spain, N. lat.
37. W. lon. 4. 5.
Lora, Andalusia Spain, N. lat.
37. 20. W. lon. 5. 20.
Lora, Upper Saxony, N. lat. 51.
30. E. lon. 10. 45.
Lorca, Murcia Spain, N. lat. 37.
25. W. lon. 1. 5.
Loredo, Italy, N. lat. 45. 5. E.
lon. 12. 30.
Loudan, Orleanois France, N.
lat. 47. E. lon. 7 min.
Lovendegen, Austrian Flanders,
N. lat. 51. 20. E. lon. 3. 30.
Louits, Great Poland, N. lat.
52. 25. E. lon. 9.
Lourebrander, Hither India, N.
lat. 25. E. lon. 67.
Louvestein, United Provinces,
N. lat. 52. 45. E. lon. 5.
Louvo, Further India, N. lat.
15. E. lon. 101. 10.
Loxa, Peru S. America, S. lat.
5. W. lon. 67.
Loxa, Granada Spain, N. lat.
37. 5. W. lon. 4. 6.
Luban, Livonia Russia, N. lat.
56. 55. E. lon. 27. 30.
Lubow, Little Poland, N. lat.
49. 30. E. lon. 21. 30.
Luc, Provence France, N. lat.
lat. 43. 23. E. lon. 5. 15.
Luc, Dauphiny France, N. lat.
44. 40. E. lon. 5. 25.
Lucar de Guadiana, Spain, N.
lat. 37. 20. W. lon. 6. 59.
Lucar la Mayor, Spain, N. lat.
37. 25. W. lon. 5. 30.
Lucarno, Milan in Italy, N. lat.
45. 55. E. lon. 8. 46.
Lucerna, Piedmont in Italy, N.
lat. 44. 40. E. lon. 7. 10.
Luchen, Valencia in Spain, N.
lat. 39. W. lon. 30 min.

M A

- Lucignano, Tuscany in Italy,
N. lat. 43. 10. E. lon. 12. 35.
Lula, Swedish Lapland, N. lat.
64. 30. E. lon. 21.
Lunden, Lower Saxony, N. lat.
54. 35. E. lon. 9. 15.
Lunel, Languedoc in France,
N. lat. 43. 40. E. lon. 4. 16.
Luneville, French Lorrain, N.
lat. 48. 36. E. lon. 6. 35.
Lure, Champaign in France, N.
lat. 47. 46. E. lon. 5. 22.
Lusignan, Poitou in France, N.
lat. 46. 30.
Luttenburg, Austria in Germany,
N. lat. 47. 6. E. lon. 16. 30.
Lutter, Lower Saxony, N. lat.
52. E. lon. 10. 27.
Lutzelstein, Alsace in Germany,
N. lat. 48. 55. E. lon. 8. 12.
Lyesse, French Netherlands, N.
lat. 50. 14. E. lon. 4.

M A

- M**AELA, Arragon in Spain, N.
lat. 41. 16. W. lon. 20 min.
Maeslandsluice, Holland, N. lat.
52. E. lon. 4.
Maeslych, Liege in Germany,
N. lat. 51. 10. E. lon. 5. 45.
Magna Vacca, Ferraro in Italy,
N. lat. 44. 35. E. lon. 13.
Magni, Isle of France, N. lat. 45.
12. E. lon. 1. 50.
Mailazais, Orleans in France,
N. lat. 46. 22. E. lon. 45 min.
Maletrait, Brittany in France, N.
lat. 47. 45. E. lon. 2. 16.
Malmedy, Westphalia Germany,
N. lat. 50. 30. E. lon. 4. 29.
Malmoe, Swedish Gothland, N.
lat. 55. 20. E. lon. 13. 20.
Maloria, Tuscany in Italy, N.
lat. 43. 20. E. lon. 11.
Malpartido, Estremadura Spain,
N. lat. 29. 20. W. lon. 6.
Manosque, Provence in France,
N. lat. 43. 52. E. lon. 5. 55.
Manresa, Catalonia in Spain, N.
lat. 41. 36. E. lon. 1. 55.
Mante, Isle of France, N. lat.
49. E. lon. 1. 45.
Marano, Friuli in Italy, N. lat.
46. E. lon. 13. 15.
Marans, Orleans in France, N.
lat. 46. 20. W. lon. 55 min.

M E

- Marche, Lorrain in France, N.
lat. 48. 10. E. lon. 5. 45.
Marchiennes, Austrian Netherl.
N. lat. 50. 23. E. lon. 2. 20.
Marchpurg, Austria in Germany,
N. lat. 47. E. lon. 15. 59.
Mariano, Milan in Italy, N. lat.
45. 45. E. lon. 9. 30.
Marienstadt, Gothland Sweden,
N. lat. 58. 38. E. lon. 14. 25.
Marino, Campania in Italy, N.
lat. 41. 45. E. lon. 13. 15.
Marmande, Guienne in France,
N. lat. 44. 25.
Maro, ter. of Genoa in Italy, N.
lat. 44. 2. E. lon. 8.
Marpurg, Hesse-Cassel Germany,
N. lat. 50. 40. E. lon. 8. 50.
Marpurg, Stiria in Austria, N.
lat. 46. 42. E. lon. 16. 10.
Marsala, Sicily, N. lat. 37. 52.
E. lon. 12. 36.
Masico, Naples in Italy, N. lat.
45. 20. E. lon. 16. 42.
Martel, Guienne in France, N.
lat. 45. E. lon. 1.
Martiques, Provence in France,
N. lat. 45. 40. E. lon. 4. 10.
Martin St, Isle of Rhee France,
N. lat. 46. 15. W. lon. 10 min.
Martorano, Naples in Italy, N.
lat. 39. 15. E. lon. 15. 34.
Martorel, Catalonia in Spain, N.
lat. 41. 20. E. lon. 1. 45.
Mascon, Burgundy in France, N.
lat. 46. 20. E. lon. 4. 48.
Mafiers, Champaign in France,
N. lat. 49. 38. E. lon. 4. 45.
Massa, Tuscany in Italy, N. lat.
43. 5. E. lon. 10.
Massa, Naples in Italy, N. lat.
40. 40. E. lon. 15.
Massa or Mazzi, Veronese Italy,
N. lat. 45. 15. E. lon. 11. 45.
Masserano, Piedmont in Italy,
N. lat. 45. 32. E. lon. 8. 5.
Mataro, Catalonia in Spain, N.
lat. 41. 30. E. lon. 2. 35.
Mauleon, Gascony in France,
N. lat. 46. 50. W. lon. 1.
Medelin, Estremadura in Spain,
N. lat. 38. 46. E. lon. 4. 52.
Medenblick, Dutch Netherlands,
N. lat. 52. 50. E. lon. 5.
Medina-Coeli, Old Castile Spain,
N. lat. 41. 15. W. lon. 2. 9.

M I

Medina-del-rio-Secco, Leon in Sp. N. lat. 42. 8. W. lon. 4. 33.
Medina Sidonia, Andalusia Sp. N. lat. 36. 25. W. lon. 5. 15.
Megen, Dutch Brabant, N. lat. 51. 55. E. lon. 5. 30.
Megieres, Transilvania, N. lat. 47. 5. E. lon. 24. 45.
Melazzo, Turkey in Asia, N. lat. 37. 38. E. lon. 28.
Meldert, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 55. E. lon. 4. 40.
Meldorp, Holstein in Germany, N. lat. 54. 18. E. lon. 9. 10.
Melun, Isle of France, N. lat. 48. 33. E. lon. 2. 41.
Memerillo, Spanish Estremadura, N. lat. 39. 12. W. lon. 6.
Memel, Ducal Prussia, N. lat. 56. E. lon. 21. 50.
Memmingen, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 48. 3. E. lon. 10. 20.
Menchou, Champaign in France, N. lat. 49. 4. E. lon. 4. 50.
Meppen, Munster in Germany, N. lat. 42. 45. E. lon. 7. 28.
Mequenencia, Arragon in Spain, N. lat. 41. 22. W. lon. 20 min.
Mereez, Lithuania in Poland, N. lat. 54. E. lon. 24.
Mero, Further India in Asia, N. lat. 17. E. lon. 94.
Mertola, Alentejo in Portugal, N. lat. 37. 30. W. lon. 7. 15.
Messen, Russia, N. lat. 66. E. lon. 46.
Mestre, Dogado of Venice, N. lat. 45. 35. E. lon. 12. 50.
Mettling, Austria in Germany, N. lat. 46. E. lon. 16.
Meulun, France, N. lat. 49. E. lon. 2.
Meurs, Westphalia in Germany, N. lat. 51. 22. E. lon. 6. 5.
Mezieres, Champaign in France, N. lat. 49. 46. E. lon. 4.
Millazzo, or Melazzo, Sicily, N. lat. 33. 22. E. lon. 13. 35.
Milland, Guienne in France, N. lat. 44. 5. E. lon. 2. 40.
Miltenberg, Franconia Germany, N. lat. 49. 46. E. lon. 9.
Mindenheim, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 48. 5. E. lon. 10. 40.
Mirandode Douro, Portugal, N. lat. 41. 30. W. lon. 4. 45.

M O .

Mirado de Ebro, Old Castile, Spain, N. lat. 43. W. lon. 3. 10.
Mittau, Courland in Poland, N. lat. 56. 40. E. lon. 24. 20.
Modica, Noto in Sicily, N. lat. 37. E. lon. 15. 59.
Mohats, Lower Hungary, N. lat. 46. E. lon. 18. 33.
Molina, New Castile Spain, N. lat. 59. W. lon. 1. 40.
Molise, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 41. 40. E. lon. 15. 35.
Mollen, Lower Saxony, N. lat. 54. E. lon. 10. 30.
Monbrison, Lionois in France, N. lat. 45. 32. E. lon. 3. 7.
Moncallier, Piedmont in Italy, N. lat. 45. 50. E. lon. 7. 20.
Moncon, Arragon in Spain, N. lat. 41. 44.
Moncontoir, Britany in France, N. lat. 48. 22. E. lon. 2. 36.
Mondidier, Picardy in France, N. lat. 49. 40. E. lon. 2. 38.
Monforte, Beira in Portugal, N. lat. 39. 20. W. lon. 3. 38.
Monforte, Alentejo in Portugal, N. lat. 39. W. lon. 8.
Monlufon, Lionois in France, N. lat. 46. 42. E. lon. 2. 42.
Monfaraz, Alentejo in Portugal, N. lat. 38. 30. W. lon. 8.
Montalto, Pope's ter. Italy, N. lat. 43. E. lon. 13. 43.
Mont St Andre, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 43. E. lon. 4. 50.
Montargis, Orleanois in France, N. lat. 44. E. lon. 2. 50.
Montblanc, Catalonia in Spain, N. lat. 41. 10. E. lon. 1. 5.
Montereau faut Yonne, Isle of France, N. lat. 48. 20. E. lon. 3.
Montfalcone, Friuli in Italy, N. lat. 46. 15. E. lon. 13. 50.
Montnedey, French Netherlands, N. lat. 49. 36. E. lon. 5. 30.
Montreal, Mazara in Sicily, N. lat. 38. 10. E. lon. 13. 30.
Montreuli, Picardy in France, N. lat. 43. 36. E. lon. 1. 51.
Mora, New Castile in Spain, N. lat. 39. 35. W. lon. 4.
Morat, Switzerland, N. lat. 47. E. lon. 7. 21.
Morbach, Alsace in Germany, N. lat. 48. E. lon. 8.

N E

- Moret, Isle of France, N. lat. 48. 22. E. lon. 3. 59.
 Morlaix, Britany in France, N. lat. 48. 35. W. lon. 4.
 Mortain, Normandy in France, N. lat. 48. 37. W. lon. 58 min.
 Mosbach, Pal. of the Rhine, N. lat. 49. 25. E. lon. 9.
 Mosburg, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 48. 32. E. lon. 12.
 Motola, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 42. E. lon. 16. 10.
 Motril, Granada in Spain, N. lat. 36. 50. W. lon. 3.
 Montcassel, French Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 50. E. lon. 2. 30.
 Mouson, Champaign in France, N. lat. 49. 53. E. lon. 5. 10.
 Muldorf, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 48. 10. E. lon. 12. 29.
 Mulleras, Brandenburg in Germ. N. lat. 52. 14. E. lon. 14. 45.
 Muden, Brunswick in Germany, N. lat. 51. 25. E. lon. 9. 32.
 Mungats, Upper Hungary, N. lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 22.
 Munster, Alsace in Germany, N. lat. 50. 15. E. lon. 7. 5.
 Munsterberg, Silesia in Germany, N. lat. 50. 35. E. lon. 16. 40.
 Muret, Gascony in France, N. lat. 43. 30. E. lon. 1. 25.
 Muro, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 40. 45. E. lon. 16.

N A

- N**ABURG, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 49. 22. E. lon. 12.
 Nardo, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 40. 13. E. lon. 19.
 Narenta, Dalmatia, N. lat. 42. 50. E. lon. 18. 25.
 Narfinga, Hither India, N. lat. 44. 15. E. lon. 78.
 Nata, Darien S. America, N. lat. 9. W. lon. 82.
 Navarino, European Turkey, N. lat. 37. 2. E. lon. 21. 51.
 Navidad, Mexico N. America, N. lat. 19. W. lon. 110.
 Naugracut, Hither India, N. lat. 23. E. lon. 78.
 Nagoinbo, Isle of Ceylon, N. lat. 7. 25. E. lon. 78. 35.
 Nemours, Isle of France, N. lat. 48. 17. E. lon. 2. 45.

N O

- Nerac, Gascony in France, N. lat. 44. 8. E. lon. 23 min.
 Newburg, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 48. E. lon. 7. 32.
 Neufchatteau, Austrian Netherl. N. lat. 50. E. lon. 5. 20.
 Neufchattel-en-Brav, Normandy, N. lat. 49. 45. E. lon. 1. 30.
 Newstadt, Wirtemberg in Germ. N. lat. 49. 20. E. lon. 17.
 Neustat, Austria in Germany, N. lat. 48. E. lon. 17.
 Neustat, Hanover in Germany, N. lat. 52. 33. E. lon. 9. 42.
 Nevers, Nivernois in France, N. lat. 46. 59. E. lon. 3. 14.
 Newmark, Transilvania, N. lat. 47. 35. E. lon. 23. 35.
 Newmark, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 49. 20. E. lon. 11. 30.
 Newport, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 51. 18. E. lon. 2. 40.
 Newstat, Pal. of the Rhine, N. lat. 49. 18. E. lon. 8.
 Newstat, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 38. 50. E. lon. 11. 55.
 Newstat, Bohemia, N. lat. 52. E. lon. 11. 55.
 Newstat, Moravia, N. lat. 49. 45. E. lon. 16. 40.
 Newstat, Hungary, N. lat. 47. E. lon. 22. 30.
 Nibano, Parma in Italy, N. lat. 45. 5. E. lon. 10.
 Nicholas St, Lorrain in Germ. N. lat. 48. 36. E. lon. 6. 15.
 Nicoping, Sundermania in Sweden, N. lat. 58. 50. E. lon. 16. 30.
 Nienhuis, Westphalia Germany, N. lat. 51. 40. E. lon. 8. 25.
 Niefert, Mecklenburg Germany, N. lat. 53. 40. E. lon. 11. 36.
 Niefert, Brandenburg in Germ. N. lat. 52. 46. E. lon. 13. 15.
 Ninove, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 50. E. lon. 4. 10.
 Niort, Orleans France, N. lat. 46. 22. W. lon. 30 min.
 Nissa, Montferrat in Italy, N. lat. 44. 45. E. lon. 8. 24.
 Nitrecht, or Nytreea, Hungary, N. lat. 48. 38. E. lon. 18. 25.
 Nicabour, Chorassan in Persia, N. lat. 45. 40. E. lon. 57. 32.
 Nocera de Pagani, Naples Italy, N. lat. 40. 40. E. lon. 15. 2.

O E

Nogent, Orleans in France, N. lat. 48. 21. E. lon. 50 min.
 Nogent, Champaign in France, N. lat. 47. 27. E. lon. 3. 33.
 Noli, Genoa in Italy, N. lat. 44. 10. E. lon. 9.
 Nominez, Lorrain in Germany, N. lat. 49. E. lon. 6. 13.
 Noorden, Embden in Germany, N. lat. 53. 40. E. lon. 6. 5.
 Norkopping, Swedish Gothland, N. lat. 58. 28. E. lon. 15.
 Norlingen, Suabia in Germany, N. lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 10. 8.
 Northleece, Gloucestersh. Eng. N. lat. 51. 46. W. lon. 1. 50.
 Noto, Sicily, N. lat. 37. 15. E. lon. 15.
 Novellara, Mantua in Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 11.
 Novi, Genoa in Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 9.
 Novibazar, European Turkey, N. lat. 43. 30. E. lon. 22.
 Novigrad, Hungary, N. lat. 48. E. lon. 19. 5.
 Novigrad, Dalmatia, N. lat. 44. 30. E. lon. 18.
 Nuttuno, Campania Italy, N. lat. 41. 45. E. lon. 13. 30.
 Nuys, Cologne Germany, N. lat. 51. 18. E. lon. 6. 48.
 Nyburg, Funen isle Denmark, N. lat. 55. 30. E. lon. 10.
 Nyons, Dauphiny in France, N. lat. 44. 28. E. lon. 5. 6.

O B

OBDACH, Stiria Germany, N. lat. 47. 20. E. lon. 15.
 Obrenperg, Bavaria Germany, N. lat. 48. 20. E. lon. 12. 20.
 Oberstein, Germany, N. lat. 49. 50. E. lon. 7.
 Oberwesel, Triers Germany, N. lat. 51. 8. E. lon. 7. 12.
 Ockrida, European Turkey, N. lat. 41. E. lon. 21.
 Oderberg, Bohemia, N. lat. 50. 6. E. lon. 17. 35.
 Odenheim, Pal. of Rhine, N. lat. 49. 46. E. lon. 7. 50.
 Oedenburg, Hungary, N. lat. 48. E. lon. 17.
 Oelfield, Magdeburg Germany, N. lat. 52. 35. E. lon. 10.

O R

Oeting, Bavaria Germany, N. lat. 48. 8. E. lon. 10. 45.
 Offenbach, Germany, N. lat. 50. 6. E. lon. 8. 35.
 Offida, Ancona Italy, N. lat. 53. E. lon. 15.
 Oisans, Dauphiny France, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 6.
 Oldendorp, Westphalia Germ. N. lat. 52. 14. E. lon. 9.
 Oldenzel, United Provinces, N. lat. 52. 30. E. lon. 6. 56.
 Oldesloe, Holstein Germany, N. lat. 54. 20. E. lon. 10. 5.
 Oleron, Gascony France, N. lat. 43. 10. W. lon. 37 min.
 Olesco, Volhinia in Poland, N. lat. 50. E. lon. 24.
 Olinda, Brazil S. America, S. lat. 8. 18. W. lon. 35.
 Olite, Navarre Spain, N. lat. 42. 30. W. lon. 1. 25.
 Olivenza, Alentejo Portugal, N. lat. 38. 28. W. lon. 6. 25.
 Olone, Orleans France, N. lat. 46. 30. W. lon. 1. 40.
 Olse, Bohemia, N. lat. 51. 20. E. lon. 17. 20.
 Olshitz, Voigtland in Germany, N. lat. 50. 30. E. lon. 12. 15.
 Ommenbourg, Mentz Germany, N. lat. 50. 40. E. lon. 8. 50.
 Ommen, United Netherlands, N. lat. 52. 40. E. lon. 5. 15.
 Onoth, Hungary, N. lat. 48. 10. E. lon. 20. 22.
 Oppelen, Bohemia, N. lat. 50. 45. E. lon. 17. 57.
 Oppenheim, Pal. of Rhine, N. lat. 49. 50. E. lon. 8.
 Orchies, Fr. Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 28. E. lon. 2. 25.
 Orchilla, a Leeward Island, N. lat. 12. W. lon. 65.
 Ordunna, Biscay Spain, N. lat. 44. 15. W. lon. 2. 30.
 Orebro, Nericia in Sweden, N. lat. 39. 12. E. lon. 15. 55.
 Oregrund, Upland Sweden, N. lat. 60. 30. E. lon. 18. 15.
 Orsa, Asiatic Turkey, N. lat. 36. 25. E. lon. 38.
 Orgiva, Granada Spain, N. lat. 47. W. lon. 3. 30.
 Oria, Otranto Italy, N. lat. 40. 30. E. lon. 18. 24.

P A

- Oropesa, New Castile Spain, N. lat. 39. 40. W. lon. 4. 29.
 Oropeza, Peru, S. America, S. lat. 20. W. lon. 66.
 Orsa, Lithuania Poland, N. lat. 58. 38. E. lon. 21. 33.
 Orrowa, Hungary, N. lat. 45. 30. E. lon. 22.
 Osimo, Ancona Italy, N. lat. 43. 30. E. lon. 14.
 Oforno, Chili, S. America, S. lat. 41. W. lon. 61. 3.
 Ostiglia, Mantuan Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 11. 30.
 Ostrogotskoi, Russian Belgorod, N. lat. 51. 25. E. lon. 40. 30.
 Otricoli, Spoleto Italy, N. lat. 42. 25. E. lon. 13. 15.
 Oudenburg, Austrian Netherl. N. lat. 51. 10. E. lon. 2.
 Overysche, Austrian Netherl. N. lat. 50. 45. E. lon. 4.
 Oulz, Piedmont Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 6. 40.
 Ozweiczen, Little Poland, N. lat. 50. 10. E. lon. 19.

P A

- P**ADANG, island of Sumatra, S. lat. 1. 5. E. lon. 99.
 Padron, Galicia Spain, N. lat. 42. 40. W. lon. 9.
 Palamos, Catalonia Spain, N. lat. 41. 50. E. lon. 2. 48.
 Palanlka, Upper Hungary, N. lat. 48. 12. E. lon. 19. 23.
 Palazzolo, Venice Italy, N. lat. 45. 30. E. lon. 10. 12.
 Pampeluna, S. America, N. lat. 7. W. lon. 69.
 Panuco, Mexico N. America, N. lat. 23. W. lon. 101.
 Parnua, Livonia, N. lat. 58. 26. E. lon. 24. 27.
 Partenay, Orleans France, N. lat. 46. 40. W. lon. 20 min.
 Partenkirk, Bavaria Germany, N. lat. 47. 30. E. lon. 11.
 Pas, Fr. Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 15. E. lon. 2. 30.
 Patai, Orleans France, N. lat. 48. 3. E. lon. 1. 50.
 Patti, Sicily, N. lat. 38. 41. E. lon. 14. 45.
 Pavia, Milan in Italy, N. lat. 45. 15. E. lon. 9. 10.

P L

- Paul St, de Leon, Britany Fr. N. lat. 49. W. lon. 4.
 Paul St, Dauphiny in France, N. lat. 44. 22. E. lon. 4. 50.
 Paul St, Brazil S. America, S. lat. 23. 15. W. lon. 44.
 Paz, Peru, S. America, S. lat. 18. W. lon. 66.
 Pecquencour, Fr. Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 25. E. lon. 3. 10.
 Pedir, island of Sumatra, N. lat. 3. E. lon. 94.
 Pelisa, Lower Hungary, N. lat. 47. 25. E. lon. 19.
 Peloso, Naples Italy, N. lat. 40. 40. E. lon. 17.
 Peniche, Estremadura Portugal, N. lat. 49. 20. W. lon. 9. 36.
 Penick, Misnia Germany, N. lat. 51. E. lon. 13. 7.
 Percaslav, Russian Ukrain, N. lat. 50. 30. E. lon. 31.
 Pernes, French Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 30. E. lon. 2. 31.
 Pescara, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 42. 30. E. lon. 15.
 Peschiera, Italy, N. lat. 45. 25. E. lon. 11.
 Pest, Upper Hungary, N. lat. 47. 42. E. lon. 19. 15.
 Petigliano, Tuscany in Italy, N. lat. 42. 35. E. lon. 11. 45.
 Petrikow, Great Poland, N. lat. 41. 40. E. lon. 19.
 Petrina, Croatia, N. lat. 46. E. lon. 17.
 Pettaw, Austria Germany, N. lat. 47. E. lon. 16. 18.
 Pezenas, Languedoc in France, N. lat. 43. 30. E. lon. 3. 12.
 Pfirt, Alsace in Germany, N. lat. 47. 35. E. lon. 17. 15.
 Philipstat, Gothland Sweden, N. lat. 59. 30. E. lon. 14. 30.
 Philipville, French Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 12. E. lon. 4. 25.
 Pila, Ducal Prussia, Poland, N. lat. 54. 45. E. lon. 20.
 Pilzow, Little Poland, N. lat. 50. 30. E. lon. 20. 30.
 Pinnel, Portugal, N. lat. 40. 42. W. lon. 6. 17.
 Pinneburg, Lower Saxony, N. lat. 54. 10. E. lon. 9. 22.
 Pleffe, Bohemia, N. lat. 50. E. lon. 18. 16.

R A

Pludents, Austria Germany, N. lat. 47. E. lon. 10.
 Podenstein, Franconia Germany, N. lat. 59. 50. E. lon. 11. 35.
 Poggio Imperial, Italy, N. lat. 43. 42. E. lon. 11. 35.
 Poirino, Piedmont in Italy, N. lat. 24. 45. E. lon. 7. 36.
 Pondesturia, Monferrat Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 8.
 Ponferrado, Leon in Spain, N. lat. 42. 36. W. lon. 7.
 Poperinguen, Austrian Netherl. N. lat. 50. 54. E. lon. 2. 40.
 Porcat, Hither India, N. lat. 9. 15. E. lon. 75. 55.
 Portalegre, Alentejo Portugal, N. lat. 39. 10. W. lon. 6. 31.
 Porto Farino, Tunis in Africa, N. lat. 36. 30. E. lon. 9.
 Porto Calletto, Biscay in Spain, N. lat. 43. 25. W. lon. 3. 11.
 Porto Hercole, Tuscany Italy, N. lat. 42. 20. E. lon. 12.
 Porto Vecchio, Corsia, N. lat. 41. 25. E. lon. 9. 30.
 Porto Venereo, Genoa, N. lat. 44. 5. E. lon. 10. 55.
 Pourfelue, Siam, E. Indies, N. lat. 28. E. lon. 100.
 Premislaw, Red Ruffia Poland, N. lat. 49. E. lon. 21.
 Presensano, Naples, N. lat. 41. 12. E. lon. 15.
 Prom, Ava in Asia, N. lat. 19. E. lon. 94.
 Provins, Champaign in France, N. lat. 48. 35. E. lon. 3. 22.
 Puebla, Estremadura Spain, N. lat. 38. 50. E. lon. 4. 25.

Q U

QUEDA, Further India, N. lat. 7. E. lon. 89. 35.
 Quernfurt, Upper Saxony, N. lat. 51. 30. E. lon. 12. 17.
 Queffin, China in Asia, N. lat. 26. E. lon. 109.
 Quimper, Britany in France, N. lat. 48. W. lon. 4.
 Quincey, Franche-compte in Fr. N. lat. 47. 7. E. lon. 6.

R A

RADICOFANI, Tuscany Italy, N. lat. 42. 50. E. lon. 12. 40.

R O

Rajamahall, Hither India, N. lat. 24. E. lon. 86. 40.
 Rajapour, Hither India, N. lat. 17. E. lon. 73. 40.
 Rain, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 48. 45. E. lon. 11.
 Rambervillers, Lovain Germ. N. lat. 48. 20. E. lon. 6. 44.
 Ramera, Champaign in France, N. lat. 50. 36. E. lon. 4. 50.
 Rantzow, Lower Saxony, N. lat. 54. 45. E. lon. 10. 20.
 Rapolla, Naples in Italy, N. lat. 41. E. lon. 16. 26.
 Raftat, Bavaria in Germany, N. lat. 47. 35. E. lon. 14.
 Ratibor, Bohemia, N. lat. 50. 14. E. lon. 22. 24.
 Ratipore, Hither India, N. lat. 25. E. lon. 80.
 Realmont, Languedoc in France, N. lat. 43. 50. E. lon. 1. 50.
 Rebel, Mecklenburg, Germany, N. lat. 55. 28. E. lon. 12. 42.
 Remiremont, Lorrain Germany, N. lat. 48. 6. E. lon. 6. 48.
 Rennes, Britany in France, N. lat. 48. 7. W. lon. 3 min.
 Renti, French Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 35. E. lon. 2. 20.
 Requena, New Castile in Spain, N. lat. 39. 20. W. lon. 1. 20.
 Rethel, Champaign in France, N. lat. 49. 35. E. lon. 4. 24.
 Revero, Mantuan in Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 11. 30.
 Rhineburg, Lower Rhine Germ. N. lat. 51. 30. E. lon. 6. 39.
 Rhinezabein, Germany, N. lat. 49. E. lon. 8.
 Richlieu, Orleanois in France, N. lat. 47. E. lon. 25 min.
 Riom, Auvergne in France, N. lat. 45. 50. E. lon. 3. 13.
 Riva, Genoa in Italy, N. lat. 46. E. lon. 11.
 Rivadee, Piedmont in Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 7. 31.
 Rivolo, Verona in Italy, N. lat. 45. 36. E. lon. 11. 1.
 Roane, Lionois in France, N. lat. 46. E. lon. 4.
 Rochefoucault, Orleanois France, N. lat. 45. 45. E. lon. 30 min.
 Rockroy, Champaign in France, N. lat. 50. E. lon. 4. 36.

S A

Rohan, Brittany in France, N. lat. 48. 2. E. lon. 2. 32.
 Rolduc, Austrian Netherlands, N. lat. 51. W. lon. 6. 20.
 Romani, Dauphiny in France, N. lat. 45. 6. E. lon. 5. 7.
 Ronfiglione, Italy, N. lat. 42. 15. E. lon. 12.
 Rota, Andalusia in Spain, N. lat. 36. 32. W. lon. 6. 40.
 Rottenburg, Hesse Cassel, N. lat. 50. 55. E. lon. 9. 30.
 Rothfay, Scotland, N. lat. 55. 50. W. lon. 1.
 Rotweil, Suabia Germany, N. lat. 48. 5. E. lon. 8. 44.
 Rovigo, Italy, N. lat. 45. 4. E. lon. 12.
 Roye, Picardy in France, N. lat. 49. 42. E. lon. 3.
 Ruffack, Germany, N. lat. 48. E. lon. 7. 20.
 Rupelmonde, Austrian Netherl. N. lat. 51. 8. E. lon. 4. 18.

S A

SABRONETA, Mantua in Italy, N. lat. 45. E. lon. 11.
 Sable, Orleansois France, N. lat. 47. 50. W. lon. 20 min.
 Saaccal, Japan Asia, N. lat. 34. E. lon. 135.
 Sagan, Silesia, N. lat. 51. 35. E. lon. 15. 36.
 Salamanca, Mexico N. America, N. lat. 17. W. lon. 93.
 Salankamon, Slavonia, N. lat. 45. 14. E. lon. 21.
 Salina, Isle of Cyprus, N. lat. 34. 50. E. lon. 34. 30.
 Salinas, Biscay Spain, N. lat. 43. 15. W. lon. 2. 54.
 Salines, Franche-compte France, N. lat. 47. E. lon. 5. 58.
 Salm, Lorrain Germany, N. lat. 48. 34. E. lon. 7. 22.
 Salon, Provence France, N. lat. 43. 40. E. lon. 5. 15.
 Salfes, Roussillon, N. lat. 43. 35. E. lon. 3.
 Salsouna, Catalonia Spain, N. lat. 41. 50. E. lon. 1. 25.
 Salvadore St, Brazil S. America, S. lat. 13. W. lon. 38.
 Saquem, Abex Africa, N. lat. 19. E. lon. 38. 30.

S E

Saratos, Asiatic Russia, N. lat. 52. 4. E. lon. 49. 25.
 Sarbruck, Pal. of Rhine Germ. N. lat. 49. E. lon. 7. 9.
 Sarburg, Triers Germany, N. lat. 49. 35. E. lon. 6. 40.
 Sarlat, Guienne in France, N. lat. 46. E. lon. 1. 19.
 Sarlonis, Lorrain France, N. lat. 49. 22. E. lon. 6. 53.
 Sarzana, Genoa Italy, N. lat. 44. 8. E. lon. 10. 5.
 Saffuolo, Modena Italy, N. lat. 44. 32. E. lon. 11.
 Sas Van-Ghent, Dutch Flanders, N. lat. 51. 20. E. lon. 3. 45.
 Savigliano, Piedmont Italy, N. lat. 44. 32. E. lon. 7. 25.
 Saxenhagen, Westphalia Germ. N. lat. 52. 35. E. lon. 9. 6.
 Saybrook, New England, N. America, N. lat. 41. W. lon. 72.
 Scara, Swedish Gothland, N. lat. 58. 36. E. lon. 14.
 Scarpanto, Mediterranean, N. lat. 36. E. lon. 27.
 Schantz Sterkey, Russian Finland, N. lat. 60. E. lon. 31. 15.
 Scharding, Bavaria Germany, N. lat. 48. 20. E. lon. 13. 25.
 Schella, Upper Hungary, N. lat. 48. 32. E. lon. 18. 10.
 Schenkenfhans, Cleves Germ. N. lat. 51. 52. E. lon. 5.
 Schlestat, Alsace Germany, N. lat. 48. 17. E. lon. 7. 30.
 Schoneck, Triers Germany, N. lat. 50. 15. E. lon. 6. 6.
 Schoonhoven, Holland, N. lat. 52. E. lon. 4. 45.
 Schorrindorp, Wirtemberg Ger. N. lat. 48. 47. E. lon. 10. 28.
 Schousten, Chufistan in Persia, N. lat. 31. 15. E. lon. 48.
 Schwartzenburg, Franconia Ger. N. lat. 49. 45. E. lon. 10. 27.
 Sebourp, French Netherlands, N. lat. 50. 24. E. lon. 3. 30.
 Seckaw, Stiria Austria, N. lat. 47. 24. E. lon. 15. 17.
 Sedan, Champaign in France, N. lat. 49. 4. E. lon. 4. 45.
 Sees, Normandy in France, N. lat. 43. 50. E. lon. 16 min.
 Segeberg, Holstein Germany, N. lat. 54. 5. E. lon. 10. 23.

S M

S W

Segedin, Upper Hungary, N.
 lat. 46. 15. E. lon. 20. 25.
 Segeswan, Transilvania, N. lat.
 47. 25. E. lon. 7. 24.
 Segna, Croatia, N. lat. 45. 4.
 E. lon. 15. 2.
 Segni, Campania of Rome, N.
 lat. 41. 40. E. lon. 13. 5.
 Segura, Beira in Portugal, N.
 lat. 39. 20. W. lon. 7. 20.
 Segura, New Castile in Spain,
 N. lat. 38. 25. W. lon. 2. 50.
 Seinfheim, Franconia Germany,
 N. lat. 49. 40. E. lon. 10. 15.
 Selby, Yorkshire England, N.
 lat. 53. 48. W. lon. 55 min.
 Semendria, European Turkey,
 N. lat. 45. E. lon. 22.
 Seminara, Naples Italy, N. lat.
 38. 30. E. lon. 16. 8.
 Semur, Burgundy in France, N.
 lat. 47. 28. E. lon. 4. 10.
 Semur-en-Buennois, France, N.
 lat. 46. 14. E. lon. 4. 5.
 Senef, Austrian Netherlands,
 N. lat. 50. 26. E. lon. 4. 10.
 Seravalle, Milan in Italy, N.
 44. 20. E. lon. 19. 15.
 Sercelli, Algiers in Africa, N.
 lat. 37. E. lon. 4.
 Serigippe-del-Rey, Brazil, S.
 lat. 11. 7. W. lon. 37. 30.
 Sefanne, Champaign in France,
 N. lat. 48. 40. E. lon. 3. 50.
 Setimo, Piedmont Italy, N. lat.
 45. 10. E. lon. 8. 27.
 Sevoid, Russian Livonia, N.
 lat. 57. 15. E. lon. 25. 13.
 Sibat, Arabia Felix, N. lat. 15.
 E. lon. 45.
 Sichem, Austrian Netherlands,
 N. lat. 51. 6. E. lon. 3. 50.
 Siegen, Hesse in Germany, N.
 lat. 50. 46. E. lon. 7. 45.
 Siegeberg, Westphalia Germany,
 N. lat. 50. 40. E. lon. 7.
 Sillebar, Island of Sumatra, S.
 lat. 4. E. lon. 101.
 Siradia, Great Poland, N. lat.
 52. E. lon. 18. 45.
 Sittart, Westphalia Germany,
 N. lat. 51. 8. E. lon. 6.
 Sluys, Dutch Flanders, N. lat.
 58. 18. E. lon. 3. 15.
 Smolensko, Muscovy, N. lat.
 55. E. lon. 33.

Sommieres, Languedoc France,
 N. lat. 43. 38. E. lon. 4. 10.
 Soncino, Milan in Italy, N. lat.
 45. 24. E. lon. 10.
 Sora, Naples in Italy, N. lat.
 41. 45. E. lon. 14.
 Soraw, Lusatia in Germany,
 N. lat. 51. 38. E. lon. 15. 25.
 Sospello, Nice in Italy, N. lat.
 43. 55. E. lon. 7. 20.
 Sovano, Sienna in Italy, N. lat.
 42. 45. E. lon. 12. 20.
 Soubise, Guienne in France, N.
 lat. 45. 55. W. lon. 1.
 Souillac, Guienne in France, N.
 lat. 45. 3. E. lon. 1. 12.
 Souvigny, Lionois France, N.
 lat. 46. 30. E. lon. 3. 12.
 Spello, Pope's ter. Italy, N.
 lat. 43. E. lon. 13. 40.
 Spigno, Monterrat Italy, N.
 lat. 44. 35. E. lon. 8. 40.
 Spilembergo, Venice Italy, N.
 lat. 46. 30. E. lon. 13. 15.
 Spirebach, Pal. of Rhine, N.
 lat. 49. 18. E. lon. 8. 12.
 Spital, Carinthia Germany, N.
 lat. 37. E. lon. 13. 28.
 Steenberg, Dutch Brabant, N.
 lat. 51. 35. E. lon. 4. 18.
 Steenwick, United Netherlands,
 N. lat. 52. 50. E. lon. 6.
 Stenay, French Netherlands, N.
 lat. 50. 31. E. lon. 5. 15.
 Stirum, Berg in Germany, N.
 lat. 51. 25. E. lon. 6. 18.
 Stockbach, Nellemburg Germ.
 N. lat. 47. 50. E. lon. 9. 5.
 Stockzow, Silesia, N. lat. 49.
 41. E. lon. 18. 15.
 Stullengen, Suabia Germany,
 N. lat. 47. 45. E. lon. 8. 18.
 Stutart, Wirtemberg Germany,
 N. lat. 48. 50. E. lon. 9. 10.
 Sultsbach, Bavaria Germany,
 N. lat. 49. 30. E. lon. 12.
 Sumerein, Lower Hungary, N.
 lat. 48. 7. E. lon. 18. 37.
 Sunneberg, Brandenburg Germ.
 N. lat. 52. 38. E. lon. 15. 10.
 Susteron, Juliers Germany, N.
 lat. 51. 9. E. lon. 4. 55.
 Swernick, European Turkey, N.
 lat. 44. 30. E. lon. 19.
 Swoll, United Netherlands, N.
 lat. 52. 32. E. lon. 6. 8.

TE

TA

TABOR Bohemia, N. lat. 49.
23. E. lon. 14. 30.
Tafala, Navarre Spain, N. lat.
42. 45. W. lon. 1. 40.
Tallebourg, Guienne France,
N. lat. 45. 52. W. lon. 50 min.
Tain, Scotland, N. lat. 58. W.
lon. 3. 45.
Taitcheu, China in Asia, N. lat.
29. 10. E. lon. 121. 16.
Talamone, Tuscany in Italy,
N. lat. 42. 33. E. lon. 11. 50.
Talavera, Estremadura Spain,
N. lat. 38. 40. W. lon. 7. 15.
Tallard, Dauphiny in France,
N. lat. 44. 29. E. lon. 5. 50.
Tallamont, Guienne in France,
N. lat. 45. 35. W. lon. 1.
Tanasserim, Further India, N.
lat. 12. E. lon. 98.
Tancos, Estremadura Portugal,
N. lat. 39. 16. W. lon. 8. 36.
Tanda, Bengal, N. lat. 25. E.
lon. 116.
Tangermunde, Germany, N.
lat. 52. 30. E. lon. 12. 10.
Taormina, Demona in Sicily,
N. lat. 38. 15. E. lon. 15. 30.
Taracon, Arragon in Spain, N.
lat. 41. 55. W. lon. 2. 6.
Tarafcon, Provence in France,
N. lat. 43. 48. E. lon. 4. 50.
Targorod, Moldavia, N. lat.
47. E. lon. 26. 30.
Tarku, Chirvan in Persia, N.
lat. 42. E. lon. 51.
Tarodant, Morocco in Africa,
N. lat. 30. W. lon. 10.
Taverna, Further Calabria Ita-
ly, N. lat. 39. 15. E. lon. 17.
Tavita, Algarva in Portugal,
N. lat. 37. 3. W. lon. 7. 20.
Tayvan, Xansi in China, N.
lat. 38. 35. E. lon. 111. 45.
Telga, Sunderland Sweden, N.
lat. 59. 24. E. lon. 17. 30.
Temrock, Koban Tartary, N.
lat. 46. E. lon. 41.
Tende, Nice in Italy, N. lat.
44. E. lon. 7. 35.
Teramo, Abruzzo in Naples,
N. lat. 42. 37. E. lon. 14.
Tergowisko, Walachia, N. lat.
45. 35. E. lon. 26. 30.

VI

Termini, Italy, N. lat. 38. 5.
E. lon. 14.
Termoli, Naples Italy, N. lat.
42. E. lon. 15. 7.
Thionville, Luxemburg France,
N. lat. 49. 21. E. lon. 6. 15.
Thouars, Orleansois in France,
N. lat. 47. W. lon. 17 min.
Todi, Pope's ter. Italy, N. lat.
42. 47. E. lon. 14. 25.
Torres, Granada in Spain, N.
lat. 36. 51. W. lon. 4. 23.
Trino, Montferrat Italy, N.
lat. 45. 8. E. lon. 8. 16.
Troki, Lithuania in Poland, N.
lat. 55. E. lon. 25.
Tuln, Austria Germany, N. lat.
48. 26. E. lon. 16. 29.
Tunia, Terra Firma S. Ameri-
ca, N. lat. 4. 45. W. lon. 69.
Tureane, Guienne in France,
N. lat. 45. 7. E. lon. 1. 40.
Tursis, Naples in Italy, N. lat.
40. 20. E. lon. 17. 6.
Tweer, Russia, N. lat. 57. 25.
E. lon. 30. 37.
Tysted, North Jutland Denmark,
N. lat. 57. E. lon. 8. 15.

VA

VADO, Genoa in Italy, N. lat.
44. 16. E. lon. 9. 8.
Valenza, Milan in Italy, N. lat.
45. E. lon. 9.
Valpariso, Chili S. America, S.
lat. 34. 19. W. lon. 72. 14.
Ubeda, Granada in Spain, N.
lat. 38. E. lon. 2. 33.
Ventimiglia, Genoa in Italy, N.
lat. 43. 48. E. lon. 7. 39.
Vigevano, Milan in Italy, N. lat.
45. 15. E. lon. 9. 10.
Vignamont, Liege Germany, N.
lat. 50. 36. E. lon. 5.
Vallach, Carinthia Germany,
N. lat. 47. E. lon. 13. 49.
Villa Franca, Veronese in Italy,
N. lat. 45. 16. E. lon. 4. 45.
Filla-Franca, Guienne France,
N. lat. 46. E. lon. 11. 8.
Villa-Real, Valencia in Spain,
N. lat. 41. W. lon. 24 min.
Villa-Rica, Mexico N. America,
N. lat. 20. W. lon. 107.
Vilvorde, Austrian Netherlands,
N. lat. 51. E. lon. 4. 26.

E A

Virton, French Netherlands,
N. lat. 49. 25. E. lon. 5. 37.

Viset, Austrian Netherlands, N.
lat. 50. 54. E. lon. 5. 40.

Viterro, Pope's ter. Italy, N. lat.
42. 26. E. lon. 12. 15.

Ugogna, Milan in Italy, N. lat.
45. 35. E. lon. 8. 25.

Ulierbeck, Austrian Netherl.
N. lat. 51. E. lon. 4. 40.

Ultren, Lower Saxony, N. lat.
33. 15. E. lon. 10. 35.

Unghwar, Upper Hungary, N.
lat. 48. 50. E. lon. 22. 30.

Unna, Westphalia Germany, N.
lat. 51. 40. E. lon. 7. 45.

W A

Volano, Pope's ter. Italy, N.
lat. 44. 50. E. lon. 13.

Urgel, Catalonia in Spain, N.
lat. 42. 26. E. lon. 1. 35.

W A

WALCOURT, Hainault, N. lat.
50. 10. E. lon. 4. 25.

Waldschut, Suabia Germany,
N. lat. 47. 40. E. lon. 8. 12.

Walpo, Sclavonia, N. lat. 45.
35. E. lon. 19.

Warburg, Westphalia Germany,
N. lat. 51. 35. E. lon. 8. 50.

Warneton, Austrian Netherl. N.
lat. 50. 47. E. lon. 2. 50.

A D D E N D A.

MASAFUERO, an island discovered, in 1765, by Commodore Byron in the Dolphin.—It lies in S. lat. 33. 45. W. lon. 80. 46.—It is very high and mountainous; and, at a distance, appears as one hill or rock.—It is of a triangular form, and seven or eight leagues in circumference. There is such plenty of fish on this coast, that a boat, with a few hooks and lines, may very soon catch as many as are sufficient for 100 people; and so many fowls, that one of the British ships caught 700 in one night.

EASTER ISLAND lies in S. lat. 27. 4. E. lon. 109. 46.—It is nearly of a triangular form; its greatest extent from N. E. to S. W. being about four leagues, and its greatest breadth about two. It was first visited by Davis, an Englishman, who called it by his own name; afterwards Roggewein, in 1722, landed here, and gave it the name of Easter Island; and, in 1770, a Spanish ship touched at this island, and gave it the name of St Carlos Island.—From the appearance of the country, when Captain Cook last visited it, the philosophic gentlemen, who accompanied him, conjectured, that it

had undergone a recent change from volcanic fires.—The whole country was barren; and in some places a bare rock, without any covering of earth.—The ground was spread over with rocks and stones of all sizes, which seemed to have been exposed to a great fire, where they had acquired a black colour, and porous appearance.—Toward the north is a single coherent rock, or lump of black melted lava, which appeared to contain some iron ore; but many proofs remain of its having been formerly cultivated.—Mr Forster is of opinion, that this island was at first produced by a volcano, as all its minerals are merely volcanic; and that it has been reduced to its present desolate state by an eruption.—The soil is a dry hard clay; and though every where covered with stones, yet there are several large tracts planted with potatoes, and plantains; but no fruit was found on any of the trees.—The most remarkable curiosity in this island, is a number of Colossal statues; of which, however, very few remain entire.—Some of these had on their heads large cylindric stones, of a red colour; some were 27 feet high, and eight over the

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shoulders; and one was so large, that the shade of it was sufficient to shelter 30 persons from the rays of the sun.—The inhabitants are very hospitable, but the women exceeding lascivious, and very few in number.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS, were first discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, in 1597, and occupy one degree of latitude, and half a degree of longitude, lying between 9 and 10 degrees of S. lat. and 139 and 140 degrees of W. lon. They are five in number, viz. La Magdalena, St Pedro, La Dominica, Santa Christina, and Hoed Island.

HOOD ISLAND, one of the Marquesas Islands, is the most northerly of the cluster, lying in 9. 26. S. lat. and 139. 13. W. lon. But we have no accounts of the nature of it, or of its inhabitants.

LA DOMINICA, one of the Marquesas Islands, is about six leagues in length from E. to W. and 15 in circumference.—It is high, steep, and mountainous, and in general barren; bearing evident marks of having undergone great changes, by volcanoes and earthquakes.—All the eastern side is a prodigious steep, and almost perpendicular wall, of a great height, which forms a sharp ridge, shattered into spires and precipices.

MAGDALENA, one of the Marquesas Islands, about 5 leagues in circuit, supposed to lie in 10. 25. S. lat. and 138. 50. W. lon. It was seen by Captain Cook only at nine leagues distance.

ST CHRISTINA, one of the Marquesas Islands, situated in 9. 55. S. lat. and 139. 8. W. lon. is the most westerly of all the groupe. It is about nine miles long, and seven or eight leagues in circuit. It is very fertile, and the inhabitants are of an amiable and mild disposition.—They are of a tawny colour, and exceedingly well proportioned.—The only quadrupeds they have are hogs and rats.

DISAPPOINTMENT, (Islands of) 40 named by Commodore Byron, who discovered them in 1765, because the shores afforded no anchorage for his ships, are a cluster of small isles in S. lat. 14. 10. W. lon. 141. 6.—They are inhabited by Indians, who appeared on the beach to oppose Commodore Byron's people, with spears at least 16 feet long.—The islands abound with cocoa trees; and, on the shores, there are plenty of turtle.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, are two in number, lying in S. lat. 15. W. lon. 144. 56. They were discovered in 1765 by Commodore Byron.—They are exceedingly fertile and pleasant, abounding with cocoa, and other fruit-trees; but the inhabitants are of a hostile disposition, and dwell in low, mean hovels, thatched with cocoa-tree branches.—They salute strangers by tucking noses; a mode of civility used in New Zealand, which is 900 leagues distant, and the only place besides this, where the custom is observed to prevail.

PALLISER ISLANDS were discovered by Captain Cook, in the Resolution, in the year 1744.—They are four in number, and lie in 15. 26. S. lat. and 141. 20. W. lon.—Very little is known concerning them, but that the inhabitants are a warlike people, and armed with long spikes.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, lies in S. lat. 19. 18. W. lon. 158. 04.—discovered in 1767 by Captain Wallis, who took possession of it in the name of his present Majesty.—It has good water, and plenty of cocoa-nuts, palm-nuts, and scurvy-grass.—The inhabitants are of a middle stature, dark complexion, with long hair hanging over their shoulders, and the women are handsome.

LAGOON ISLAND, situated in S. lat. 18. 47. W. lon. 139. 28. is of an oval form, with a lake in the middle, which occupies by much the greatest part of the island.—The land is covered with trees of

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different kinds, and is inhabited by copper-coloured Indians, of a tall stature, with long black hair. Discovered by Captain Cook in 1769.

THUMB-CAP, a small island, lying about seven leagues to the N. W. of Lagoon Island. It was beautifully covered with verdure, but had no appearance of inhabitants.

BOW ISLAND, situated in S. lat. 18. 23. W. lon. 141. 12. had its name given it by Capt. Cook, in 1769, on account of its singular figure, being shaped exactly like a bow; the arch and curve of which island, and the space between them water.—The curve is a flat beach, without any signs of vegetation; the horns or extremities of the bow, are two tufts of cocoa-trees, and much the greater part of the arch was covered with verdure. It appears to be inhabited, but nothing is known concerning its inhabitants.

The **GROUPS** lie in S. lat. 18. 12. W. lon. 142. 42. They are long narrow slips of land, ranging in all directions; some of them ten miles in length, but none more than a quarter of a mile in breadth.—They abound with trees of various kinds, particularly the cocoa-nut. They are inhabited by well-made people of a brown complexion, most of whom carried in their hands a long pole, pointed like a spear; they had likewise something like a paddle about four feet long.

BIRD-ISLAND lies in S. lat. 17. 48. W. lon. 143. 35.—It is about four miles in circumference, with a piece of water in the middle. Capt. Cook gave it this name from the great number of birds that were seen upon it. No inhabitants appeared.

CHAIN ISLAND, lies in S. lat. 17. 43. W. lon. 143. 54. It is about five leagues long, and about five miles broad.—It appeared to be a double range of woody islands, joined together by reefs, so as to

compose one island of an oval form, with a lake in the middle. Capt. Wallis saw other five islands near this, which he named Whitsunday, Egmont, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Prince William Henry.—In 1773, Capt. Cook fell in with five others, which he named Resolution, Doubtful, Fourneax, Adventure, and Chance. Some of these were seen by M. Bougainville, who hath bestowed on them the name of the Dangerous Archipelago.

OSNABURG ISLAND, lies in S. lat. 22. 48. W. lon. 141. 34. discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767.—A high round island, in some places covered with trees, in others a naked rock.—Is inhabited, though only a league in circuit.

PITCAIRN ISLAND, discovered by Capt. Carteret in 1767, who lays it down in S. lat. 25. 42. W. lon. 133. 21.—But Captain Cook could not fall in with it.

OTAHEITEE, the most celebrated of all the new discovered islands, lies in S. lat. 17. 46. W. lon. 148. 13.—It consists of two kingdoms, united together by a narrow neck of land, and both together are about 40 leagues in circumference.—The country is level towards the sea, but at the distance of about three miles, it rises into lofty hills, which terminate in peaks of a great height, from which rivers are precipitated into the sea. Mr. Forster ascended to the top of one of the highest of these mountains, and had from thence the prospect of a land 40 leagues distant.—None of these hills, notwithstanding their height, are barren; nor have even the rocks any appearance of sterility, all of them being covered with trees, even to the very tops.—The island affords a most delightful prospect from the sea, appearing elevated like an amphitheatre, and skirted with a reef of rocks.—The stones appear every where to have been burnt, nor could so much as one be found, which did not give evident signs of

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having been in the fire, so that the island evidently has a volcanic origin; and some even have supposed, that this and other islands in the neighbourhood, are only the remains of a continent, which formerly existed in the vast Pacific ocean, but which hath been undermined by the action of subterraneous fire.—This continent they have also imagined to be necessary for preserving the equilibrium of the parts of our globe; though it is manifest, that the globe hath preserved its equilibrium as well since the destruction of the continent, if ever it existed, as before.—The water does not grow gradually shallower as the shore is approached, but is very deep close by the land; and the islands are every where surrounded with reefs of rocks.—The soil is a rich fat earth of a blackish colour, and produces spontaneously, or with the slightest culture imaginable, a great variety of the most excellent fruits, sugar-canes, and a vast number of esculent herbs, as well as a profusion of the most beautiful flowers and flowering shrubs.—Here grows also a kind of herb, which the natives make use of for inebriating fish.—Many plants in the South sea islands have this effect.—Here are no venomous animals, and the only troublesome insects were the ants.—There were no quadrupeds on the island, but hogs, rats, and dogs.—The natives are said to

have a superstitious regard for the rats; but Capt. Cook left 14 cats on the island, who have probably reduced the number of this pernicious vermin.—The natives are stout, well made, and active, of a pale brown complexion, black, finely frizzled hair; but both sexes are extremely lascivious.—Peculiar to this island is a most infamous society, intitled *Arceoy*, in which every woman is common to every man; and if a woman happens to prove with child, the infant is murdered, that the woman may be at the more liberty to follow her infamous prostitution.—Both sexes have a custom of staining their bodies, which they call *tattooing*, which is done by striking the teeth of an instrument, somewhat resembling a comb, just through the skin, and rubbing into the punctures a kind of paste made of foot and oil, which leaves an indelible stain.—The operation is exceedingly painful.—They have a kind of cloth, somewhat resembling our paper, which they make into very long and broad pieces, and with which they clothe themselves; but it has the great defect of not resisting rain.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, received this name from Captain Cook in 1769.—They are six in number, and lie very near to each other. Their names are Ulietea or Raietea, Otaha, Balabola, Huahine, Taibai, and Marua.

P. S. In this Addenda, we have given our readers a short account of modern discoveries.—At the same time, we would recommend to their perusal the voyages of *Cook*, *Forster*, *Carteret*, &c. &c. as it does not consist with our present publication to insert them.

A NEW CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

O F

Remarkable EVENTS and INVENTIONS ;

A L S O,

The AERA, COUNTRY, and WRITINGS of
Learned Men.

The whole comprehending, in one View, the Analysis,
or Outlines, of Universal History, from the Creation
to this Time.

Bef. Chr.

- 4004 **T**HE creation of the world, and Adam and Eve.
4003 The birth of Cain.
3875 He murders his brother Abel.
3017 Enoch translated to heaven.
2349 Noah's deluge, which destroyed the whole world, that patriarch
and his family excepted. Continued a year.
2246 The tower of Babel is built about this time by Noah's posterity;
upon which God miraculously confounds their language, and
thus disperses them into different nations. About the same time,
Noah is, with the greatest probability, supposed to have parted
from his rebellious offspring, and to have led a colony of some
of the most tractable into the East; and there, either he, or
one of his successors, to have founded the Chinese monarchy.
2217 Babylon built by Nimrod. In this city the celestial observations
were begun, and gave birth to much learning, and the sciences.
2188 Misraim, the son of Ham, founds the kingdom of Egypt.
2059 Nimus, the son of Belus, founds the kingdom of Assyria.
1856 The kingdom of Argos, in Greece, begins under Inachus.
1822 Letters of the alphabet invented by Memnon, an Egyptian.
1764 Deluge of Ogyges, which overflowed all Attica.
1635 Joseph dies in Egypt, which concludes the book of Genesis,
containing a period of 2369 years.
1571 Moses, brother to Aaron, born, and adopted by Pharaoh's daugh-
ter, who educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.
1556 Cecrops brings a colony of Saltes from Egypt into Attica, and
begins the kingdom of Athens in Greece.
1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the king-
dom of Troy.
1534 Dancing invented by the Curetes.
1532 Court of Areopagus instituted at Athens.
1519 Deucalion's deluge.

Y y

C H R O N O L O G I C A L

Bef. Chr.

- 1506 The flute and harmony in music invented by Hypagnio of Phrygia.
- 1493 Cadmus carried the Phœnician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.
- 1491 Moses, by the divine command and assistance, delivers the Israelites from the oppression of Pharaoh, and brings them out of Egypt into the wilderness.
- 1485 The first ship that appeared in Greece, was brought from Egypt by Danæus.
- 1454 Ale and wine invented by Bacchus.
- 1453 The first Olympic games, celebrated at Olympia in Greece.
- 1451 The Israelites, after sojourning in the wilderness forty years, are led, under Joshua, into the land of Canaan.
- 1432 Iron found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles; supposed to be melted from its ore by the accidental burning of the woods.
- 1399 The Eleusinian mysteries, in honour of Ceres, instituted at Athens.
- 1263 The Argonauts carry off the golden fleece from Chalcis.
- 1252 Writing first taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor King of Phœnicia.
- 1249 Poetry invented by Orpheus.
- 1235 Helen carried off by Theseus, when only nine years of age; and, in 1219, by Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, after she had been married to Menelaus king of Sparta.
- 1226 Nemean games instituted by Adrastus, in honour of Jupiter and Hercules.
- 1218 The Trojan war commences, on account of the rape of Helen by Paris.
- 1208 Troy taken, plundered, and burnt. Aeneas flies into Italy.
- 1089 Sparta built by Eurotas, and named after his daughter. The Republic was called Lacedæmon from his wife.
- 1048 David is sole King of Israel.
- 1004 The temple is solemnly dedicated by Solomon.
- 900 The empire of Syria begins to be powerful, and formidable to Israel.
- 895 Weights and measures invented by Phydron, tyrant of Argos.
- 894 Money first made of gold and silver at Argos.
- 869 The city of Carthage, in Africa, founded by Queen Dido.
- 814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.
- 786 Galleys with three banks of oars invented by the Corinthians.
- 767 A general plague all over the world.
- 753 Era of the building of Rome in Italy, by Romulus first king of the Romans.
- 750 Knights instituted by the Romans.
- 740 The Syrian empire destroyed by that of Assyria.
- 720 Samaria taken, after three years siege, and the kingdom of Israel finished by Salmanaser, king of Assyria, who carries the ten tribes into captivity.
- 700 Iambic verse introduced by Archilochus.
- 658 Byzantium, (now Constantinople), built by a colony of Athenians.
- 604 By order of Necho, king of Egypt, some Phœnicians sailed from the Red sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.
- 600 Thales of Miletus, the chief of the seven sages of Greece, travels into Egypt, whence, being instructed by the priests, he carries home some knowledge of geometry, and the Egyptian theology.

T A B L E.

Bef. Chr.

- 597 Jehoiakim, king of Judah, is carried away captive, by Nebuchadnezzar, to Babylon.
- 591 The Pythian games established by the Amphictyons at Delphos.
- 587 The city of Jerusalem taken, after a siege of eighteen months.
- 562 The first comedy at Athens, acted upon a moveable scaffold.
- 559 Cyrus, the first king of Persia.
- 547 Anaximander, disciple of Thales, dies, who made the first map of any reputation.
- 538 The kingdom of Babylon finished; that city being taken by Cyrus, who, in 536, gives an edict for the return of the Jews.
- 535 The first tragedy was acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Theſpis.
- 526 Learning is greatly encouraged at Athens, and a public library first founded.
- 525 Cambyſes conquers Egypt.
- 515 The second temple at Jerusalem is finished, under Darius.
- 509 Tarquin, the seventh and last king of the Romans, is expelled, and Rome is governed by two consuls, and other republican magistrates.
- 508 Singing in chorusses invented at Athens.
- 504 Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians, which gave rise to the Persian invasion of Greece.
- 486 Prizes for tragedy instituted, and the first gained by Eschylus.
- 481 Xerxes the Great, king of Persia, begins his expedition against Greece.
- 470 Another prize for tragedy, gained by Sophocles.
- 458 Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem, with the captive Jews, and the vessels of gold and silver, &c.
- 454 The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws.
- 451 The Decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the twelve tables compiled and ratified.
- 442 A third prize for tragedy, gained by Euripedes.
- 441 The battering ram, testudo, and other military engines, invented by Artemones of Clazomenæ.
- 430 The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time. Malachie the last of the prophets.
- 400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy among the Greeks, believes the immortality of the soul, a state of rewards and punishments; for which, and other sublime doctrines, he is put to death by the Athenians, who soon after repent, and erect to his memory a statue of brass.
- 356 The celebrated temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt by Erostratus, to perpetuate his name.
- 344 The true celestial system first taught by Hicetas, a philosopher of Syracuse.
- 331 Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, conquers Darius, king of Persia, and other nations of Asia.
- 323 Alexander dies at Babylon; and, after much confusion, his brother Aridaeus is chosen King, on which several of his generals revolt.
- 318 King Aridaeus and his wife murdered by Olympias, Alexander's mother, who is soon after put to death by Cassander. All the wives, children, brethren, and even sisters, of Alexander himself, are put to death by one or other, and not a relation of his left alive.
- 313 Ptolemy, one of his generals, founds a new empire in Egypt.

C H R O N O L O G I C A L

Bef. Chr.

- 312 Water hour-glasses invented by Scipio Nasica.
- 300 The kingdom of Pontus is formed out of that of Alexander ; an academy is founded at Alexandria, the famous library furnished with books ; and anatomy is, for the first time, publicly taught.
- 291 Painting first introduced at Rome by Q. Fabius, thence surnamed Pictor.
- 285 Dionysius of Alexandria began his astronomical æra, on Monday June 26 ; being the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes.
- 284 Pharos, the celebrated light-house at Alexandria, erected by Ptolemy.
Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, employs seventy-two interpreters, to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, which is called the *Septuagint*.
- 276 The first society of grammarians, or critics.
- 269 The first coining of silver at Rome.
- 264 The first Punic war begins, and continues twenty-three years. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed.
- 260 The Romans first concern themselves in naval affairs, and defeat the Carthaginians at sea.
- 250 The Parthian empire founded by Arbaces.
- 237 Hamilcar, the Carthaginian, causes his son Hannibal, at nine years old, to swear eternal enmity to the Romans.
- 218 The second Punic war begins, and continues 17 years. Hannibal passes the Alps, and defeats the Romans in several battles ; but being denied proper support, by an infamous faction at home, he was rendered unable to conquer Italy, though he remained in the country for 17 years.
- 190 The first Roman army enters Asia, and from the spoils of Antiochus, brings the Asiatic luxury first to Rome.
- 168 Perseus defeated by the Romans, which ends the Macedonian kingdom.
- 167 The first library erected at Rome, of books brought from Macedonia.
Antiochus Epiphanes cruelly persecutes the Jews, and takes away the daily sacrifice at Jerusalem.
- 164 The Jewish worship restored by Judas Maccabeus.
- 163 The government of Judea under the Maccabees begins, and continues 126 years.
- 146 Carthage, the rival to Rome, is razed to the ground by the Romans. The same year Corinth was also destroyed ; and a new metal, called Corinthian brass, said to be produced from the melting of the concealed treasures of the inhabitants, when the city was set on fire. This metal could not be imitated by art, and was sold at a higher price than gold.
- 130 Parchment first invented by Attalus III. king of Pergamus.
- 101 Marius defeats the Teutones and Cimbri with incredible slaughter, insomuch, that their bones were used for fences in the neighbouring country, for several years afterwards.
- 83 The famous temple of Delphos destroyed by fire, and the oracle ceases.
- 80 Sylla becomes perpetual dictator of Rome.
- 52 Julius Cæsar makes his first expedition into Britain.
- 47 The battle of Pharsalia, between Cæsar and Pompey, in which the latter, through his own misconduct, is defeated.

T A B L E.

Bef. Chr.

- 47 The Alexandrian library, consisting of 400,000 valuable books burnt by accident.
- 45 The Calendar reformed by Julius Cesar, who determined the length of the year to be 365 days 6 hours, and thus introduced the computation since known by the name of Old Style.
- 44 Cesar, the first of the Roman emperors assassinated in the Senate house.
- 42 Brutus, concerned in the assassination of Cesar, and head of the republican party, loses the battle of Philippi, and kills himself.
- 31 The battle of Actium fought, in which Mark Anthony and Cleopatra are totally defeated by Octavius, nephew to Julius Cesar.
- 30 Alexandria, in Egypt, is taken by Octavius; upon which Anthony and Cleopatra put themselves to death, and Egypt is reduced to a Roman province.
- 27 Octavius, by a decree of the senate, obtains the title of Augustus Cesar, and an absolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the first Roman Emperor.
- 22 Pantomine dancers first introduced on the Roman stage.
- 8 Rome at this time is fifty miles in circumference, and contains 463,000 men fit to bear arms.

The temple of Janus is shut by Augustus, as an emblem of universal peace.

JESUS CHRIST born.

Af. Chr.

- 12 ----- Disputes with the doctors in the temple.
- 27 ----- baptized in the wilderness by John.
- 33 ----- crucified on Friday.
- his resurrection on Sunday.
- his ascension.
- 40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch to his followers.
- 43 Claudius Cesar's expedition into Britain.
- 45 Insurance of ships first practised.
- 49 London is founded by the Romans; and surrounded by them with a wall in 368, some parts of which are still observable.
- 51 Caractacus, the British king, is carried in chains to Rome.
- 52 The council of the apostles at Jerusalem.
- 59 The Emperor Nero persecutes the Druids in Britain.
- 61 Boadicia, the British Queen, defeats the Romans; but is conquered soon after by Suetonius, a governor of Britain.
- 64 Rome set on fire, and burned for six days; upon which began (under Nero) the first persecution against the Christians.
- 70 Titus, the Roman general, takes Jerusalem, which is razed to the ground, and the plough made to pass over it.
- 85 Julius Agricola, governor of South Britain, to protect the civilized Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus on the Grampian hills; and first sails round Britain, which he discovers to be an island.
- 96 John the Evangelist and Divine wrote his Revelation; and supernatural intercourse between God and man ceases.
- 100 Indulgences and dispensations instituted by Pope Leo III.
- 110 The sign of the cross first made use of by Christians, to distinguish them from the Pagans.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Af. Chr.

- 121 The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern part of Scotland; upon which the Emperor Adrian builds a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle; but this also proving ineffectual, Pollius Urbicus, the Roman general, about the year 144, repairs Agricola's forts, which he joins by a wall four yards thick.
- 133 The second Jewish war ends, when they were all banished Judea.
- 152 The Emperor Antoninus Pius stops the persecution against the Christians.
- 217 The Septuagint found in a cask.
- 221 About this time the Roman empire begins to sink under its own weight; the Barbarians begin their eruptions, and the Goths have annual tribute not to molest the empire.
- 260 Valerius is taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and slay'd alive.
- 274 Silk first brought from India; the manufactory of it introduced into Europe by some monks in 351; first worn by the clergy in England in 1534.
- 291 Two Emperors and two Cæsars march to defend the four quarters of the empire.
- 305 Celibacy, and a monastic life, first preached by St Antony in Egypt.
- 306 Constantine the Great begins his reign.
- 308 Cardinals first begin.
- 313 The tenth persecution ends, by an edict of Constantine, who favours the Christians, and gives full liberty to their religion.
- 325 The first general council at Nice, when 318 fathers attended against ARIUS, the founder of ARIANISM; where was composed the famous NICENE CREED.
- 328 Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is therefore called CONSTANTINOPLE.
- 331 ————— orders all the Heathen temples to be destroyed.
- 360 The first monastery founded in France by St Martin. A nunnery also founded there the same year.
- 362 The Roman emperor Julian, surnamed the Apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.
- 364 The Roman empire is divided into the eastern (Constantinople is the capital) and western, (of which Rome continued to be the capital); each being now under the government of different emperors.
- 400 Bells invented, by Bishop Paulinus of Campagna.
- 404 The kingdom of Caledonia, or Scotland, revives under Fergus.
- 406 The Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, spread into France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius emperor of the West.
- 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric king of the Visigoths.
- 412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.
- 420 The kingdom of France begins, upon the Lower Rhine, under Pharamond.
- 426 The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return; advising the Britons to arm in their own defence, and trust to their own valour.
- 446 The Britons, now left to themselves, are greatly harassed by the Scots and Picts; upon which they once more make their complaint to the Romans, which they entitle, *The Groans of the Britons!* but receive no assistance from that quarter.

T A B L E

Af. Chr.

- 447 Atilla, surnamed The Scourge of God, with his Huns, ravage the Roman empire.
- 449 Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain against the Scots and Picts.
- 450 The drinking of healths introduced by Vortigern, and Rowena, the daughter of Hengist a Saxon prince.
- 455 The Saxons, having repulsed the Scots and Picts, invite over more of their countrymen, and begin to establish themselves in Kent, under Hengist.
- 476 The western empire is finished, 523 years after the battle of Pharsalia; upon the ruins of which several new states arise in Italy, and other parts, consisting of Vandals, Goths, Huns, and other Barbarians; under whom literature is extinguished, and the works of the learned destroyed.
- 496 Clovis king of France baptized, and Christianity begins in that kingdom.
- 509 Benefices first instituted.
- 513 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burnt by a speculum of brass.
- 516 The computing of time by the Christian æra is introduced by Dionysius the monk.
- 529 The codex of Justinian, the eastern emperor, is published.
- 557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues near 50 years.
- 578 Anchors of ships first forged.
- 581 Latin ceased to be spoken, about this time, in Italy.
- 596 Augustin the monk comes into England, with forty others.
- 600 Feudal laws introduced into England.
- 605 Chancery-Court of England instituted by Ethelbert.
- 606 Here begins the power of the Popes, by the concession of Photcas, emperor of the east.
- 622 Mahomet, the false prophet, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 44th year of his age, and 10th of his ministry, when he laid the foundation of the Saracen empire; and from whom the Mahometan princes, to this day, claim their descent. His followers compute their time from this æra, which, in Arabic, is called *Hegira*, i. e. The Flight.
- 637 Jerusalem is taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet. The first Christian altar erected in England.
- 640 Alexandria in Egypt is taken by the Saracens, and the grand library there burnt, by order of Omar their caliph, or prince.
- 653 The Saracens extend their conquests on every side, and retaliate the barbarities of the Goths and Vandals upon their posterity.
- 659 Decision of differences by single combat introduced by the Lombards.
- 685 The Britons, after a brave struggle of near 150 years, are totally expelled by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall.
- 713 The Saracens conquer Spain.
- 726 The controversy about images begins, and occasions many insurrections in the eastern empire.
- 748 The computing of years from the birth of Christ begins to be used in history.
- 749 The race of Abbas become caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage learning.
- 751 Organs first introduced into the English churches.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Af. Chr.

- 762 The city of Bagdad, upon the Tig'ris, is made the capital of the caliphs of the house of Abbas.
- 800 Charlemagne, king of France, begins the empire of Germany, afterwards called the Western empire; gives the present names to winds and months; endeavours to restore learning into Europe; but mankind are not yet disposed for it, being solely engrossed in military enterprises.
- 829 South Britain gets the name of England from king Egbert.
- 836 The Flemings trade to Scotland for fish.
- 838 The Scots and Picts have a decisive battle, in which the former prevail, and both kingdoms are united by Kennet which begins the second period of the Scottish history.
- 840 Transubstantiation first asserted.
- 867 The Danes begin their ravages in England.
- 886 Lanthorns of scraped horn invented in England. Bricks first made and used in England the same year.
- 896 Alfred the Great, after subduing the Danish invaders, against whom he fought 56 battles by sea and land, composes his body of laws, divides England into counties, hundreds, tythings; erects county-courts, and founds the university of Oxford about this time.
- 900 The first knight made by the sword of state.
- 915 The university of Cambridge founded.
- 936 The Saracen empire is divided, by usurpation, into 7 kingdoms.
- 941 Arithmetic brought into Europe.
- 975 Pope Boniface VII. is deposed and banished for his crimes.
- 979 Coronation oath first used in England.
Customs, or duties on merchandise, first imposed by Ethelred II.
Juries first instituted in England.
- 991 The figures in Arithmetic are brought into Europe, by the Saracens, from Arabia. Letters of the alphabet were hitherto used.
- 996 Otho III. makes the Empire of Germany elective.
- 999 Boleslaus, the first king of Poland.
- 1000 Paper made of cotton-rags was in use; that of linen rags in 1170.
The manufactory introduced into England, at Dartford, in 1588.
- 1005 All the old churches are rebuilt, about this time, in a new manner of architecture.
- 1015 Children forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England.
- 1017 Canute, king of Denmark, gets possession of England.
- 1022 Musical notes invented by Guido, a Benedictine friar.
- 1040 The Danes, after several engagements with various success, are about this time driven out of Scotland, and never again return in a hostile manner.
- 1041 The Saxon line restored under Edward the Confessor.
- 1043 The Turks, a nation of adventurers from Tartary, serving hitherto in the armies of contending princes, became formidable and took possession of Persia.
- 1050 The great seal of England first used by Edward the Confessor.
- 1054 Leo IX. the first Pope that kept a standing army.
- 1056 The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.
- 1057 Malcolm III. king of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunfinane, and marries the princess Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling.
- 1066 Bows and arrows brought into England by William the Conqueror.

T A B L E.

Af. Chr.

- 1066 The conquest of England by William, surnamed the Bastard, duke of Normandy, in the battle of Hastings, where Harold is slain.
- 1070 William introduces the Feudal law.
- 1074 Beheading introduced into England as an honourable death.
- 1075 Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and the Pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops. Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to the Pope in the end of January.
- 1076 Justices of the peace first appointed in England.
- 1078 Jurisdiction of the Cinque ports vested in Barons by William I.
- 1080 Doomsday-book began to be compiled, by order of William, from a survey of all the estates in England, and finished in 1086.
- The tower of London built by William, to curb his English subjects; numbers of whom fly to Scotland, where they introduce the Saxon, or English language; are protected by Malcolm, and have lands given them.
- 1091 The Saracens in Spain, being hard pressed by the Spaniards, call to their assistance Joseph king of Morocco; by which the Moors get possession of all the Saracen dominions in Spain.
- 1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land is begun under several Christian princes, to drive the Infidels from Jerusalem.
- 1099 Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders, who massacre 70,000 persons.
- 1110 Edgar Atheling, the last of the Saxon princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reside as a subject.
- 1118 The order of Knights Templars instituted, to defend the sepulchre at Jerusalem, and to protect Christian strangers.
- 1127 Church-wardens and overseers in every parish appointed by the synod of London.
- 1150 Civil law revived at Bologna by Wernerus. Chymistry introduced into Europe by the Moors. Sugar first brought into Europe from Asia.
- 1151 The canon law collected by Gratia, a monk of Bologna.
- 1163 London bridge, consisting of 19 small arches, first built of stone.
- 1164 The Teutonic order of religious knights begins in Germany.
- 1172 Henry II. King of England, and first of the Plantagenets, takes possession of Ireland.
- 1176 England is divided by Henry, into six circuits, and justice is dispensed by itinerant judges.
- 1180 Glass windows begin to be used in private houses in England.
- 1181 The laws of England are digested about this time by Glanville.
- 1182 Pope Alexander III. compelled the kings of England and France, to hold the stirrups of his saddle when he mounted his horse.
- 1186 The great conjunction of the sun and moon and all the planets, in Libra, happened in September.
- 1189 Robin Hood, the famous robber, begins his excursions, which continue 38 years.
- 1192 The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which Richard, king of England, defeats Saladin's army, consisting of 300,000 combatants.
- 1194 *Dieu et mon Droit* first used as a motto by Richard, on a victory over the French.
- 1197 Jerusalem finally conquered by the Turks under Saladin.
- 1199 The kings of England first speak in the plural number.
- 1200 Indulgences publicly sold by the Roman Pontiffs.
- Chimnies begin to be used in England.
- Surnames begin to be used first among the nobility.
- 1204 Auricular confession introduced.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Af. Chr.

- 1207 The first doctor's degree conferred in England.
- 1208 London incorporated, and obtained their first charter for electing their Lord Mayor, and other magistrates, from King John.
- 1209 Bull-baiting introduced into England as an amusement.
- 1215 Magna Charta is signed by King John and the Barons of England.
Court of Common Pleas established.
- 1227 The Tartars, a new race of heroes, under Gingis Kan, emerge from the northern parts of Asia, over-run all the Saracen empire; and, in imitation of former conquerors, carry death and desolation wherever they march.
- 1232 The first commercial company, entitled, The Steel-yard Company, instituted in England.
- 1233- The Inquisition begins.
The houses of London, and other cities in England, France, and Germany, begin to be covered with tile.
- 1240 Tin-mines discovered in Germany. Those of Britain were formerly the only ones known in Europe.
- 1241 Commercial league of the Hans Towns formed.
- 1251 The first poet laureat in England.
- 1253 Linen first manufactured in England.
The famous astronomical tables are composed by Alonzo, king of Castile.
- 1258 The Tartars take Bagdad, which finishes the empire of the Saracens.
- 1261 Ordeal-trials abolished in England.
- 1263 Acho, king of Norway, invades Scotland with 160 sail, and lands 20,000 men at the mouth of the Clyde, who are cut to pieces by Alexander III. and thereby recovers the western isles.
- 1264 The Commons of England first summoned to parliament.
- 1269 The Hamburgh Company incorporated in England.
- 1272 Belles Letters revived in Europe by Brunetto Latini.
- 1273 The empire of the present Austrian family begins in Germany.
- 1274 A remarkable rot among the sheep, which continued for 25 years.
- 1276 Coroners for every county appointed in England.
- 1282 Lewellyn, Prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England.
- 1283 Edward II. born at Carnarvon, is the first Prince of Wales.
- 1285 Alexander III. king of Scotland dies, and that kingdom is disputed by 12 candidates, who submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward king of England; which occasions a long and desolating war between both nations.
- 1290 Wind-mills first known in Europe.
- 1293 A regular succession of English parliaments begin, being the 22d of Edward I.
- 1298 The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia, under Ottoman. Silver-hafted knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury. Tallow-candles so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for lights.
Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial.
- 1302 The mariner's compass invented, or improved by Givias, of Naples.
- 1307 The beginning of the Swiss cantons.
- 1308 The Popes remove to Avignon in France, for 70 years.
- 1309 A public weighing engine set up in London.
- 1310 Lincoln-inn Society established.

T A B L E.

Af. Chr.

- 1310 Crockery ware invented at Faenza in Italy.
- 1314 The battle of Bannockburn, between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, in which the English are defeated with prodigious slaughter, and which establishes Robert on the throne of Scotland.
The cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separate. A vacancy in the papal-chair for two years.
- 1320 Gold first coined in Christendom.
- 1335 Titles of nobility first granted by letters patent.
- 1336 Two Brabant weavers settle at York, which, says Edward III. may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects.
- 1337 The first comet whose course is described with an astronomical exactness.
- 1340 Gun-powder and guns first invented by Swartz, a monk at Cologn; in 1346 Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle of Cressly.
Oil-painting first made use of by John Vaneck.
Heralds College instituted in England.
- 1344 Gold first coined in England.
- 1346 The battle of Durham, in which David, king of Scots, is taken prisoner.
- 1349 The order of the garter instituted in England, by Edward III. altered in 1557, and consists of 26 knights.
- 1350 The art of gauging invented.
- 1352 The Turks first enter Europe.
- 1354 The money in Scotland, till now, the same as in England.
- 1356 The battle of Poitiers, in which king John of France, and his son, are taken prisoners by Edward the Black Prince.
- 1357 Coals first brought to London.
- 1358 Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.
- 1362 The law-pleadings in England changed from French to English, as a favour of Edward III. to his people.
John Wickliffe, an Englishman, begins to call in question the doctrines of the church of Rome about this time, whose followers are called LOLLARDS.
- 1386 The first Lord High Admiral of England appointed by Richard II. A company of linen-weavers from the Netherlands established in London.
Windsor castle built by Edward III.
- 1388 The battle of Otterburn, between Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas.
- 1390 The method of pickling herrings discovered.
- 1391 Cards invented in France for the king's amusement.
- 1399 Westminster Abbey rebuilt and enlarged.—Westminster Hall, the same year.
Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. renewed in 1725; consisting of 38 knights.
- 1404 Hats for men first invented.
- 1410 The Guildhall of London built.
- 1411 The University of St. Andrews, in Scotland, founded.
- 1415 The battle of Agincourt, gained over the French by Henry V. of England.
- 1428 The siege of Orleans, the first blow of the English power in France.
- 1440 PRINTING invented by L. Koster at Harlaem in Holland; and in the city of Mentz brought to great perfection in 1450.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Af. Chr.

- 1446 The Vatican library founded at Rome.
The sea breaks in at Dort, in Holland, and drowns 100,000 people.
- 1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, which ends the eastern empire, 1123 years from its dedication by Constantine the Great, and 2206 years from the foundation of Rome.
- 1454 The University of Glasgow, in Scotland, founded.
- 1460 Engraving and etching on copper invented.
- 1462 The first book printed.
- 1467 Sheep imprudently exported from England to Spain, which produced the fine wool for which the latter country is celebrated.
- 1470 The use of plaister of Paris, for moulds and figures discovered.
- 1477 The University of Aberdeen, in Scotland, founded.
- 1483 Richard III. king of England, and last of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth, by Henry (Tudor) VII. which puts an end to the civil wars between the houses of Lancaster and York, after a contest of 30 years, and the loss of 100,000 men.
- 1486 Henry establishes fifty yeomen of the guards; the first standing army.
- 1490 Maps and globes introduced into England by Bartholemew Columbus.
- 1491 William Grocyn introduces the study of the Greek language into England.
The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely subdued by Ferdinand, and become subjects to that prince on certain conditions, which are still observed by the Spaniards; whose clergy use the inquisition in all its tortures; and, in the year 1609, near one million of Moors are driven from Spain to the opposite coast of Africa, from whence they originally came.
- 1492 America first discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain.
- 1494 Algebra first known in Europe.
- 1497 The Portuguese first sailed to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.
South America discovered by Americus Vesputius, from whom it has its name.
- 1499 North America discovered for Henry VII. king of England, by Cabot, a Venetian.
- 1500 Maximilian divides the empire of Germany into six circles, and adds four more in the year 1512.
- 1505 Shillings first coined in England.
- 1510 Hats first manufactured at London.
- 1513 The battle of Flowden, in which James IV. king of Scotland, is killed, with the flower of his nobility.
- 1517 Martin Luther began the Reformation in Germany, and Zwinglius in Switzerland.
Egypt is conquered by the Turks.
- 1518 Magellan, in the service of Spain, first discovers the Straits of that name in South America.
- 1520 Henry VIII. king of England, for his writings in favour of Popery, receives the title of Defender of the Faith from the Pope.
- 1521 Musquets introduced into the English army.
- 1525 Hops first brought into England.

T A B L E.

Af. Chr.

1529 The name of Protestant takes its rise from the Reformed protesting against the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires in Germany.

1534 The Reformation takes place in England, under Henry VIII.

1537 Religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII.

1539 The first English edition of the Bible authorized; the present translation finished in 1611.

About this time Cannon began to be used in ships.

1543 Silk stockings first worn by the French king; first worn in England by Queen Elizabeth, in 1561; the steel-frame for weaving invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee of John's college, Cambridge, in the year 1585.

Pins first used in England, before which time the Ladies used skewers.

1544 Good lands let in England at one shilling per acre.

1545 The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.

1546 First law in England establishing the interest of money at 10 per cent.

1549 Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted in England.

1550 Horse Guards instituted in England.

Bank of Venice instituted. Journals of the House of Peers first kept.

1554 The art of starching linen first introduced into England.

The first English ship sailed to Russia.

1555 The Russian Company established in England.

1558 Queen Elizabeth begins her reign.

The Reformation in England completed by Queen Elizabeth.

1560 The Reformation in Scotland completed by John Knox.

1563 The slave-trade from Guinea begun by John Hawkins.

Knives first made in London.

1565 Tobacco introduced into England.

1566 Needles first made in England.

1569 Royal Exchange first built.

1572 The great massacre of Protestants at Paris.

Masks, Fans, Muffs, and False-hair for women, formerly invented by the prostitutes of Italy, brought at this time from France to England.

1579 The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the Republic of Holland begins.

English East India Company incorporated:—established in 1600.

———Turkey Company incorporated.

1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the first English circumnavigator.

Parochial register first appointed in England.

1582 Pope Gregory introduces the New Stile in Italy; the fifth of October being counted the fifteenth.

1586 Potatoes first brought into England.

1587 Mary Queen of Scots is beheaded by order of Elizabeth, after eighteen years imprisonment.

Duelling with small swords introduced into England.

1588 The Spanish Armada destroyed by Drake, and other English admirals.

Chatham Chest, the first charity for disabled or superannuated mariners, instituted by Q. Elizabeth.—Fire-ships first used in the English navy at the engagement with the Spanish Armada.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Af. Chr.

- 1588 Henry IV. passes the edict of Nantz, tolerating the Protestants.
- 1589 Coaches first introduced into England; Hackney-act 1693; increased to 1000 in 1770.
- 1590 The first sail-cloth made in England.
Band of Pensioners instituted in England.
- 1591 Trinity-College in Dublin founded.
- 1597 Watches first brought into England from Germany.
- 1598 Taffeties first made in England.
- 1602 Decimal arithmetic invented, or rather improved at Bruges.
- 1603 Queen Elizabeth, the last of the Tudors dies, having nominated James VI. of Scotland as her successor; which makes both the kingdoms take the name of Great Britain.
The word SACRED added to the titles of the English monarchs.
- 1605 The gun-powder plot discovered at Westminster; being a project of the Roman Catholics, to blow up the King and both Houses of Parliament.
- 1606 Oaths of Allegiance first administered in England.
- 1608 Galileo of Florence first discovers the satellites, about the planet Saturn, by the telescope, then just invented in Holland.
- 1609 Mulberry trees first planted in Holland.
- 1610 Henry IV. is murdered at Paris, by Ravaillac, a priest.
- 1611 Baronets first created in England by James I.
- 1614 Napier of Merchiston, in Scotland, invents the logarithms.
The first English ship sent to Greenland.
- 1616 The first permanent settlement in Virginia.
- 1619 W. Harvey, an Englishman, confirms the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, which had been first breached by Servetus, a French physician, in 1553.
- 1620 The broad silk manufactory, from raw silk, introduced into Engl.
- 1621 Microscopes invented at Naples, and in Holland.
New England planted by the Puritans.
- 1625 King James dies, and is succeeded by his son Charles I.
The island of Barbadoes, the first English settlement in the West-Indies, is planted.
- 1632 The battle of Lutzen, in which Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and head of the Protestants in Germany, is killed.
- 1634 The first linen-manufactory established in Ireland.
- 1635 Province of Maryland planted by Lord Baltimore.
Regular posts established from London to Scotland, Ireland, &c.
- 1640 King Charles disobliges his Scottish subjects, on which their army, under General Lesley, enters England, and takes Newcastle, being encouraged by the malcontents in England.
- 1641 Massacre in Ireland, when 40,000 English Protestants were killed.
- 1642 King Charles impeaches five, refractory members, which begins the civil war in England, in which there was a great deal of bloodshed. These dissensions extended to Scotland.
- 1643 Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by Parliament.
- 1649 Charles I. beheaded by Cromwell, at Whitehall, 30th January, aged forty-nine.
- 1654 Cromwell assumes the Protectorship.
- 1655 The English Admiral, Penn, takes Jamaica from the Spaniards.
- 1658 Cromwell dies, and is succeeded in the Protectorship by his son Richard.
- 1660 King Charles II. is restored by Monk, commander of the army, after an exile of twelve years in France and Holland.

T A B L E.

Af. Chr.

- 1660 The people of Denmark, being oppressed by their nobles, surrender their privileges to Frederick III. who becomes absolute.
General post-office instituted in London.
- 1663 Fire-engine for raising water invented.
Carolina planted.—Divided into 2 separate governments in 1728.
- 1664 Sect of the Quakers founded by George Fox.
- 1665 The plague rages in London, and carries off 87,000 persons.
The first Royal Gazette published in London.
- 1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2. and continued three days, in which were destroyed 13,000 houses, and 400 streets.
Tea first used in England.
- 1667 The peace of Breda, which confirmed to the English the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.
- 1668 ————— of Aix la Chapelle.
St. James' Park planted, and made a thorough-fare for public use, by Charles II.
- 1670 Muslin first worn in England.
The English Hudson's Bay Company incorporated.
- 1672 Lewis XIV. over-runs great part of Holland, when the Dutch open their sluices, being determined to drown their country, and retire to their settlements in the East Indies.
African Company established.
- 1676 Callicoe-printing first set on foot in England.
- 1678 The peace of Nimeguen.
The Habeas Corpus act passed.
- 1680 A great comet appeared; and, from its nearness to the earth, alarmed the inhabitants. It continued visible from 3d November to 9th March.
William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Pennsylvania in North America.
- 1683 Penny-post instituted at London.
India stock sold from 300 l. to 500 l. for a share of 100 l.
- 1685 Charles II. dies, aged 55, and is succeeded by his brother James II. The Duke of Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. raises a rebellion, but is defeated at the battle of Sedgmore, and beheaded. The edict of Nantz is revoked by Lewis XIV. and the Protestants are greatly distressed.
- 1687 The palace of Versailles, near Paris, is finished by Lewis XIV.
- 1688 The revolution in Great Britain begins, 5th Nov. King James abdicates, and retires to France, December 3.
King William and Queen Mary, daughter and son-in-law to James, are proclaimed Feb. 16.
Viscount Dundee stands out for James in Scotland, but is killed by Gen. Mackay, at the battle of Killycrankie, upon which the Highlanders, wearied with repeated misfortunes, disperse.
Bounties granted on the exportation of British commodities.
- 1689 The Land-tax passed in England.
The Toleration-act passed in ditto.
Several bishops are deprived for not taking the oaths to K. William. William Fuller, who pretended to prove the Prince of Wales spurious, was voted by the House of Commons to be a notorious cheat, imposer, and false accuser.
- 1690 The battle of Boyne, gained by William against James, in Ireland.
- 1691 War in Ireland finished by the surrender of Limerick to William.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Af. Chr.

- 1692 The English and Dutch fleets, commanded by Admiral Russel, defeat the French fleet off Cape La Hogue.
Hanover made an electorate of the empire.
- 1693 Bayonets at the end of loaded musquets first used by the French against the confederates in the battle of Turin.
Bank of England established by King William.
The first public lottery was drawn this year.
Massacre of Highlanders at Glencoe by King William's army.
- 1694 Queen Mary dies at the age of 33, and William reigns alone.
Stamp-duties instituted in England.
- 1696 The peace of Ryswick.
- 1699 The Scots settled a colony at the Isthmus of Darien, in America, and called it Galedonia. In this settlement, it is alledged, the Scots were not properly supported and encouraged by their neighbouring kingdom.
- 1700 Charles XII. of Sweden begins his reign.
K. James II. dies at St Germaine, in the 68th year of his age.
- 1701 Prussia erected into a kingdom.
Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts established.
- 1702 K. William dies, aged 50, and is succeeded by Q. Anne, daughter to James II. who, with the Emperor and States General, renews the war against France and Spain.
- 1704 Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Rooke.
The battle of Blenheim, won by the Duke of Marlborough and allies, against the French.
The Court of Exchequer instituted in England.
Prussian blue invented at Berlin.
- 1706 The treaty of Union between England and Scotland, July 22.
The battle of Ramillies won by Marlborough and the allies.
- 1707 An extraordinary fall of flies in London, so that they covered the cloaths of passengers; and the impression of people's feet were visible on them as on snow.
The first British parliament.
- 1708 Minorca taken from the Spaniards by General Stanhope.
The battle of Oudenard, won by Marlborough and the allies.
- 1710 Queen Anne changes the Whig-ministry, for others more favourable to the interest of her brother, the late Pretender.
The cathedral church of St. Paul's, London, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wrenn, in thirty-seven years, at one million expence, by a duty on coals.
The English South-Sea Company begins.
- 1712 Duke Hamilton and Lord Mohun killed in a duel in Hyde Park.
- 1713 The peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Britain, and Hudson's Bay in North America, were yielded to Great Britain; Gibraltar and Minorca, in Europe, were also confirmed to the said crown by this treaty.
- 1714 Queen Anne dies at the age of 50, and is succeeded by George I.
Interest reduced to five per cent.
- 1715 Lewis XIV. dies, and is succeeded by his great grandson, Lewis XV. the late king of France.
The rebellion in Scotland begins in September, under the Earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender. The action of Sheriffmuir, and surrender of Preston, both in November, when the rebels disperse.

T A B L E.

Af. Chr.

- 1716 The Pretender married the Princess Sobieski, grand-daughter of John Sobieski, late King of Poland.
An act passed for Septennial parliaments.
Privileges of the two Houses of Convocation taken away.
- 1719 The Mississippi scheme at its full height in France.
Lombe's silk throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, erected at Derby, takes up one eighth of a mile; one water wheel moves the rest; and, in 24 hours, it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk-thread.
The South-sea Scheme in England, begins April 7. was at its height at the end of June, and quite sunk about September 20.
- 1727 King George dies, in the 68th year of his age, and is succeeded by his only son George II.
Inoculation for the small-pox first tried on criminals with success. Russia; formerly a dukedom, is now established as an empire.
- 1732 Kouli Khan usurps the Persian throne, conquers the Mogul empire, and returns with two hundred and thirty-one million sterling.
Several public spirited gentlemen begin the settlement of Georgia in N. America.
- 1736 Captain Porteus, having ordered his soldiers to fire upon the populace, at the execution of a smuggler, is himself hanged by the mob at Edinburgh.
- 1738 Westminster bridge, consisting of 15 arches, begun; finished in 1750, at the expence of 389,000*l.* defrayed by parliament.
- 1739 Letters of marque issued out in Britain against Spain, July 21. and war declared Oct. 23.
- 1740 The sect of the Methodists first appear in England.
- 1743 Battle of Dettingen, won by the English and Allies, in favour of the Queen of Hungary.
- 1744 War declared against France. Commodore Anson returns from his voyage round the world.
- 1745 The allies lose the battle of Fontenoy.
The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, and the Pretender's army defeated by the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, April 16. 1746.
- 1746 British Linen-Company erected.
- 1748 The peace of Aix la Chapelle, by which a restitution of all places, taken during the war, was made on all sides.
- 1749 The interest on the British funds reduced to three per cent.
British herring fishery incorporated.
- 1751 Frederic, Prince of Wales, father to his present Majesty died.
Antiquarian Society at London incorporated.
- 1752 Journals of the House of Commons first ordered to be printed.
The new Style introduced into Great Britain, the 3d of September being counted the 14th.
- 1753 The British Museum erected at Montague-house.
Society of arts, manufactures and commerce, instituted at London.
- 1755 Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1756 146 Englishmen are confined in the black hole at Calcutta, in the East Indies, by order of the Nabob, and 123 found dead next morning.
Marine Society established at London.
- 1757 Damien attempted to assassinate the French King.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Af. Chr.

- 1759 General Wolfe killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the British.
Academy of Painting established at Glasgow.
- 1760 King George II. dies, October 25th, in the 77th year of his age, and is succeeded by his present Majesty; who, on the 22d of September 1761, married the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.
Blackfriar's bridge, consisting of nine arches, begun; finished in 1770, at the expence of 152,840l. to be discharged by a toll.
- 1762 War declared against Spain.
Peter III. Emperor of Russia, is deposed, imprisoned, and murdered.
American Philosophical Society established at Philadelphia.
George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, born August 12.
- 1763 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10th, which confirmed to Great Britain the extensive provinces of Canada, East and West Florida, and part of Louisiana, in North America; also the island of Granada, St Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the West Indies.
Harrison's time-keeper, for discovering the longitude, invented.
- 1764 The parliament granted 10,000l. to Mr. Harrison, for his discovery of the longitude by his time-piece.
- 1765 His Majesty's royal charter passed for incorporating the Society of Artists.
- 1768 Academy of painting established at London.
The Turks imprison the Russian ambassador, and declare war against that empire.
- 1770 Canal between Forth and Clyde begun, not yet finished.
- 1771 Dr Solander and Mr Banks, in his Majesty's ship the Endeavour, Lieutenant Cooke, return from a voyage round the world, having made several important discoveries in the South seas.
- 1772 The King of Sweden changes the constitution from aristocracy to a limited monarchy.
The Pretender marries a princess of Germany, grand daughter of Thomas, late Earl of Aylesbury.
The Emperor of Germany, Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, strip the King of Poland of great part of his dominions, which they divide among themselves, in violation of the most solemn treaties.
- 1773 Captain Phipps is sent to explore the North Pole, but having made 81 degrees, is in danger of being locked up by the ice, and his attempt to discover a passage in that quarter proves fruitless.
The Jesuits expelled from the Pope's dominions.
The English East-India Company having, by conquest or treaty, acquired the extensive provinces of Bengal, Orissa, and Bahar, containing fifteen millions of inhabitants, great irregularities are committed by their servants abroad; upon which government interferes, and sends out judges, &c. for the better administration of justice.
The war between the Russians and Turks prove disgraceful to the latter; who lose the islands in the Archipelago, and by sea are every where unsuccessful.

T A B L E

Af. Chr.

- 1774 Peace is proclaimed between the Russians and Turks.
The British parliament having passed an act, laying a duty of three pence per pound upon all teas imported into America, the Colonists, considering this as a grievance, deny the right of the British parliament to tax them.
- 1775 The American colonies send deputies to Philadelphia, who assume the title of *The Congress of the Thirteen United Provinces*, and all the powers of government.
- 1776 The Congress declare the *United States of America* independent of the crown and parliament of Great Britain, 4th of July, in Philadelphia.
- 1777 Lieutenant General Burgoyne's convention and surrender of his army at Saratoga, in Canada, to the American army, under the command of Generals Gates and Arnold, 17th of Oct.
- 1778 Toleration of Popery in England, by act of parliament.
Attempt to introduce the toleration in Scotland, and which proved abortive.
- 1779 Captain Cooke killed on the island O'why'hee.
- 1780 A free trade granted to Ireland by the British parliament.
American independence first celebrated at Philadelphia, July 4.
- 1781 The Emperor of Germany grants toleration to all kinds of religion.
Ostend declared a free port by the Emperor.
All children born of slaves in Portugal, after Jan. 1st, 1781, declared free.
- 1782 The House of Commons address the King to put a stop to the American war.
Their High Mightinesses the States General, acknowledge the independence of America.
A dreadful fire in Constantinople.
The combined fleets of France and Spain appear in the English channel.
The Royal George overset at Portsmouth.
The French and Spaniards defeated by General Elliot, in their grand attack upon Gibraltar, with great loss.
Provisional articles of peace between Great Britain and America, signed.
- 1783 The Knights of St Patrick invested with the dignity of their order.
The Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, obtain a royal charter.
Dreadful earthquakes in Messina and Calabria, and above forty thousand lives lost.
Charles Spalden, the celebrated diver, suffocated in the diving bell, off Dublin.
Air balloons invented by M. Montgolfier, a Frenchman.
The definitive treaties with France, Spain and America, signed.
Chamber of commerce and manufactures at Glasgow, established by a royal charter.
- 1784 Treaty of peace between the Turks and Russians signed.
Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib, East Indies.
Great Seal of Great Britain stolen.
Peace concluded between Great Britain and the United Provinces.
Forfeited estates of Scotland restored.
- 1785 Harmonical Society instituted in St. Cecilia's hall, Edinburgh.

CHRONOLOGICAL



MEN of LEARNING and GENIUS.

Bef. Chr.

- 1453 **A**ARON, the first Jewish high priest.
- 1452 **M**oses, the Jewish legislator and prophet.
- 907 **H**omer, the first prophane writer and Greek poet, flourished.
Pope.
- H**esiod, the Greek poet, supposed to live near the time of Homer. *Cooke.*
- 884 **L**ycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver.
- 740 **B**ularchus, the first who introduced different colours in the same picture.
- 600 **S**appho, the Greek lyric poetess, fl. *Fawkes.*
- 558 **S**olon, lawgiver of Athens.
- 556 **E**sop, the first Greek fabulist. *Croxal.*
- 548 **T**hales, the first Greek astronomer and geographer.
- 497 **P**ythagoras, founder of the Pythagorean philosophy in Greece,
Rowe.
- 495 **C**orinna, a Theban lady, gained the prize for Lyric Poetry, though disputed by Pindar. Her beauty, it is said, made the judges partial.
- 480 **A**gathaseus, a painter of Samos, the first who made use of the perspective in theatrical decorations.
- 474 **A**nacreon, the Greek lyric poet. *Fawkes, Addison.*
- 456 **E**schylus, the first Greek tragic poet.
- 435 **P**indar, the Greek lyric poet. *West.*
- 413 **H**erodotus, of Greece, the first writer of profane history, *Lit-
tlebury.*
- 407 **A**ristophanes, the Greek comic poet, fl. *White.*
- E**uripides, the Greek tragic poet. *Woodhull.*
- 406 **S**ophocles, ditto. *Franklin.*
- C**onfucius, the Chinese philosopher, fl.
- 405 **C**ebes of Thebes, a celebrated Socratic philosopher, author of the Table of Cebes, an allegory.
- 400 **S**ocrates, the founder of moral philosophy in Greece. *Byssé.*
- 391 **T**hucydides, the Greek historian. *Smith, Hobbes.*
- 361 **H**ippocrates, the Greek physician. *Clifton.*
- H**ippocrates of Cos, the father of physic.—Lived 104 years.
- D**emocritus, the Greek philosopher.
- 359 **X**enophon, ditto, and historian. *Smith, Spelman, Ashly.*
- 348 **P**lato, the Greek philosopher, and disciple of Socrates. *Sydenham.*
- 336 **I**socrates, the Greek orator. *Dimshale.*
- 335 **P**ausias of Sicyon, inventor of encaustic painting.
- 332 **A**ristotle, the Greek philosopher, and disciple of Plato. *Hobbes.*
- 313 **D**emosthenes, the Athenian orator, poisoned himself. *Leland.*
- 288 **T**heophrastus, the Greek philosopher, and scholar of Aristotle.
Budgel.
- 285 **T**heocritus, the first Greek pastoral poet, fl. *Fawkes.*
- ✓ 277 **E**uclid, of Alexandria in Egypt, the mathematician, fl. *R. Simson.*

T A B L E.

Bef. Chr.

- 270 Epicurus, founder of the Epicurean philosophy in Greece. *Digby.*
- 264 Xeno, founder of the Stoic philosophy in ditto.
- 244 Callimachus, the Greek elegiac poet.
- 208 Archimedes, the Greek geometrician.
- 184 Plautus, the Roman comic poet. *Thornton.*
- 159 Terence, of Carthage, the Latin comic poet. *Colman.*
- 155 Diogenes, of Babylon, the Stoic philosopher.
- 119 Hipparchus, a celebrated astronomer, first took a catalogue of the stars.
- 124 Polybius, of Greece, the Greek and Roman historian. *Hampton.*
- 54 Lucretius, the Roman poet. *Grecch.*
- 44 Julius Cæsar, the Roman historian and commentator killed. *Duncan, Bladen.*
- Diodorus Siculus, of Greece, the universal historian, fl. *Booth.*
- Vitruvius, the Roman architect, fl.
- 43 Cicero, the Roman orator and philosopher, put to death. *Guthrie, Melmoth.*
- Cornelius Nepos, the Roman biographer, fl. *Rowe.*
- 34 Sallust, the Roman historian. *Gordon, Rose.*
- 30 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the Roman historian, fl. *Spelman.*
- 19 Virgil, the Roman epic poet. *Dryden, Warton, Lauderdale.*
- 11 Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, Roman poets. *Grainger, Dart.*
- 8 Horace, the Roman lyric and satiric poet. *Francis.*
- Mecenas, the celebrated Roman, patron of learned men.

Aft. Chr.

- 4 Asinius Pollio, founder of the first public library at Rome.
- 17 Cornelius Celsus, a most celebrated Latin physician, styled the Latin Hippocrates.
- Livy, the Roman historian. *Hay.*
- 19 Ovid, the Roman elegiac poet.
- 25 Strabo, the Greek geographer.
- 33 Phædrus, the Roman fabulist. *Stirling.*
- 45 Paternulus, the Roman historian, fl. *Newcomb.*
- 64 Quintus Curtius, a Roman, historian of Alexander the Great, fl. *Digby.*
- Seneca, of Spain, the philosopher and tragic poet, put to death. *L'Estrange.*
- 65 Lucan, the Roman epic poet, ditto. *Rowe.*
- 79 Pliny the elder. The Roman natural historian. *Holland.*
- 93 Josephus, the Jewish historian. *Whiston.*
- 94 Epictetus, the Greek Stoic philosopher, fl. *Mrs Carter.*
- 95 Quintilian, the Roman orator and advocate. *Guthrie.*
- 96 Statius, the Roman epic poet. *Lewis.*
- 98 Lucius Florus, of Spain, the Roman historian, fl. *Clarke.*
- 99 Tacitus, the Roman historian. *Gordon.*
- 104 Martial, of Spain, the epigrammatic poet. *Hay.*
- Valerius Flaccus, the Roman epic poet.
- 116 Pliny the younger, historical letters. *Melmoth, Orrery.*
- 117 Suetonius, the Roman historian. *Hughes.*
- 119 Plutarch, of Greece, the biographer and moralist. *Dryden, Langborne.*
- 128 Juvenal, the Roman satyric poet. *Dryden.*
- 140 Ptolemy, the Egyptian geographer, mathematician, and astronomer, fl.

C H R O N O L O G I C A L

Af. Chr.

- 146 Artemidorus, author of a famous treatise on dreams.
- 150 Justin, the Roman historian, fl. *Turnbull, Brown.*
- 161 Arrian, the Roman historian and philosopher, fl. *Rooke.*
- 167 Justin, of Samaria, the oldest Christian author after the apostles.
- 177 Athenagoras, the first philosopher who wrote in defence of Christianity.
- 180 Lucian the Roman philologer. *Dimsdale, Dryden.*
 Marcus Aur. Antonius, Roman emperor and philosopher. *Elphinstone.*
- 193 Galen, the Greek philosopher and physician.
- 200 Diogenes Laertius, the Greek biographer, fl.
- 229 Dion Cassius, of Greece, the Roman historian, fl.
- 254 Origen, a Christian father, of Alexandria.
 Herodian, of Alexandria, the Roman historian, fl. *Hart.*
- 258 Cyprian, of Carthage, suffered martyrdom. *Marshall.*
- 273 Longinus, the Greek orator, put to death by Aurelian. *Smith.*
- 320 Lactantius, a father of the church, fl.
- 336 Arius, a priest of Alexandria, founder of the sect of Arians.
- 342 Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian and chronologer. *Hannmer.*
- 379 Basil, bishop of Cesarea.
- 389 Gregory Nazienzen bishop of Constantinople.
- 397 Ambrose bishop of Milan.
- ✓ 400 Euclid, of Megara, the celebrated mathematician.
- 407 Chrysostom, the famous preaching bishop of Constantinople.
- 415 Macrobius, the Roman grammarian.
- 420 Jerome, of Dalmatia, a very learned monk.
- 428 Eutropius, the Roman historian. *Clarke.*
- 430 Augustine, the famed bishop of Hippo, in Africa.
- 524 Boetius, the Roman poet and Platonic philosopher. *Bellamy, Preston.*
- 529 Precopius, of Cesarea, the Roman historian. *Holcroft.*
- 670 Calinicus, of Heliopolis, inventor of the Greek fire; or, as it has been since called, the *Wild-fire.*
- 735 Bede, a priest of Northumberland; history of the Saxons, Scots, &c.
- 800 Haroun Alraschid, caliph of Bagdat; an eminent patron of the sciences.
- 901 King Alfred; history, philosophy, and poetry.
- 986 Avicenna, a celebrated Arabian physician.
- 1079 Peter Abelard, a celebrated divine, but chiefly famous for his amour with Eloisa, and his letters to her.
- 1127 Anna Commena, daughter of the Emperor of Constantinople, a celebrated Greek historian.
 Crichton, surnamed the Admirable.
- 1184 William, archbishop of Tyre, first historian of the Crusades.
- 1256 Gregory Abulferagius, an Armenian physician and historian, fl.
- 1259 Matthew Paris, monk of St Albans, history of England.
- 1292 Roger Bacon, Somersetshire; natural philosophy.
- 1308 John Fordun, a priest of Mearns-shire; history of Scotland.
- 1340 Abulfeda, an Arabian prince, a celebrated historian and geographer.
- 1398 Theodore Gaza, of Thessalonica, one of the ancestors of learning in Europe.
- 1400 Geoffery Chancer, London; the father of English poetry.
- 1402 Sir John Gower, Wales, the poet.

T A B L E.

Af. Chr.

- 1460 Dr Faustus, one of the earliest printers, remarkable for his sup-
posed league with the devil.
- 1461 Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits.
- 1469 Cardinal Cajetan, a celebrated Italian commentator upon Ari-
stotle, and translator of the Bible.
- 1474 Lavis Ariosto, the celebrated Italian poet.
- 1483 Martin Luther, the first reformer.
- 1497 Melancthon, one of the first reformers, and assistant to Luther.
- 1509 John Calvin, the celebrated reformer.
- 1528 Anutius Foësius, a celebrated commentator on Hippocrates.
- 1542 Cardinal Bellarmine, a celebrated Italian writer on theology.
- 1549 Michael Savædra Gervantes, a Spanish novelist; Don Quixote.
- 1551 Martin Bucer, one of the first reformers.
- 1552 John Leland, London; lives and antiquities.
- 1559 Isaac Casaubon, of Geneva, a most celebrated critic.
- 1570 Quevedo, an excellent Spanish poet and satyrift.
- 1572 Reverend John Knox, the Scots reformer; history of the church
of Scotland.
- 1575 Jacob Behmen, the celebrated German enthusiast.
- 1577 Nonius, a celebrated Spanish mathematician, inventor of a new
method of marking the degrees and minutes on quadrants.
- 1580 Daniel Heinsius of Ghent, a celebrated critic.
- 1582 George Buchanan, Dumbartonshire; history of Scotland, psalms
of David, &c.
- 1590 Rinuccini, an Italian, inventor of operas.
- 1594 Galileo, the famous Italian astronomer.
- 1595 The Elzevirs, a family of celebrated Dutch printers, at Amster-
dam and Leyden, &c.
- 1596 Des Cartes, the celebrated French mathematician & philosopher.
- 1598 Edmund Spenser, London; fairy queen, and other poems.
- 1602 Otho Guerick, a Prussian, inventor of the air pump.
- 1605 John Jewel, bishop of Salisbury; apologist against popery.
- 1607 John Petitot, of Geneva, inventor of enamel painting.
Dr John Reynolds, a most learned convert from Popery, and a
Puritan.
- 1608 Alphonso Borelli, a celebrated natural philosopher and mathe-
matician, of Italy.
- 1615 Beaumont and Fletcher; 25 plays, and 53 dramatic pieces.
- 1616 William Shakespeare, Warwickshire: 42 tragedies and comedies.
Antoniëtta Bourignon, the famous French enthusiast.
- 1617 Sir Walter Raleigh, discoverer of Virginia, and historian.
- 1620 Asellius, discoverer of the lacteal veins.
- 1622 John Napier, of Merchiston, Scotland; discoverer of logarithms.
- 1623 Renaudot, author of the first French news-paper.
Blaise Pascal, a celebrated French author.
- 1626 Lord Chancellor Bacon, London; natural philosophy, and lite-
rature in general.
- 1629 John Buxtorf, father and son, eminent for their skill in the He-
brew language.
Christopher Huygens, a celebrated Danish mathematician; the
inventor of pendulums.
- 1634 Lord Chief Justice Coke, Norfolk; laws of England.
Pasquier Quesnel, chief of the sect of Jansenists.
- 1637 Sevammierdam, an excellent Dutch naturalist and anatomist.
- 1638 Ben Johnson, London; 53 dramatic pieces.

C H R O N O L O G I C A L

Af. Chr.

- 1648 Elizabeth Sophia Cheron, a French lady, celebrated for her skill in painting, music, poetry, and the learned languages.
- 1650 Zacharus Pasqualigius, of Verona, wrote a moral treatise, recommending the castration of infants.
- 1651 Madam Dacier, a French lady, eminent for her skill in the Greek and Latin languages.
- 1654 John Selden, Suffex; antiquities and laws.
- 1655 James Usher, archbishop and primate of Ireland; annals of the Old and New Testament, &c.
- 1656 Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich; contemplations, meditations, letters, &c.
- 1657 Dr. William Harvey, Kent; discovered the circulation of the blood.
Bernard de Fontenelle, a celebrated French poet. Lived 100 years.
- 1661 Brian Walton, bishop of Chester; who, along with Edmund Castel, John Lightfoot, and others, published the most perfect polyglot Bible.
- 1662 Robert Sanderfon, bishop of Lincoln; a famed casuist on obligations of conscience, oaths, &c.
- 1667 Abraham Cowley, London; miscellaneous poetry.
- 1674 John Milton, London; paradise lost, regain'd, and other poems.
Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Wiltshire; history of the civil wars in England.
- 1675 James Gregory, Aberdeen; mathematics, geometry, and optics.
- 1677 Sir Dr. Thomas Manton; practical works, 5 vols. folio.
Rev. Dr. Isaac Barrow, London; natural philosophy, mathematics, and sermons.
- 1679 Mr Matthew Poole, a most learned critic, and commentator on the Bible.
Dr. Thomas Goodwin's works, 5 vols. folio.
- 1680 Samuel Butler, Worcestershire; Hudibras, a burlesque poem.
- 1683 Reamour, a most celebrated French naturalist and philosopher.
- 1684 John Astruc, a celebrated French physician.
- 1685 Thomas Otway, London; 10 tragedies and comedies, with other poems.
- 1687 Edmund Waller, Bucks; poems, speeches, letters, &c.
- 1689 Dr. Thomas Sydenham, Dorsetshire; history of physic.
- 1690 Nathaniel Lee, London; eleven tragedies.
Robert Barclay, Edinburgh; apology for the Quakers.
- 1691 Honourable Robert Boyle; natural and experimental philosophy.
Sir Geo. M'Kenzie, Dundee; antiquities and laws of Scotland.
Richard Baxter, a celebrated disputant, and writer of many practical works, 4 vols. folio.
- 1692 Edward Pocock, professor of Oriental languages at Oxford.
- 1694 John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, Halifax; 254 sermons.
- 1699 Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester; works, six vols. fol. and Dr. William Bates.
- 1701 John Dryden, Northamptonshire; 27 tragedies and comedies, satyric poems, and translation of Virgil.
- 1704 John Locke, Somersethire; philosophy, government, and comment on the scriptures.
- 1707 George Farquhar, Londonderry; 8 comedies.
- 1711 William Asheton, first proposer of a plan to provide for clergy-men's widows.
- 1713 Ant. Ash. Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury; Characteristics.

CHRONOLOGICAL

Af. Chr.

- 1714 Gilbert Burnet, Edinburgh, bishop of Salisbury; 39 articles, history, &c.
 Matthew Henry, author of a large commentary on the Bible, and practical works.
- 1718 Nicholas Rowe, Devonshire; 7 tragedies, translation of Lucan's Pharsalia.
- 1719 Reverend John Flamsteed, Derbyshire; mathematics and astronomy.
 Joseph Addison, Wiltshire; Spectator, Guardian, poems, and politics.
 Dr John Keil, Edinburgh; mathematics and astronomy.
- 1721 Matthew Prior, London; poems and politics.
- 1727 Sir Isaac Newton, Lincolnshire; mathematics, geometry, astronomy, and optics.
- 1729 Rev. Dr. Samuel Clark, Norwich; mathematics, sermons, and paraphrase on the Evangelists.
 Abel Boyer, author of an esteemed French dictionary.
 Sir Richard Steele, Dublin; four comedies, and papers in the Tatler, &c.
 William Congreve, Staffordshire; 7 dramatic pieces.
- 1732 John Gay, Exeter; poems, fables, and 11 dramatic pieces.
- 1733 Corelli, the famous Italian musician.
- 1734 Dr John Arbuthnot, Mearns-shire; medicine, coins, and politics.
- 1742 Dr Edmund Halley; natural philosophy, astronomy, navigation.
- 1744 Alexander Pope, London; poems, letters, and translation of Homer.
- 1745 Rev. Dr Jonathan Swift, Dublin; poems, politics and letters.
- 1746 Colin M'Laurin, Argyleshire; algebra, and view of Newton's philosophy.
- 1748 James Thomson, Roxburghshire; seasons, and other poems, 5 tragedies.
 Reverend Isaac Watts, Southampton; psalms, hymns, sermons, logic, &c.
 Dr Francis Hutcheson, Ayrshire; system of moral phil. &c.
- 1750 Rev. Dr Coniers, Middleton, Yorkshire; life of Cicero, &c.
 Dr Philip Doddridge, Northampton; commentary on the New Testament, and many practical works.
- 1751 Henry St John, Lord Bolingbroke, Surry; philosophy, metaphysics, and politics.
 Dr Alex. Monro, Edinburgh; anatomy of the human body.
- 1754 Dr. R. Mead, London; on poisons, plague, small-pox, medicine, and precepts.
- 1757 Colley Cibber, London; 25 tragedies and comedies.
- 1758 James Hervey; contemplations, Theron and Aspasio, &c.
- 1761 Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London; 69 sermons, &c.
 Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester; sermons and controversies.
 Samuel Richardson, London; Grandison, Clarissa, and Pamela.
 Reverend Dr John Leland, Lancashire; answer to Deistical writers.
- 1765 Reverend Dr Edward Young; night thoughts, 3 tragedies, and other poems.
 Robert Simson, Glasgow; conic sections, Euclid, and Apollonius.
- 1768 Reverend Lawrence Sterne; 45 sermons, sentimental journey, and Tristram Shandy.

T A B L E.

Af. Chr.

- 1769** Robert Smith, Lincolnshire; harmonics and optics.
George Whitefield, a most populous preacher.
- 1770** Reverend Dr Jortin; life of Erasmus, ecclesiastical history, and sermons.
Dr Tobias Smollet, Dumbartonshire; history of England, present state of all nations, novels, and transactions.
- 1771** Thomas Gray, Cambridge, professor of modern history; poems.
- 1773** Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield; letters.
George Lord Lyttelton, Worcestershire; history of England.
- 1774** Oliver Goldsmith; poems, Roman history, history of England, animated nature, &c.
Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester; annotations on the New Testament.
- 1775** Dr John Hawkesworth; essays, translations, &c.
- 1776** David Hume, Merse; history of England, essays.
James Ferguson, Aberdeenshire; astronomy.
- 1780** Captain Cook, the famous circumnavigator; voyages.
M. de Voltaire, -----; history, letters, poems, &c. &c.
- 1782** Henry Home, Lord Kaims, Edinburgh; author of the sketches on man, elements of criticism, loose hints on education, &c.
- 1783** Dr Samuel Johnson, London; rambler, English dictionary, tour through Scotland, lives of the English poets, &c. &c.

N. B. By the dates is implied the time when the above Writers died; but when the period happens not to be known, the age which they flourished in is signified by fl. The names in *Italic* are those who have given the best English Translation, exclusive of School-books.

T H E E N D.

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